Edited by
Marco D'Agostini

Employ Project – Training and work for a Sustainable Alternative Choise to Migration in the Rural Aeas of Wolayta, Ethiopia" (CUP I39D16000620005) financed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration, Office III – International relationships

FINAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF "EMPLOY" PROJECT

Edited by Marco D'Agostini
Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore
March 2019

Project "EMPLOY – Education and work for a sustainable alternative to migration in the countryside of Wolayta, Ethiopia" (CUP I39D16000620005) financed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration, Office III – International relationships

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Foreword

This report wouldn't be there, at Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore, without the invaluable work from WODA (Wolayta Development Association), our Ethiopian partner, whose leaders have contributed in a vital way to the gathering of data and interviews, and of course to the realisation of the whole project, with efficiency, competence, courtesy and willingness well beyond the loyal co-working which is usually necessary to realise a common project.
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Special thanks to Father Aklilu Petros from the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin, whose intervention was vital in laying out the project.
Moreover, I wish to thank CEFA Onlus, the leading NGO for the project, for the support in gathering the aforementioned data and in organising the monitoring and the visits of the representatives for the Relationship Committee of Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore, who edited the carrying out of this report. I'm referring in particular to the General Director of CEFA Onlus, dr. Paolo Chesani, to the Coordinator for "Employ" Project, dr. Alice Fanti, and to the Field Coordinator and CEFA Onlus representative in the Wolayta Zone, dr. Alberto Moia.
We also thank all the other project partners: Link Campus University, particularly professor Maurizio Zandri and professor Valentina Caferri; SudgestAid, Chairman Vanna Fadini and SudgestAid expert Mr. Fausto Succi, the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) Chairman Mario Baccini, Deputy Secretary General Giovanni Nicola Pes and ENM expert Mr. Efrem Moiso, the ANSPC (National Association for the Study on Credit Issues), Chairman Ercole Pietro Pellicanò and dr. Mariana D'Ovidio.
A special mention goes to dr. Marco D'Agostini, who personally edited this report for the Relationship Committee of Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore and the attached video footage, in collaboration with our dr. Valentina Martelli.

Giuseppe Rotunno
National Secretary
Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore

SUMMARY

1. Introduction: objectives, subjects and programmes for Employ Project

Employ Project was financed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration, Office III – International relationships. It was promoted by six Italian partners (CEFA Onlus, leader of the project, CCCA - Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore, Link Campus University, Sudgest Aid, Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM), ANSPC - National Association for the Study on Credit Issues) and an Ethiopic partner, WODA - Wolaitta Development Association. Its purpose is to promote socioeconomic development in a countryside area in Southern Ethiopia, the Wolayta Zone, through the creation of career opportunities and conditions for an integrated, sustainable development, aimed among other things to reduce the inclination to migration, both internal and international, of the local population.
We were mainly active in 100 villages scattered among five Districts (Woreda, in the local language) - Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa, which belong to the Wolayta Zone (one of the 14 Zonal Administrations which constitute the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, or SNNPR). These villages host a population of about 550,000 inhabitants, characterised by particularly bad socioeconomic conditions (lack of electricity sources, non-existent irrigation systems and consequently underdevelopment of the agriculture, lack of foodstuffs, spread of illness linked to malnutrition and widespread poverty) and selected with the vital help from the local partner, WODA.
In further detail, our action was aimed to encourage self-development – as a means to fight poverty and create adequate life conditions for the countryside populations – through the creation of jobs and income for small farmers. Particular attention was paid to women and young people, supporting a sustainable local economy based on local resources. The specific objective to offer alternatives to migration will be supported by the creation and the strengthening of the local production chain, so to create better life conditions for the local population which allow people not to leave their land and families, with all the many social implications of such abandonment.
The making of the project, with a scheduled duration of 21 months (from December 1st, 2016 to September 30th, 2018 later postponed to February 28th 2019), started with a marketing analysis aimed to detect new potential purposes for the existing agricultural products, and new products to introduce in high-request markets; we also studied the credit sector in relationship to the local economical situation, to the educational needs about credit, to public measures for business support and to the opportunities offered by the private sector.

2. The Wolayta Zone: general description and comparison with the general socioeconomic situation in Ethiopia

The Wolayta Zone is about 330 km southwest of Addis Ababa. Its topography presents rolling mountains, hills, highlands and plains; the climate is stable, the temperature varies between 15.1°C and 31°C. The year is split in two seasons: the "damp" one (*balguwa*), from June to October, and the dry one (*boniya*) which goes from October to June. The heaviest rains occur between July and September and range between 800 and 1,600 mm. The Wolayta Zone is divided in 15 Districts (*Woreda*) and has 1.9 million inhabitants. It's one of the most densely populated areas in the

country: 385 people for square kilometre, 90 being the national average. The population in working age (15-64 years old) makes up 50.59% of the Wolayta, while the national average is 53.28%. Ethiopia, with its 99.3 million citizens, is the most populated country in the continent after Nigeria, and is thus characterised as one of the least urbanised African countries (19% against the average 37% in sub-Saharan Africa). The percentage of urbanisation in Wolayta is lower yet, ranging between 14.5 and 15% according to the different sources: this last datum allows us to recognise the importance of the rural countryside under a demographic point of view as well, since 85% of the population lives in such areas.

The main goal of the development strategy chosen by the Ethiopian Federal Government, with its Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I, active from 2011 to 2015) was to promote an inclusive growth through massive investments in public infrastructures. The new medium-length development plan, GTP II, created by the Government for the 2016-2020 period, is aimed to transform Ethiopia in an industrialised country with average income by 2025. Though poverty is decreasing in Ethiopia due to a strong economical growth (from 2.4% in the Eighties to 8.2% in 2000 to 10.2% in 2015), the poverty level remains significant, particularly in the countryside, for various reasons. Among these are the decrease in production and productivity in agriculture, the lack of mobilisation of internal resources, the high level of unemployment, particularly among young people, the low quality and unfair distribution of basic social services, the difficult access to credit for the population and a hostile climate for private business. Even when faced with these challenges, Ethiopia has favourable opportunities and economic prospects. It possesses an abundance of natural resources, a low-cost workforce which could use specific education, an emerging middle class. Though the annual per-capita income is 470 dollars for Ethiopia as a whole (about 1,700 dollars in purchasing power), the per-capita product in Wolayta is about 280 dollars. The unemployment rate of 12% in the Wolayta Zone (combined with a low employment rate) is anyway higher than the national unemployment rate of 5%. There are no railways in Wolayta and only the main national and regional highways are paved. Agriculture aside, the main industries in Wolayta are commerce, services, manufacture, construction, wood, bamboo and metal works, and production of stone chippings and gravel. In detail, the number of registered cooperatives is 1,525, with around 137,000 members and a total asset of 82 million Ethiopian *birr* (about 3.5 million dollars).

As far as migratory fluxes are concerned, it's important to notice that in Ethiopia, according to the UNICEF estimates (2013), there were 0.13 emigrants for 1,000 citizens, which sums up for a total of 60,000 emigrants; anyway this datum is influenced by the steady flow of migrants directed to Ethiopia from abroad, due to the critical conditions of the neighbouring countries. Italy is among the first five destinations. In 2015, 9,258 people migrated from the Wolayta Zone to other regions of Ethiopia or abroad, which amounts to 0.49% of the Wolayta population, which is significantly more than the national average.

Life expectation in Wolayta seems equal, if not superior, to the national average. The education rate, on the contrary, is inferior to the national average. Regarding the access to food, the national rate of people suffering from malnutrition is 32%. The strong presence of malnutrition deriving from the lack of food has worrying effects, like a strong occurrence of malformations in babies, due to the scarcity of food for women during pregnancy. The presence of primary and often secondary schools in most *kebeles* grants a good level of education for young generations. Diseases deriving from the consumption of non-drinkable water are among the most widespread in Wolayta.

Though agriculture takes up about 85% of the Ethiopian workforce, it's the service sector that represents the highest percentage of the GDP (46.6%) in comparison to agriculture (38,8%) and industry (15,2%). The main crops include coffee, legumes, oily seeds, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane and vegetables. In 2015, Ethiopia faced one of the worst droughts in the last 30 years. During our visits in Wolayta we verified that, in particularly overpopulated villages, the average land given to

each family can be well below 0.1 hectares. Tea, wheat, barley, rice, corn, beans, peas, lentils and so on are typical products of this area. Most remarkably, every farm or countryside house has access to a small thicket of false banana trees (*enset*), which grow even without irrigation and constitute a useful resource for rural families in times of need. In Wolayta we find the same species of animals as in the rest of the country, such as donkeys, hens, goats, horses, mules, sheep and cows, though livestock is less present in the 100 villages involved in Employ Project.
The financial sector is less developed in Ethiopia than in its partner countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The country has 19 commercial banks and 35 Microfinance Institutions (MFI). Inadequate access to financial services is one of the bottlenecks which hinder the growth in production, productivity and family income. Commercial banks are less present in the countryside of Wolayta Zone, while microfinance institutions and credit cooperatives such as Rural Save and credit cooperatives (RuSACCOs), which can offer microfinance services, are more widespread.

3. Districts involved in Employ Project

Boloso Bombe District, northwest of the county capital Soddo, has a population of about 109,900 citizens. Employ Project affects 18 *kebeles* (villages) in Boloso Bombe District. The per-capita GDP is 148 dollars and the official unemployment rate is 5.9%. Regarding infrastructures, there are neither railways nor paved roads, but there are 26 km of dirt tracks. Agriculture is prevalent among the economic activities; beyond that, the main industries are wholesale, retail, small factories, services and manufacture of wood, bamboo and metal, quarries and gravel, construction and distribution. In 2015 the registered cooperatives were 130, with 13,949 members and an asset of 4 million *birr* (about 180,000 dollars); they offer mainly multi-functional services for agriculture, savings and rural credit, consumption, protection of woods, construction and maintenance of the irrigation systems, tutelage for young people, production and sale of fruits, vegetables and leather, purchase and distribution of seeds, handicraft, employment services, milk and dairy, livestock and fishing, ginger production, transport, installation of solar panels, energy saving, production of ceramics and mining. The district contains a hospital, 33 rural healthcare structures, 38 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and about 45,000 citizens with primary or secondary education. The main agricultural products are skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, onions, bananas, avocado, mango, apples, teff, barley, wheat, corn, beans, green beans, broad beans, sorghum, peas, sesame oil, *enset*, sweet potatoes, coffee, beets, tic beans and so on. There are irrigation systems powered by the following streams: Woigo, Magera and Bitite. Regarding livestock, only one slaughterhouse is present.
Located in the Great Rift Valley, Duguna Fango District has roughly 121,000 citizens; 22 villages are involved in Employ Project. The per-capita GDP is 155 dollars and the official unemployment rate is 8.1%. As regards infrastructures, there are 48.1 km of dirt tracks. In 2015 there were 155 cooperatives with 7,354 members and an overall asset of 8.3 millions *birr* (about 360,000 dollars), operating in the same sectors as the previous district. There is a hospital, 54 rural healthcare structures, 48 primary schools and 4 secondary schools. Agriculture involves 6,709 families, there are irrigation systems powered by river Bilate; regarding livestock, there is no slaughterhouse in the district.
Kindo Didaye District has a population of about 122,000 citizens and 17 villages are involved in the project. Per-capita GDP is 283 dollars and the official unemployment rate is 10%. Regarding infrastructures, there are 59 km of dirt tracks. In 2015 there were 56 registered cooperatives with 10,966 members and an overall asset of 1.3 millions *birr* (about 57,000 dollars). There is a hospital, 33 rural healthcare structures, 38 primary schools and 3 secondary schools. As regards agriculture, it involves 16,161 families; there are neither irrigation systems nor slaughterhouses.

Kindo Koysha District has a population of about 131,700 citizens and the project involves 22 villages. Per-capita GDP is 197 dollars and the official unemployment rate is 6.9%. Regarding infrastructures, there are 66 km of dirt tracks. In 2015 there were 112 registered cooperatives with 11,987 members and an overall asset of 4.9 millions *birr* (about 215,000 dollars). The district contains a hospital, 46 rural healthcare structures, 43 primary schools and 4 secondary schools. Agriculture involves 16,134 families, there are irrigation systems powered by rivers Balia and Ongoto and a slaughterhouse.
Offa District has a population of about 130.700 citizens and the project involves 21 kebele. Per-capita GDP is 175 dollars and the official unemployment rate is 8.5%. Regarding infrastructures, there are 22 km of regional dirt roads and 41 km of federal gravel roads. In 2015 there were 128 registered cooperatives with 9,219 members and an overall asset of 4.9 millions *birr* (about 213,000 dollars). The district doesn't contain hospitals, though there are 43 rural healthcare structures, 32 primary schools and 4 secondary schools. Agriculture involves 18.230 families, there are irrigation systems powered by River Adaye Tita and a slaughterhouse.

IV. Activities carried out within the project

Employ Project was formally started on December 30th 2016 with the subscription of the agreement among the leader, the European Committee for Education and Agriculture Onlus (CEFA) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, had to end on September 30th 2018 but was postponed to February 28th 2019. After the initial analysis for feasibility and a rough planning, among the most important moments for the beginning of the project there were the Italian visit by a delegation of WODA, the Ethiopian partner (an NGO with more than 400,000 local members), from February 5th to February 11th 2017, and a visit in Ethiopia, from March 2nd to March 7th 2017, by representatives of CEFA and of the Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore (CCCA).

Of the planned activities, the first to be concretely launched was technical training for the production improvement (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey) with the realization of the first of the two 1st level courses for 28 district trainers expressed by WODA, Zonal Departments and district departments (for the supply chains of vegetables, fruit, cereals, honey).

The first series of the five 2nd-level courses of technical training intended for productive improvement (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey) was also held in May, with the involvement of 325 agents for rural village development (236 agricultural experts and 89 livestock experts) and 5 responsibles for the management and conservation of the soil and water resources of the five districts concerned. The courses, held mainly in Aramaic, were animated by the 28 trainers who attended the 1st level courses. Similarly to the 1st level courses, the 5 2nd-level courses were divided into theoretical sessions (5 days) and practical demonstrations (1 day). The agricultural training covered cereal, horticulture and fruit production ways and methods as well as apicultural training comprises Bee producing and right way of honey production and management strategies.

The five courses were held in each of the capitals of the five districts concerned: Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa.

The first Round of Agriculture Training was completed with the organization of 3rd level courses in each of the 100 Villages involved in Employ Project. The selection of participants was based on cooperation between the Ethiopian NGO partner, WODA, and Village Authorities in selecting Village farmer leaders, each of them able to involve 5 more farmers (with special attention for most disadvantaged farmers) plus three kebele administrators, six model farmers and at least one women representative from each 100 kebeles from the 5 districts (to be added to the women participating as farmers). At the 100 Village courses have been finally invited 13,948 farmers.

The Second Round 1st level agricultural training was carried out from 15-19 January, 2018 in Wolaitta Gutera Training Center in Soddo. As usual for the 1st Round, 3 trainees from each District agri. office, 5 experts from Zone Administration Agriculture Office and 6 participants from WODA (totally 28 members) were selected for attending this training.

The Second Round, 2nd Level Agriculture Training was performed for 4 days since 23-26 February, 2018 in each of the 5 Districts. The training was covered by those 15 District Administrations Agriculture officers who previously took TOT from WODA and Zone Administration agriculture trainers at Gutara Center.
The village level trainees comprise all the prevailing village development agents such as: agronomists, natural resource management experts and livestock office experts of the respective kebeles. As regards District Office trainees were involved 1 agronomist and 1 horticulturalist from each District. Moreover, 3 kebele administrators too have taken the training from the 100 Villages. The training included both theoretical and practical sessions which take one full day for practical parts with full applied training materials such as seeds of cereals, vegetable seeds, root crops of different varieties, live fertilizers, etc. Thereby 371 Village officials actually attended this training.

The Second Round, 3rd Level Agricultural Training has been conducted in all 100 villages since 28-30 February, 2018. The training was given with the village development agents and inspected by district level officials as usual. The farmers were well awared by village level adminstrators and had to follow courses for 3 days with a very significant increase of number of farmers attending the training: **from the 13,855 farmers of 1st Round to 47,913 farmers of 2nd Round!** (mainly due to the strong increase in the Districts of Kindo Koisha and Boloso Bombe)

In the framework of **the Institution policy training** have been organized by Unilink University, SudgestAid and WODA one 1st level course for 22 district trainers (including one woman) and five 2nd level courses (one for each district involved in the Emloy Project) for 300 local administrators (including 10 women).
The 1st level course was conducted for 5 days since 21-25 May, 2018. The organizations participated on the training were agriculture, youth job opportunity, and cooperative office experts. The training was given on the topics of public administration and local development.
The second level institution training took place immediately after first level TOT training in 5 districts with participant composition of 290 men, 10 women and totally 300.

In the framework of **the Training on strengthening the organization of cooperatives and associations to facilitate market access** have been organized by Unilink University, SudgestAid and WODA:

- 1 First Level course for 34 district trainers (including 6 women);
- 5 Second Level courses for 330 village trainers (including 77 women);
- 100 Third Level courses for 2603 leaders and members of associations and cooperatives (of which 698 were women), representing 329 rural cooperatives and peasant associations including 140 associations of young farmers.

In the framework of **the trainings on the access to financial and credit instruments**, provision of microcredits, support to local financial actors – organized by the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit, the ANSPC and WODA – the following activities have been carried out:

- 1 First Level Course: Training of Trainers on financial education and access to microcredit to 31 1st level trainers (including 3 women);

- 5 Second Level Courses (5 days for each of the 5 Districts) to 415 managers of Cooperatives, Cooperative Unions and MFIs and representatives of young farmers organizations (including 88 women);
- 1 Revolving Fund Management Training to the benefits of 75 participants of which 68 Members of the Board of 17 selected Cooperatives and Associations and 7 WODA experts;
- 1 Capacity Building on credit issues Course with 105 partecipants representing Regional, Zonal and District Administration Departments from the Offices of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperative, Youth job opportunity and Finance (including 5 women).

The EMPLOY Project envisaged also the creation of a revolving fund as well as a specific training about the its management.
In the first phase 17 cooperatives/associations of Wolayta Zone have been selected in cooperation between ENM, WODA, the other project partners and Local Authorities respecting a list of criteria identified on the basis of the rules established by both Italian and Ethiopian legislation on micro-credit.
The Revolving Fund Management Training involved the members of the Board of the 17 Cooperatives that came from 7 different districts. Four core Board members such as Chairman, accountant, cashier and Inspector of the cooperative/association represented each Cooperative/Association.
6 multipurpose cooperative/associations, 8 Saving and Credit Cooperatives, 1 ginger production Association, 1 milk production and processing Association and 1 agro-processing Association were selected and each one was asked to outline a first draft of a project.
The whole number of participants attending the training, considering 68 Cooperative and Association Representatives and 7 WODA experts, were 75.
The Revolving Fund was created with a 150,000.00 Euros money transfer on the base of a Memorandum of Understanding which was drafted with the support of the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit and signed between CEFA and WODA; other specific Agreements were signed between WODA and each of 17 Cooperative/Association initially involved. The Fund has been further financed with 19,200 euros, involving three more cooperatives for a total of 20 SACCOs or cooperative involved as Fund beneficiaries and 169,200.00 euros as global consistency of the Fund.

From October 16th to October 27th 2017, a **Summer School** has been organized in Rome by SudgestAid and Link Campus University of Roma, in cooperation with the Committee for a Civilization of Love (CCCA), the National Agency for Micro-Credit (ENM) and ANSPC) in order to offer opportunities for international exchange between good Italian and Ethiopian practices and contacts between Ethiopian operators and the Italian business.
The Ethiopian Delegation attending the Summer School was composed of five members of the Wolaitta Development Association (WODA), representing the agricultural and cooperative groups of the Wolaitta Zone, and two representatives of the local administration of the same area. 3 more participants selected for the Delegation didn't attend the Summer School because of Visa procedures problems.

The experience in Wolayta in the framework of the Employ Project, as well as numerous international studies, confirm that development in rural areas of Africa is not possible without providing agriculture with access to water powered by renewable energy sources.
During the Project the visits at the Wolayta sites identified by WODA and CEFA, in collaboration with CCCA, for the realization of a drip demonstration irrigation systems, to complete the technical-agricultural training, were therefore of fundamental importance.

The progressive introduction, thanks to the example and the training opportunities offered by some pilot plants, of modern irrigation systems, would therefore allow, on the one hand, an increase in production (ensuring more frequent and more abundant harvests) and, on the other hand, a more general modernization of the agricultural world.
Finally, WODA and the other the Employ Project partners decided **to install a demonstration irrigation drip system powered by solar energy** at Ampo Koisha Farm Training Center for carrying out there a specific Training section on irrigation through drip irrigation.

In the framework of the Employment Project, not only the monitoring and reporting required by the Italian and Ethiopian legislation were carried out - mainly of a formal nature and pertaining to the reporting of the activities performed and the related expenses - but this activity was integrated with a more meaningful **monitoring aimed at to verify the social and economic impact of the initiatives implemented**. This type of activity, carried out by CCCA, not always seen in the context of other projects, has proved to be very useful both to address more effectively the initiatives to be carried out, and to draw indications for the future, indications that may be useful both for organizations partner in the project for planning future projects, and for the authorities responsible for development and cooperation policies.
The activity of monitoring the social and economic impact also offered the starting points and the basic material to set up **the communication campaigns** on the project itself, also carried out by CCCA.

V. Conclusions

The Employ project has certainly had a very significant impact in the area of Wolayta, both in terms of the quantity of the subjects involved and in terms of the impact of the project on the rural economy and living conditions.
As regards the involvement of stakeholders, it is in fact rather rare to see such high figures for a project not promoted by national or international institutions but essentially by a group of NGOs, although supported by both regional and local Wolayta institutions, and by Italian institution and University such as the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) and Unilink University: 47,913 farmers, 300 District and Village Officals, 2603 leaders and members of associations and cooperatives, representing 329 rural cooperatives and peasant associations 415 managers of cooperatives, cooperative unions, micro-finance operators and representatives of young farmers' organizations and 100 civil servants operating in the area of micro-finance, 75 Revolving Fund operators representing WODA and 20 multi-purpose cooperatives and SACCOs applying for the Revolving Fund as final beneficiaries..

Moreover 399 agricultural trainers, 22 trainers on Institution policies, 364 trainers on cooperative organization and management and 31 trainers on micro-finance and financial education have been trained for ToT providing them with capacities that will allow them to use the benefits also in the future, after the end of the Employ Project, to continue to play their role as trainers.

From the point of view of the social and economic impact of the training activities, the project did not have the necessary resources and appropriate time frame to carry out a statistical analytical examination of the effects on each of the 100 villages involved but from the sample basis which arises from the numerous interviews gathered in all the districts involved in the project, it results that also in this case the incidence was certainly significant.
Many farmers have in fact reported to us that they have learned new techniques of spacing, soil preparation, rotation, etc. from agricultural training. that allowed them to double or triple their

income, and, in some cases, even to build a new home for their family. Farmers who first produced only for family self-consumption have finally started to deal with the market and others whose production has been limited by drought or plant diseases or pests have confirmed their determination to apply the new techniques learned to produce for the market through the next harvest.
The main challenge posed by training on agriculture was the fear that the theoretical nature of the training itself - given that the rules applicable to the project provided for a very limited share of expendable expenses for training tools, such as seeds and tools, and excluded the construction of infrastructures such as irrigation systems - could dampen the expectations of the participating farmers as final beneficiaries. This fear has been mitigated, on the one hand, by the positive results of the training just mentioned and, on the other, by the possibility of creating a demonstration system for drip irrigation powered by solar energy.

As regards the training on Institution policies, District and Village officials who attended it told us they had changed their approach by understanding the importance of a bottom up method and an effective involvement of the communities entrusted to them to plan more effective rural development policies.
Cooperative leaders and managers who attended training on cooperative organization and management reported us that implementing what they learned from the training they increased both the confidence, the number and the income of cooperative members.

Multi-purpose Cooperative, Save and Credit cooperative finance operators and concerned Local Authorities Office officials who attended micro-finance training told us they actually increased their capacities to record accounting entries and to draw up business plan.

As regards the Summer School which took place in Rome on 2017, it provided the opportunity for a deep exchange between Italian and Ethiopian best practices which was fruitful not only in the long term for the professional activity of participants but also immediately for refocusing some aspects of the training to be implemented in Wolayta.

The focus of Employ project on improving the role of women in rural economy has been succesful too, both in terms of participation of women to training activities, even thanks to the involvement of Village Women Associations, and in terms of training activities impact on their role.
Women participation during Agriculture training increased both in terms of trainers (from 12.31% to 17.25%, 64 out of 371 among the second level of the 2nd Round Training) and in terms of final beneficiaries farmers (from 3.05% to 19.09%, 9,146 out of 47,913 farmers attending the third level of 2nd Round Training).
Even though they were only 11 out 322 out the trainers and trainees attending the Local Authorities Training (about 3,4%), the women participation was far better in the framework of Cooperative (26,32%, 781 women out of total 2967) and Micro-finance for cooperative operators (20,40%, 91 women out of total 446) Training, and again low in the case of micro-finance training for Distric and Village officials (5 out of 100).
From the point of view of training impact on women participation to agriculture and rural economy, it was very interesting to learn from the interviews that training has often given impetus to individual women farmers or groups of women to organize themselves to move from production for family self-consumption to production for the market. Furthermore, in some cases, such as, for example, through the training on sericulture, thanks to the Employ Project, some women who previously limited herself to household activities without direct access to market, organized themselves to set up a new business from the sale of the cocoons produced.

As regards the topic of migration, both civil servants, cooperative managers and individual farmers told us that thanks to Employ Project they recognized an improvement of village farmers self-confidence able to influence suitable for influencing the propensity to emigration and the hope of being able to improve income opportunities without having to seek out opportunities elsewhere.
In particular, two main action influenced this attitude: the improvement of production and income provided by the awareness of agricultural techniques learned from training and the possibility of new jobs creation provided by the implantation of the Revolving Fund.

The involvement of youngsters in Employ Project, aware of their key role in the development of the Wolayta due to their demographic weight, their propensity for innovation and the fact of their greater level of average education compared to that one of the older population groups, has been ensured both by their strong presence among the village trainers and by the involvement of Village Youth Office and Organizations in selecting final beneficiaries of the various training activities. Such organizations have indicated at least 340 representatives attending the training courses.

The communication has had a significant impact on Italian public opinion thanks to the media campaign (see Chapter 11 of Section II) and a stronger impact on Ethiopian 100 Villages involved in Employ Project due to the effective commitments of Village leaders, farmers and cooperatives. It is expected that the whole population of the 5 District of Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa of about 616,000 inhabitants will benefit about the training as indirect beneficiaries.

Therefore, despite the challenges described above, all the information we have gathered confirm us that the Employ Project was not only very effective from the point of view of the effective implementation of the planned actions but also in terms of its impact on improving the economy and the living conditions of the communities of the 100 villages involved and in terms of indications for future projects

INTRODUCTION

1. Objectives, subjects and programmes of Employ Project

1.1. Objectives and programmes

Employ Project (CUP I39D16000620005), financed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration, Office III – International relationships, has been promoted by 6 Italian partners (CEFA Onlus, Project leader, CCCA - Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore, Link Campus University, Sudgest Aid, Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM), ANSPC - National Association for the Study on Credit Issues) and an Ethiopian partner, WODA - Wolaitta Development Association, with the purpose of promoting socioeconomic development in a countryside area of Southern Ethiopia, the Wolayta Zone: this goal had to be achieved through the creation of job opportunities and of the conditions for an integrated and sustainable development, so to mitigate or decrease the inclination towards internal and international migration of the local populations.

We were mainly active in 100 villages scattered among five Districts (*Woreda*, in the local language) - Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa, which belong to the Wolayta Zone (one of the 13 Local Administrations which constitute the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, or SNNPR). These villages host a population of about 550,000 inhabitants, characterised by particularly bad socioeconomic conditions (lack of electricity sources, non-existent irrigation systems and consequently underdevelopment of the agriculture, lack of foodstuffs, spread of illness linked to malnutrition and widespread poverty) and selected with the vital help from the local partner, WODA. Furthermore, many training activities took place in the capital town of Wolayta Zone, Soddo.

The project has contributed in this manner to the achievement of several SDGs promoted by the United Nations, such as Zero Hunger and Food Security (SDG 2), reduce poverty (SDG1), promote gender equality (SDG5), decent work and economic growth (SDG8). The general objective is to contribute to improve life conditions (which mean better income, better safety and sovereignty in matters of food, education, access to basic services) and mitigate the causes for immigration for the most vulnerable people in the Wolayta Zone.

In further detail, our action was aimed to encourage self-development – as a means to fight poverty and create adequate life conditions for the populations living in the countryside – through the creation of jobs and income for small farmers. Particular attention was paid to women and young people, supporting a sustainable local economy based on local resources. The specific objective to offer alternatives to migration was supported by the creation and the strengthening of

the local production chain, so to create better life conditions for the local population which allow people not to leave their land and families, with all the many social implications of such abandonment.

The making of the project, with a scheduled duration of 21 months (from December 1st, 2016 to September 30th, 2018, subsequently extended to February 28th 2019), started with a marketing analysis aimed to detect new potential purposes for the existing agricultural products, and new products to introduce in high-request markets; we also studied the credit sector in relationship to the local economical situation, to the educational needs about credit, to public measures for business support and to the opportunities offered by the private sector.

Since the rules which regulate the project didn't involve supplying machines, equipment or other direct investments, the proponents of the project chose to concentrate on the following activities:

- Technical agricultural training to improve production in the vegetable, fruit, cereals and honey industries;
- Support and advocacy actions with the local institutions in order to influence agricultural, trading and credit policies;
- Socio-organisational training to improve the practices of farmers' association and cooperatives and a more structured approach to the market;
- Education about access to financial and credit instruments, distribution of micro-credits and support for local investors;
- Creation of chances for international exchange between Italian and Ethiopian good practices.

The training activities, heart of the project, were articulated following the pyramid logic of ToT (Training of Trainers), which allows to reach high numbers of farmers by forming a group of high-quality trainers, selected in each of the 100 target villages.

As concerns the macro sector of technical training to improve production (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey), we concentrated on aspects such as: rotation of crops; hygiene of fields; composting and fertilising, weeding, mulching; intercropping; organic fertilising; creation and management of nurseries and seedbed; transplant; fertilisers and usage thereof; main parasites and diseases and control thereof; safe usage of chemical products and fertilisers; bookkeeping (importance of keeping data about production and methods); post-harvest, marketing and product-enhancement activities; main aspects of water management and of management and preservation of soil; quality distribution; techniques for gathering water, improving the quality of the water and the retention of moist in the ground (terracing, mulching, composting); hints on soil degradation (erosion by water/wind) and measures to preserve soil (conservation agriculture, terracing and so on); production cycle, post-harvest practices (storage); modern apiculture; ecological apiculture; botanical species and apiculture; effects of bees in agriculture; correct managing of an apiary (design, kinds of beehives, adequate equipment, control, harvesting); bee products (honey, pollen, propolis, beeswax, royal jelly); diseases, vermin and potential dangers for the colonies (insects, reptiles, micro-mammals, etc.); technical and practical workshops for the farmers in order to transfer GAPs (Good Agriculture Practices) with demonstrative plots through the Farmer Field School method, focusing on the cheapest and most environmental-friendly techniques (principles of agroecology).

Regarding support and advocacy actions with the local institutions in order to influence agricultural, trading and credit policies, we focused on: exercise training of representatives of local authorities in order to facilitate bureaucratic and administrative procedures (authorisation requests, permits, rights of use and property and so on), plan a local development which is consistent with environment, social and economic sustainability of the interventions and plan public works and

service systems (transportation, garbage, water supply and disposal of waste, etc.), in a manner which allows facilitation and development of local agriculture according to the project. Among the subjects of the training were: sustainable development; strategic planning; accounting and creating Local Development Plans. After a stage of area-level ToT we transferred these competences to the administrators of the involved villages.

Concerning socio-organisational training to improve the practices of farmers' cooperatives and associations and a more structured approach to the market, we focused on: support the creation of associations, cooperatives and/or "marketing committees"; exercise training about financial managing, group dynamics, leadership, writing projects, bookkeeping, marketing, negotiating proficiencies, budgeting; organise exchange visits between committees/associations; exercise ToT to key people in order to facilitate access to the market (link-up quality, quantity, price; storage, gathering and delivery points; costs and payment systems); organise theoretical and practical workshops to transfer competences about access to the market (involving both local producers, representatives of bigger businesses and potential investors, once we've got a better knowledge of the market; linking the farmers to the market, setting up contacts and starting to promote products, facilitating further business opportunities between farmers and retailers); animate and establish district consortia (with the further aim to involve young people and women, who are to bring the voice of the beneficiaries in link-up meetings with buyers, improve bargaining power of small farmers in fixing prices for local markets and bring down fixed costs for the single farmer).

Regarding education about access to financial and credit instruments, we were dedicated to: exercise ToT about characteristics and methodologies of microcredit and micro-business, BDS – Business Development Services; create workshops and capacity building to strengthen knowledge and competences of central and local administrators, responsible for planning and managing development programs about credit; give financial education about the sectors of local economy, financial market and financial intermediaries. Furthermore, we have planned to constitute a rotation fund, part of which will be used to create new micro-businesses and new jobs, and train the manager to analyse the laws of the fund; bookkeeping, administrative, procedural and managing activities; computer procedures and applications.

Finally, the Summer School in Italy has offered chances of international exchange between Italian and Ethiopian good practices through meetings with experts and representatives of local administrations, rural associations and big farmers, as well as strengthen the collaboration and cooperation network, both institutional and business-wise, between Italy and Ethiopia.

Furthermore, part of the project has been dedicated to communication (and took place both in Italy and in Ethiopia), with the purpose to bring awareness to the local population, through media like radios, newspapers, local associations, by spreading information about the goals and the actions of the Project in Italy, in African communities living in Italy and among the workers in the sector as well through a multimedia campaign (social networks, TVs, radios, newspapers and magazines).

1.2. Methods of Intervention

The project's realisation was based on methods born from the confrontation among all partners involved in the project. The aim of the methodology we chose is to make the creation and evaluation of objectives, results and activities as widespread and shared as possible by all partners and beneficiaries, in synergy with the local people who operate in the area.

1) *Learning by doing*: the activities of agricultural training were based on the *Farmer Field School (FFS) Approach*, which leans strongly towards learning by experience on the field, coupled with a theoretical passage of know-how. The staff has educational and training material, to be given to participants. The teaching method was based on adult-learning techniques: after an initial session of classes, the project was focused on practical demonstrations through demonstrative plots or exercises about specific topics (such as bookkeeping, financial administration and managing and so on). The project staff was later to carry out an ongoing follow-up process, both on the level of the farmers' group and of single farmers.

2) Supply-chain approach: this is used to create a link between farmers and the market, for products intended both for sale and local consumption. The first activities created by the project were three researches, intended to serve as a base for the construction of the supply chain, which is delineated during the project. They were structured as follows: a) A study about potential new markets for existing products (CEFA); b) A study about potential new products to introduce, in accordance to environment and local traditions, to answer to outstanding requests on the market (CEFA); c) A study about credit institutions in the area, potential links between financial institutions and farmers, potential new credit instruments which fit inside the context of the area (ANSPC).

3) Involvement of the private sector: the approach implying involving the private sector in order to give better value to the supply chain and to the agricultural managing of business is based on the better sustainability chances. This collaboration was aimed to be brought to the initiative, considering above all the difficulties that farmers' groups traditionally face when they have to improve the products' value (enhancement, processing, marketing and so on) at the end of the project's interventions. The action was aimed to support the farmers so that they can improve their production and organisational capacities, without invading a role in the supply chain that's already covered by other local economical and institutional realities. The aim is that to link all these parts, so to get a win-win situation.

4) *Result Based Management*: we follow this model for profit managing, basing on the experiences obtained by CEFA and the whole partnership. This approach grants a better focus on achieving the results of the project and on the impact of the project on the beneficiaries' life; furthermore, it allows to adapt activities during the process (following on beneficiaries' feedback and evaluations) by following the *Project Cycle Management* model.

In order to create a sense of ownership and of real involvement of the beneficiaries, the project doesn't involve giving away equipment for free, and instead relies on actively involving the beneficiaries in training activities, theoretical and practical activities, awareness-related activities and international exchange, as the partnership believes these actions have a longer impact.

1.3. Partners of Employ Project

The partners involved in Employ Project were CEFA European Committee for Education and Agriculture Onlus, leader of the project, WODA - Wolayta Development Association, the Ethiopian partner, CCCA - Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore, Link Campus University, Sudgest Aid Association, the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) and the ANSPC - National Association for the Study on Credit Issues.

CEFA Onlus is an NGO, based mainly in Bologna, with 45 years of experience in projects about rural development, energy and green-economy products in Africa, Latin America and in the Balkans. CEFA Onlus is the general coordinator of Employ Project, and is directly responsible for carrying out technical training in agriculture to improve production (in vegetable, fruit, cereal and honey supply chains); it also oversees the actions of other partners.

WODA is a great Ethiopian NGO based on the local community, with a strong presence in the Wolayta area, with more than 500,000 members. From more than 18 years it's deeply involved in social projects and in rural development programs. Regarding Employ Project, WODA has constituted the reference point for all activities to realise on site, from authorisations to the logistics for training actions, to the selection of trainers and trainee and gathering data about the territory and evaluations of the actions taken.

The Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore (CCCA) is a non-profit association, with legal seat in Milan and operational headquarters in (Rome), with 25 years of experience in micro-projects which involve micro-businesses in developing countries. In the framework of Employ Project CCCA has been responsible for activities of communication and monitoring and evaluation of Employ Project's social and economical impact, including the realisation of the present Report. Furthermore, CCCA has supported both CEFA Onlus for coordination and relationship with WODA and Link Campus University for the organization of the aforementioned Summer School.

Link Campus University of Rome has a strong international experience through deals of scientific and academic cooperation with universities and research centres in several continents. In Employ Project it's tasked with organising the aforementioned Summer School, and it has worked with SudgestAid to carry out social and organisational training for farmer associations and cooperatives and support and advocacy actions with local institutions.

SudgestAid is a non-profit consortium based in Rome, partly belonging to public agencies, involved in promoting and managing local sustainable development projects by assisting public administrations and to the civil societies in the southern parts of Italy and the world. In Employ Project, its goal has been to carry out social and organisational training for farmer associations and cooperatives and to carry out support and advocacy action with local institutions.

The Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) is a public institution. Its aim is to facilitate access to credit by micro-businesses and disadvantaged social categories, through promotion of the instruments of microfinance, technical assistance, research, training and spreading of good practices. In Employ Project, its task has been to set up and to support the start of the managing of the aforementioned Revolving Fund, by selecting the local subjects with the required proficiencies and carrying out adequate training.

ANSPC is an Italian Association active since 1964; it gathers together popular banks, bankers, entrepreneurs and university teachers in order to promote research, rallies and in-depth studies about the credit and economic system. In Employ Project it has been responsible for the study about credit institutions and activities in the area, and the training about access to financial and micro-credit instruments.

2. Objectives and method of the Report on the Social and Economic Impact of Employ Project

This Report is intended to locate useful elements for an evaluation of the real social and economic impact of Employ Project in the concerned area, not only for purposes related to the project itself, such as an evaluation of its efficiency (subject however to external auditing), but also to contribute to the search for an intervention model we can offer to the local beneficiary communities. Furthermore, it could be useful for the operators of the cooperation, who could consider to replicate similar experience, if to be considered successful, in other areas.

The target of the social and economic impact monitoring which was carried out in the framework of the preparation of the present Report, has been to create an increasingly accurate description of the socioeconomic situation of the influenced area, supervise the interventions carried out, acquire information and means of evaluation about those several actions and verify their possible impact on people involved and the whole territory concerned.

So far as concerns the description of the socioeconomic situation of the Wolayta Zone and the involved Districts, we opted to start from a comparison between social and economic indicators in Wolayta Zone and in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Thanks to the active collaboration of the Ethiopian partner, WODA – with more than 18 year of experience, having access both to information gathered during its activity, local databases, as well as a good network of relationships with local, regional and federal administrations and other NGO – we were also able to proceed to a more analytical survey, in the five districts (*Woreda*) involved in the project (Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa) and, when data were available, till each of the 100 villages directly involved, which have been selected among the ones with major food safety issues, for lack of infrastructures for water supply and electricity, and for lack of transportation network, aside dirt tracks.

Monitoring of Project actions was not limited to gathering organisational and statistical information; it also included taking pictures, videos and interviews with the subjects involved, both operators and instructors, trainers and trainees, farmers, Zonal, district and village officials, cooperative managers and members and other operators.

The analysis of the impact on the territory has been the biggest challenge, because the project was scheduled to take place during a relatively short time (21 months, later extended to five more months) and it has been difficult to collect statistical data on specific effects on the harvest, as well as on social, economic and material effects, such as a decrease in the drive towards migration or an impact on per-capita income. Still, the objective was to detect at least some spurs of this impact through random analysis, interviews and specific checks in the area, by using the indicators of the project as well.

In the framework of the above mentioned monitoring activity four visits took place in Wolayta by CCCA representative on March and May 2017, March 2018 and February 2019, to collect data, pictures, videos and interviews to stakeholders belonging to all the five Districts concerned (the full list is annexed to the Report). Moreover, a special thank is for Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate and his assistant Mr. Tesfaye Elias for the additional interviews they collected in the five Districts and economic and social data they have supported to collect. Together with Mr. Daniel Balta e Mr. Tesfaye Elias we wish furthermore to thank Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate, and Mr. Abraham Ambole, for the support they gave us in organizing visits and meetings in the five District's Villages, accompanying us and their valuable work of interpretation.

Marco D'Agostini

SECTION I

The Wolayta Zone and the 5 Districts involved in Employ Project

1. *The Wolayta Zone: general description and comparison with the general socioeconomic situation in Ethiopia*[1]

1.1.The Wolayta Zone: general description

Wolayta is both the name of one among the 14 Zones (Included the Special Zone of the Region Seat Awasa) which make up the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and the name of the people living in it, a population of Omotic language, situated mostly between River Omo and Lake Abaya.

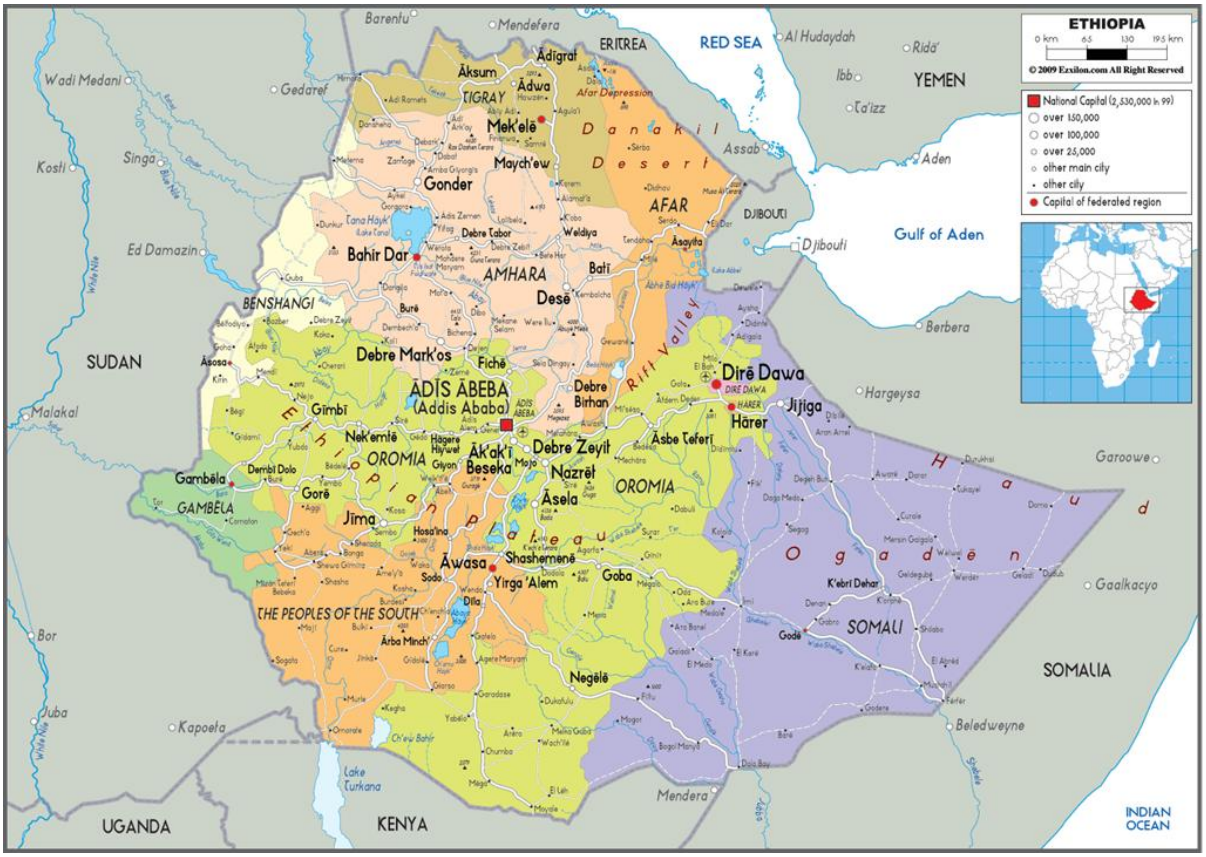


Fig. 1. Ethiopia regional States
(2009 Ezxillon.com)

The Wolayta Zone is about 330 km southwest of Addis Ababa and 160 km from Awasa, seat of the SNNPR region; it borders the Gamo Gofa Area to the South, the Dawro Zone to the West, the Sidama Zone to the East as well as the Kamabata-Tamabro and Hadiya Areas and the Oromia Area to the Northeast.

Topography presents rolling mountains, hills, plateaus and plains which extend from the highest point of Mount Damota (2,950 meters asl) to the low altitude of Lake Abaya and the valley of River Omo (501 meters asl). About 40 rivers in the area reach a total length of 53 km.

The capital city Soddo is about 1,600 meters asl. Citizens are used to refer to the various internal areas as highland (Dega, about 9% of the territory), midland (Weinadega, 56% of the

[1]Statistical data on the Wolayta Zone were elaborated by WODA, and refer to submissions by Economic and Rural Development Department of the Wolayta Zone administration and other databases. Data on Ethiopia, if not otherwise stated, come from African Economic Outlook 2016, Special Theme: Sustainable Cities and Structural Transformation, edited by AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP, OECD Development Centre and UNDP Empowered Lives. Resilient Nations, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2016

territory) and lowland (Kolla, 35% of the territory).

Fig. 2. Administrative Map of Wolayta Zone

Climate in Ethiopia is temperate on the plateau and hot on the plains. In Addis Ababa, which asl goes from 2,200 to 2,600 m, the highest temperature is 26° C and the minimum is 4° C. The weather is usually sunny and dry, but short rain (*belg*) happen from February to April and heavy rain (*meher*) happen from half of June to half of September. The weather varies remarkably according to the region and the characteristics of the area.

The weather in Wolayta is stable, and temperature variations range from a minimum of 15.1°C to a maximum of 31°C. The hot, dry and temperate climate is generally very enjoyable. The year is divided in two seasons: the so-called "wet" season (*balguwa*), from June to October, and the dry season (*boniya*) from October to June, split in February by a short period of so-called "small rain" (*baddessa*). The heaviest rains fall between July and September and range from 800 to 1,600 mm (in the Po Valley, in Italy, the average annual rain ranges from 700 and 1,200 mm depending on the area). The dry season is characterised by a strong wind that blows from the East, which clears the sky and makes it blue during the day, with the occasional cloud and full of stars at night – a lot more than in Europe. Violent storms can happen during periods of heavy rain, while every morning, during the rainy season, the mist appears in the valleys and evaporates during the first hours of the day. In both seasons there can be both hailstorms, which destroy crops, and tornadoes, which bring down trees.

The Wolayta Zone is divides in 13 districts (*Woreda*), counting the one of the area seat, Soddo, and has about 1,9 million citizens, 51% women and 49% men. It's one of the country's most

densely populated areas: 385 people per square kilometre, with peaks of 781 ppkm², the national average being 90 ppkm².

47,53% of this population are kids 14 or less years old (national average is 43,71%), 19,31% are young adults from 15 to 25 (national average is 20,04%), 31,28% are adults from 26 to 64 (national average is 33,34%) and 1,89% are old people 65 or more (national average is 2,91%). The population in conventional working age (15-64 years old) constitutes thus 50.59% of the population of Wolayta, the national average being 53,28%.

Since Ethiopia, with 99.3 million citizens, is the most populated country in the continent, after Nigeria, it is one of the less urbanised African countries (19%, the average for sub-Saharan Africa being 37%). The percentage of urbanisation in Wolayta is lower yet, ranging between 14.5 and 15% according to sources: this last datum allows us to recognise the importance of the rural countryside under a demographic point of view as well, since 85% of the population lives in such areas.

1.2. Economic situation

The main goal of the development strategy chosen by Ethiopia's Federal Government, with its first year of growth and transformation (Growth and Transformation Plan - GTP I, active 2011-2015), was to promote an inclusive growth through massive investments in public infrastructures. In particular, the strategy called "Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient and Green Economy (CRGE)", used during GTP I, focused on the need to stop agro ecological degradation, which threatens millions of poor citizens in the countryside. CRGE concentrated on four key areas: improving farming and breeding practices in order to get better food safety and income for the farmers, reducing emissions; protect and restore forests for their contribute to economy and the ecosystem, improving energy production from renewable sources for national and regional markets; make a jump towards more modern and energy-efficient technologies in transports, manufacturing and construction.

Though Ethiopian economy achieved some of the objectives of Millennium Goals[2], there are still challenges to be won and opportunities to seize.

Though poverty is decreasing in Ethiopia – thanks to a strong economic growth, which went from 2.4% in the Eighties to 8.2% in 2000 and 10.2% in 2015 – there remain still significant levels of absolute poverty. The percentage of Ethiopian citizens living under the national poverty line (which is to say, the purchasing power of the daily income is inferior to 1.25 dollars) between financial years 1995/1996 and 2011/2012 dropped from 45.5% to 27.8%[3] but remains quite high, with significant differences between urban and rural areas (25.7 vs 30.4%)[4]. (At the moment of writing this report, there are no data available on poverty in Wolayta to compare with the national ones).

The main challenge is thus to promote a development which generates an economic growth, which can decrease significantly the high levels of poverty, particularly in the countryside. Though poverty levels in the country have gone down remarkably, about 23 million citizens still live under the poverty line for various reasons, such as production and productivity of the agricultural sector, scarce availability of internal resources, the high level of unemployment, especially among young

[2]Ref. UNDP, 2014 MDG Report – Ethiopia, in http://www.et.undp.org/content/ethiopia/en/home/library/mdg/EthiopiaMDG2014.html

[3]Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and United Nations Country Team Ethiopia, Assessing Progress Towards The Millenium Development Goals, Ethiopia MDGs Report 2012, Addis Ababa, 2012

[4]Adamnesh Atnafu, Linda Oucho and Benjamin Zeitlyn, Poverty, Youth and Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia, Migrating out of Poverty – Research Porgramme Consortium, Working Paper 17, July 2014, p. 8.

people, inadequate quality and distribution of basic social services, low access to credit instruments for the people and general conditions quite adverse to private business. In spite of these challenges, Ethiopia has favourable economic opportunities and chances. The country is rich in natural resources, has a low-cost workforce which can be further specifically trained, an emerging middle class and a political leadership, and this is confirmed by African Development Bank, strongly involved in the development of the country[5].

The new middle-term development plan, GTP II[6], planned by the Government for 2016-2020, is aimed to transform Ethiopia in a middle-income industrialised country within 2025. This transformation will be promoted following three main objectives: a) maintain an average growth in real GDP of at least 11%; b) enforce aggressive measures aimed for a quick industrialisation and structural transformation; c) guarantee a sustainable growth by promoting a stable macro-economic plan and a green economy which can stand the climate. The country is also trying to integrate sustainable development goals (SDG) in GTP II. In order to achieve the objective of becoming a middle-income country within 2025, strong investments will be necessary to transform agriculture, for energy, transportation and a better access to quality basic services. Development in the agro-industrial sector will have to be accelerated, and the role of the private sector in all economic fields has to be broadened. GTP II has among its objectives to achieve food safety.

A useful economic indicator may also be represented by the families' access to energy sources. In particular, the great difference between urban and rural areas can also reflect the situation in Wolayta, which is mainly countryside: 88.5% of families living in major urban settlements and 80.4% of families living in smaller urban settlements have access to electricity (that fails at least 4 times a week for at least 40% of families), while only 10.1% of families living in rural areas have. In such areas, only 16.45% of families have access to photovoltaic sources, while for 70% of families the only sources of energy are electric batteries, kerosene lamps and wood[7]. Wood in particular constitutes the main fuel for cooking for 73.65% of families, with devastating effects on deforestation and soil erosion.

Comparing the national economy with the economy of Wolayta, Ethiopia as a whole has a per-capita income of 470 dollars per year (about 1,700 dollars in terms of purchasing power), while in Wolayta the per-capita income is about 280 dollars.

The unemployment rate, which is 12% for the Wolayta Zone, that combines with a low employment rate, is anyway higher than the national unemployment rate, which is 5%.

Though rural population is prevalent in Ethiopia, the percentage of urban population (usually characterised by less unemployment, higher per-capita income and a better access to services) in the

[5]Ref. African Development Bank Group, Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia Country Strategy Paper 2016-2020, 2016, in https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ETHIOPIA_CSP_BPPS_EN.pdf

[6]Objectives of GTP II:
1. Support a quick, spread and fair growth;
2. Improve quality, productivity and competitiveness of the manufacturing sectors;
3. Transform national private investors in a strong development force;
4. Fill the gap in infrastructural services by developing abilities in national construction industry;
5. Manage urbanisation;
6. Accelerate human development and technological innovation;
7. Improve democracy and good governance through development of executive abilities of PA and encouraging the participation of the public;
8. Promote emancipation and bestowal of responsibility to women and young people;
9. Build a green economy that can stand the climate.

[7]Ref. Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), World Bank, "LSMS—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) - 2015/2016", 2017

Wolayta Zone is less than the national average, since it's only 15% against the national average of 19.4%.

Regarding the population in age of dependency (which is, less than 15 and more than 64 years old) there is a striking difference between the Wolayta Zone, with a percentage of 50.3% of the population (dependency ratio 102.45%) while the national ratio is 44.9% (dependency ratio 81,48%).

Regarding tourism in Wolayta, there are about 4,500 registered presences a year.

National road from Addis Ababa to Soddo
(M. D'Agostini)

It should be noticed that roads between villages may be quite rough (though there are a lot of constructions sites to lay down the road surface), and this is the reason why the car industry struggles to develop; only off-road vehicles can be used, and they're too expensive for private citizens and usually limited to public institutions, businesses and local and international NGOs.

In the area capital Soddo and in the main district seats, such as Areka, there are a lot of *bajajs*, small covered three-wheeled vehicles, typically light blue, similar to light commercial vehicles, which make sure everyone can use urban transportation at decent prices (around 2 *birr*). Private motorcycles are also relatively widespread, while traffic of private autos, even in cities, is pretty thin. In the whole Wolayta Zone around 11,000 driving licences are registered, with 3 organisations for public transportation, 2 associations for freight transportation and about 560 minibuses.

Infrastructures could use huge improvements, as nowadays there are neither railways (a branch of the Addis Ababa-Djibuti main line should be built in the future, and it should cross the region going south) nor highways, while there are in Wolayta about 115 km of paved roads (essentially national and regional roads crossing the territory, plus the roads between Soddo and the district seats) and 1,300 km of federal, region or consortium unpaved roads and 1,500 km of other dirt tracks.

Track from Soddo to Duguna Fango District, where a modern road is going to be built
(M. D'Agostini)

***Bajajs* in Sodo**
(M. D'Agostini)

As regards other infrastructures, there are 47 kilometres of water pipes, 160 kilometres of various canals aimed to facilitate road drainage, to prevent soil erosion and allow drainage of rainwater and river floods, plus 16 kilometres of bridges, and 29 kilometres of electrical lines. Regarding the access to energy sources, there are also 47 biogas installations of at least 6 m^3, plus 73 photovoltaic systems located within residential plots, 28 public-owned photovoltaic systems and 11,400 solar lanterns.

Stone basin for processing manure to produce biogas
(M. D'Agostini)

Businesses in *Wolayta*, other than in the agricultural sector, operate in fields such as trading, services, manufacturing, constructions, wood and bamboo craft, metal works, production of stone chips and gravel. There are 1,525 registered cooperatives with around 137,000 members and a total asset of 82 million Ethiopian *birr* (about 3.5 million dollars). Some of these cooperatives (mostly the ones of coffee workers) are gathered in the 7 unions, formed by 162 cooperatives with an asset of 19.8 million *birr* (about 0.8 million dollars). These cooperatives have a multi-functional rural purpose, which means they are specialised in specific sectors like savings, credit and microcredit, services for consumers, development and preservation of forests, irrigation systems, production of honey, real estate, employment and youth education, production and trade of fruit and vegetables, leather, trade and gathering of seeds, crafts, milk and dairy, livestock, fishing, ginger, excavators and cargo machines, installation of solar panels, manufacturing ceramics, mining products and energy saving.

1.3.Other social and Healthcare indicators

Regarding other social indicators, life expectancy in Wolayta seems equal, if not superior, to the national one, between 60 and 70 for men and between 70 and 80 for women, the national average being 64.6. In particular, the infant mortality rate in the area is lower than the national average, with 1.38 per thousand citizens against the national 4.1 per thousand citizens. The infant mortality rate for children less than 5 in Wolayta is 1.0 per thousand citizens, the national datum being 5.9 per thousand citizens.

The education ratio appears to be inferior to the national one instead (though it's difficult to make comparison between the different sources we used for gathering local and national data). The education ratio regarding primary school in Wolayta is 25% and goes down to 14% for secondary school, for a total 49% against a national global education ratio of 85.8%, with 36.2% of the population in possess of a secondary education. Regarding the national literacy rate for adults, according to the data from African Outlook 2016[8], based on the average between 2010 and 2015, we can notice a remarkable difference between the younger generations (15-24), which score 69,5% with a relative balance between men and women (71.1% against 67.8%), and the total of the people

[8]Ref. African Economic Outlook 2016, cit.

over 15, whose literacy rate goes down to 49.1%, with a broader gap between men (57.2%) and women (41.1%). We can now move on to a more analytical exam of similar data collected in a research by the World Bank[9]; the literacy rate ranges from 14% among women older than 30 in rural areas (which should be in line with the reality in Wolayta, an area which is predominantly countryside) to 98.2% and 95.8%, respectively, for young men and women between 15 and 19 in major urban settlements. As far as it concerns school infrastructures in particular, there are 496 primary schools in the Wolayta Zone (which means, about one per each village) and 63 secondary schools.

According to the situation we found on site at our arrival, we think that the fact that indicators for access to drinking water and bathrooms are better in Wolayta than the national average could be ascribed to different methods of gathering information. Access to drinking water is available in 73,45% of the cases in the urban areas of Wolayta against the national 93%, while the percentage is higher (58%) in the countryside of Wolayta against the national 49%. Similarly, 68% of the urban population of Wolayta has access to a toilet against the national average of 27%; the percentage goes up to 63% of rural areas in Wolayta, against the national average for rural areas of 28%. These data appear more clearly according to the aforementioned accurate study by the World Bank about the rural environment, which indicates how, on a national scale, only 0.5% of residential houses in rural areas has access to toilets with water drain against 16.1% of major urban settlements. Furthermore, both in the cities and in the countryside more than 40% of toilets in private houses are constituted by simple pits with planks or other means of supporting oneself, while 33,3% of the families in rural areas and between 6% and 14 % of urban families simply has to recur to fields and woods.

As concerns the situation with food, 32% of the population suffers from starving on a national level, while there are no data available at the moment of the writing for the Wolayta Zone. During the inspections and the interviews collected for Employ Project we could verify how the spread of malnutrition deriving from lack of food has worrying effects, like a strong occurrence of malformations in babies, due to the scarcity of food for women during pregnancy. In rural areas, for example, people don't even bother to look for a diet which makes up for the lack of animal proteins – unaffordable for the poorest farmers' families, many of which told us that they don't have meat more than once per year – by using vegetable proteins like legumes. The inability of the crops to satisfy basic food necessities of most of rural families doesn't only prevent income from selling products, which would allow to buy a reserve of food for droughts or periods without harvesting, but also prevents a process of diet diversification for these families, which prefer traditional crops, whose yield they know, rather than risking by trying different crops.

[9]Ref. "LSMS—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) - 2015/2016", cit.

A school in Duguna Fango district (Offices are green, classrooms are blue)
(M. D'Agostini)

Though the presence of primary and often secondary schools in most *kebeles* (villages) grants a good level of education for the younger generations, the lack of electricity in many villages – among whose are almost all 100 *kebeles* involved in Employ Project – prevents the organisation of evening courses to fight the illiteracy of the older generations, people working in the fields during the day.

The lack of electricity pushes families and students to use, to have dinner and study, kerosene lamps whose fumes saturate the typical rural houses, generally made of a single room, with walls of wood, straw and mud, seldom whitewashed and with thatch or iron roof. The smoke of the kerosene causes widespread eye disease, for people who struggle to study among the fumes of that faint light and for the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems since the smoke of the kerosene stains all cooking utensils.

A typical kerosene lamp used in the evening at home to study or have dinner
(M. D'Agostini)

There are other diseases which are widespread in Wolayta, such as the ones deriving from drinking non-drinkable water, neither filtered nor boiled, taken from rivers or streams contaminated by sewage or vermin, or from pits on polluted aquifers.

This stream is important for the village of Fungo Bijo in the Duguna Fango district.
(M. D'Agostini)

1.4. Agriculture and the rural world in Ethiopia and Wolayta

Agriculture absorbs about 85% of the total workforce in Ethiopia, though the service sector represents the most conspicuous part of the GDP (46.6%), against 38.8% of agriculture and 15.2% of industry.

Many other economic activities depend on agriculture, such as marketing, processing and export of agricultural products. Most of the production and of the export come from small farmers and businesses.

The most widely grown crops include coffee, legumes, oily seeds, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane and vegetables.

During 2015, Ethiopia faced one of the worst droughts in the last 30 years, caused by El Niño, which caused a massive spoiling of the crops and the lack of fodder for the animals. About 10.2 million people were severely hit by the drought and needed emergency help and non-dietary help in 2016.

Agriculture and rural transformation still remain key subjects in GTP II. The most important goals of GTP II regarding agriculture are the improvement of production and productivity of crops and livestock, the promotion of a preservation culture and of the usage of natural resources, and the improvement of food availability, as well as the prevention and the enhancing of reaction skills to catastrophes. The government plan is intended to promote agricultural production by solving the

problems of supply and technological update, focusing on small plots (since the property is public and granted individually by the Government to the single farmers or families), allowing the sector to play its role in the stabilisation of the economy and sustaining the transition towards a modern agribusiness.

In this context, the Agency for agricultural transformation has found 31 ideal clusters of agricultural commercialisation. The federal Government has thus elaborated an ambitious plan to create integrated, environmental-friendly agro-industrial parks, which will link the production of crops and livestock to storage and processing structures in order to improve the chain of the agricultural value. Four agro-industrial parks have so far been identified[10] – in Baeker, West Tigrai, in Bulbula, in mid-east Oromia, in Bure in southwest Amhara and in Yirgalem in the SNNPR area – around which the rural processing centres will be set up, that will act as gathering points with the organisation of agro-industrial forums to bring potential investors. The agro-industrial parks will have modern warehouses and market structures to be linked with surrounding farmers' communities, which will contribute in updating agriculture, promoting the private sector and generating jobs.

These parks will make sure to improve the value of high-potential Ethiopian products life coffee, for example. Ethiopia produces the best Arabian coffee in the world and it's renown among the people in the sector for having a broader genetic variety of coffee than any other producer. Ethiopia is among the first five coffee exporters in the world.

Ethiopian sesame seeds are also largely appreciated on the international market. Their production is doubled during the last five years. Ethiopia produces very different variety of sesame; nowadays it strives to improve yield and enhance the production of seeds, even by expanding the plots.

Regarding livestock, with a population of 55 million animals, Ethiopia is the first producer in Africa and the tenth on a global scale. Meat processing in Ethiopia could be vastly improved; nowadays, meat is largely processed through traditional, small-scale practices. Ethiopia has already established some stable partners for meat trade like Ivory Coast, Congo Brazzaville, Dubai, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The abundance of livestock, the favourable climate conditions, and the availability of high-yield animal species give Ethiopia a strong potential in order to further develop its milk-and-dairy sector as well. Furthermore, the request for poultry is rapidly growing in Ethiopia; the Government has recently set some new goals to raise production to 164 tons and the production of eggs to 3.9 billion within 2020, goals which can be achieved mainly through the improvement of species.

[10]Ref. https://isid.unido.org/files/Ethiopia/Integrated-Agro-Industrial-Parks-in-Ethiopia-booklet.pdf

A stove for the production of spicy smoke to attract bees on the farm dedicated by WODA to agricultural training
(M. D'Agostini)

Honey is also a high-yield product; Ethiopia is the tenth biggest producer in the world and the first in Africa, and it's fourth for the production and export of beeswax. The agro-climatic conditions and biodiversity favour the differentiation of flora necessary for bees and the growth of their colonies.

Ethiopia produces more than six million tons a year of corn, and has recently improved its farming methods; corn is a very apt product for production and processing, both tor middle-sized and for big businesses.

Tomatoes are nowadays grown almost all around Ethiopia. During the latest years, access to different varieties of seeds and services of rural assistance and training have improved, insects and the main diseases are under control and the harvesting and post-harvest were optimised; the yield of tomatoes in Ethiopia may as well reach 80 tons per hectare, which ensures a constant and abundant offer.

Among the many products which are susceptible of the greatest improvements there are potatoes, which particularly enjoy agro-ecological and soil conditions in Ethiopia. Potatoes are a short-time crop and can yield up to 30-35 tons per hectare during a three- or four-month period. Between 2008/2009 and 2012/2013, the total production of potatoes rose by 125% and the yield by 44%.

Agro-industrial parks also have the purpose to attract related investments, apart from supplying agricultural support services (such as research on renewable energies, bio fuel and fertilisers, developing infrastructures aimed for transport and storage, providing rural credit, farm holidays and ensuring crops), processing products such as fruit, cured fruit, tomato paste and cream, starch, coffee and tea, vegetable dishes, powdered spices, oil and oleoresin, whole spices, essential herb oil,

flower concentrates, vegetable oil, bread, pastry, energy food, flour milling and other processed foods.

As far as it regards socio-economic organisation in a countryside environment – which involves 81-83% of Ethiopian population and 85% of the population in Wolayta – the aforementioned research by the World Bank[11] points out that the average size of rural families is 5.2 people per family (against 4.3 and 3.7, respectively, in small and big cities), with a national average dependency ratio (people in non-working age compared to people in conventional working age, 15-64) of 88% – against the average 97.7% in the Wolayta Zone – which is higher in rural areas (100%) than in minor (69%) and major urban areas (48%). We can thus state that the average indicator for Wolayta, including urban areas, is almost the same as the national indicator for rural areas only.

Agriculture is not only practiced in rural environments (98% of the families), but also in urban areas (64% of the families in minor cities are farmers). On average, a family farm has 11 fields, measuring about 0.13 hectares each. The average size of agricultural terrains available to each family in Ethiopia, according to the aforementioned study by the World Bank, is 1.38 hectares (which goes down to 0.77 hectares for the SNNPR region, where the Wolayta Zone is located), of which 1.04 hectares are used for farming (0.57 in the SNNPR region). These plots may vary wildly according to the place and the kind of family, but during our visits in Wolayta we were able to verify that, in particularly overpopulated villages, the average "plot" assigned to each family may even be reduced to 0.1 hectares, equal to the average size of a single field in Ethiopia (0.07 hectares is the datum regarding the SNNPR region). In further details, according to the aforementioned random study conducted by the World Bank, 68.9% of the surface of SNNPR is used for farming, 8.7% is pastureland, 3.3% is left to rest, 4.8% is made up by forests and 11.3% is reserved for buildings to live and work in.

The most widely used modern production aid is fertiliser. For the main crops of cereals, the use of fertilisers ranges from about 38% of the producers for sorghum and 83% for wheat.

The use of augmented seeds is relatively common for corn (31%), and it goes down to 2-8% in the case of other crops. The number of farmers who utilise pesticides and fungicides is relatively limited (from 0,3% to 8% according to the crop); weed killers are more widespread, particularly for teff and wheat (respectively 44.4% and 47.5%).

A yoke of oxen utilised for plowing a corn field in Wolayta
(M. D'Agostini)

As regards yield, the following main crops have registered an amazing productivity in the *meher* (great rains) season of 2015/16: corn at about 1.8 tons per hectare; wheat at 1.4 tons per hectare; barley at 1.0 ton per hectare; sorghum at 0.8 tons per hectare; finally, teff at 0.7 tons per hectare.

A detailed analysis of the destination for these five products revealed that the production is mainly used (60%-80%) for own consumption. The percentage of crops reserved for sale goes from 6,4% (for sorghum) to 21% (barley). The quantity of products reserved for sale varies according to

[11] Ref. Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), World Bank, "LSMS—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) - 2015/2016", 2017, cit.

the type of crop as well. The farmers' families tend to sell higher-value products, such as teff and wheat, and to consume lesser-value cereals like sorghum and corn.

About 90% of rural families and 48% of families in small cities own livestock, mostly cows of native races. The use of modern production aid is limited to vaccinations, while traditional practices are otherwise followed. Considering breeders in rural environments as a whole, 87.9% owns cows, 39.9% sheep, 31.1% goats, 8.5% horses, 40.0% donkeys, 2.6% mules, 2.9% camels, 60.3% chicken and 9.1% beehives.

The percentage of families which need aid like free supply of food is remarkably high, reaching up to 11.9% in the countryside against 2.0% in bigger cities and 7.6% in minor urban settlements.

Skipping to a more specific description of Wolayta, there are about 331,000 family farms (the head of the household being a man in 282,000 cases and a woman in 49,000 cases, 15%) on a total of 396,000 families registered in the Area. The total surface is 4,471.3 km² of whom 232,867.12 hectares (ha) are fit for cultivation; farmed land corresponds to 142,684.88 ha (61,3%), while 91,427 ha are covered by forests and 48.082 ha are pastureland (20,6%), 17,022 hectares are irrigable and 3.113 are in fact irrigated[12].

The *ensete* tree and the dough from the bark
(M. D'Agostini)

Among the typical products of the area are tea, wheat, barley, rice, corn, beans, peas, lentils, and so on, but near each farm or rural house the ubiquitous false banana, as they're called, or "*enset*" (*Ensete ventricosum*), trees can be spotted: a plant which looks very much like a banana tree but doesn't produce bananas. This tree grows also without irrigation and constitutes an emergency asset for all those rural families that don't have an irrigation system and barely manage to obtain a harvest per year, which, in addition to not producing significant income, is often not enough to feed the family itself. *Enset* is exploited only if needed: it's not a seasonal plant, it's available all-year long and, when other resources dwindle, it's appreciated for the soft internal part of its bark, which, if left to ferment for about two weeks, can be later used to produce bread, crackers or even soups.

[12]Ref. http://www.wolaitaonline.org/about-*Wolayta*/

According to a research by FAO, *enset* gives a bigger quantity of food per surface unit than most cereals. It has been calculated that in a 250-350 m2 can grow from 40 to 60 trees which can supply enough food for a 5 or 6-people family[13]. A fibre can be extracted from the external part of the bark which is largely used to make ropes, twines or cloth.

A "loaf" made with the soft internal part found in the bark of the *ensete* tree
(M. D'Agostini)

Animal species found in *Wolayta* are the same as in the rest of the country, like donkeys, hens, goats, horses, mules, sheep and cows; there are also two slaughterhouses. Breeding is anyway less practiced in the 100 villages involved by Employ Project, because the lack of water wouldn't allow feeding the animals in every farm.

As regards vegetables in particular, the total surface reserved for their production is about 7,663 hectares. Among the most largely cultivated products are skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots, beets, tomatoes, red and white onions; the production quantities are respectively 178,612, 630,706, 117,973, 4,7204, 46,061, 296,534 and 43,739 quintals.

As concerns fruit, the total surface reserved for its production is about 8,920 hectares. Among the most widespread products there are bananas, oranges, papaya, avocado, mango, satsuma, apples, zeyton and gizta with a respective production of 429,989, 22,712, 17,776, 471,212, 310,551, 1,950, 1,221, 6,560 and 7,800 quintals.

As concerns cereals and legumes, cultivated on about 68.390 hectares, among the most widespread products there are teff, barley, wheat, corn, sorghum, beans, peas, misir, lentils, cheat pea, sunflower, tic beans, broad beans, peanuts, cotton and spices, with a respective production of 576,502, 93,602, 443,084, 2,150,450, 70,853, 60,187, 108,468, 1,500, 705,677, 51,371, 10,650, 54,517, 49,147, 10,432, 40,123, and 85,996 quintals.

About 3.695 hectares are used for other crops, such as *selit*, *nug*, *gomen zeri*, green beans, edible roots, *enset*, manioca, sweet potatoes and coffee, with a respective production of 5,884, 200, 13,325, 1,283.642, 18,273.353, 1,384,383, 2,493,861, 7,686,329, and 96,762 quintals.

As regards livestock, the following animals are bred in Wolayta: cows (1,260,771 animals), sheep (171,323), goats (275,263), poultry (840,952), hens (1,073,316), horses (7,424), donkeys (67,613) and mules (4,267).

Regarding farmers' cooperatives, we refer to the data quoted in the previous sections, as most of the cooperatives we indicated operate mostly in agriculture: among these, point out 78 multi-function rural cooperatives, 20 cooperatives specialised in forest preservation, 12 which operate in the irrigation field, 16 in honey production, 8 in production and trade of fruit and vegetables, 2 in production of seeds, 4 in the milk and dairy sectors, 6 in livestock, and 1 in the production of ginger. Ginger in particular was once one of the most profitable crops in the area, but it's now in

[13]Ref. https://permaculturenews.org/2010/11/04/*enset*-the-false-banana-gives-food-security-and-more/ e http://www.africa.upenn.edu/eue_web/enset96.htm

decline following the spread of diseases and parasites; Ethiopian research centres are now working on the issue, looking for more resilient varieties.

1.5. Access to credit and microcredit in rural areas

The financial sector in Ethiopia is relatively less developed than its partners in Saharan Africa. The country has 19 commercial banks with a total of 2,693 offices (2015), with a ratio of 33,000 citizens per office. The total capitalisation of the bank system has reached 31.5 billion ETB (about 1.3 billion dollars), 56.5% of which is represented by the 16 private banks. The government-owned National Bank of Ethiopia, makes up for 34% of the capitalisation of the bank system. The total distribution of loans in the bank system has reached 18.9 billion ETB, 55.6% of which were supplied by public banks and the rest from private ones. About 99.6% of new loans of private banks and 54.5% of the loans of public banks went to the private sector. About 99.8% of private bank loans were forms of credit towards private businesses; 58.1% of loans given by public banks (not counting credit to government and interbank loans) were requested for credit for public businesses, while 41.9% was given to private businesses[14].

Bank accounts represent a vital measure of financial inclusion, because all financial businesses are bound to them. These indicators show Ethiopia has one of the highest ratios of financial exclusion in sub-Saharan Africa. The bank sector is quite closed and foreign banks cannot operate in the Country[15].

There are 35 Microfinance Institutions (MFI), which mobilised a total of 14.8 billion ETB (about 637 million dollars) in savings in 2014/15, a 25.9% growth from the previous year. The total loans from MFIs amounted to 21.8 billion ETB (about 939 million dollars). That considered, MFIs contribute greatly to supply financial services to promote economic growth and decrease of poverty in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian financial sector remains limited though, because it offers a limited range of products and services, it's still closed to foreign investments and lacks capital markets. The ratio between M2 and GDP, indicator of financial research, remained constant at about 0.28 during the last five years. The internal credit as a percentage of GDP has slightly risen to 31.4% in 2014/15 from 27.1% in 2012/13. The credit to private sector as a percentage of GDP is only 9.3% in 2014/15, slightly more than the 8.9% in 2012/13. Furthermore, commercial banks keep on showing little interest to work for small and medium businesses and start-ups, these last ones being out of the MFI sector. Because of these challenges and of high collateral requirements, the low access to credit from the private sector still constitutes a heavy restriction to growth and transformation. Consequently, Ethiopia is classified as 116° in 144 in GC 2015/16 because of its low position regarding the development of the financial sector. The value of the requested collateral compared to the loan supplied is much higher in Ethiopia (234%) than in the rest of the continent (160%) and in less industrialised countries (164%). According to GTP II, the financial sector will have to be more effective in its role as a mediator.

Rural financial markets aren't particularly developed in Ethiopia and inadequate access to financial services generally constitutes one of the bottlenecks which hinder growth in production, productivity and family income. The request for financial services in rural areas is partially satisfied by microfinance institutions, by savings institutes and rural credits managed by Rural Cooperatives (RuSaccos). The first five main microfinance institutions are the Credit and Savings Institutions of

[14]Ref. African Development Bank Group, Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia Country Strategy Paper 2016-2020, 2016, in: https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ETHIOPIA_CSP_BPPS_EN.pdf
[15]Ref. https://www.export.gov/article?id=Ethiopia-Banking-Systems

Amhara, Dedebit, Oromia, Omo and Addis. If combined, they represent 87.4% of total assets, 93.5% of the mobilisation of deposits, 90.4% of credit and 90.8% of the total holdings of the industry. The five aforementioned institutions are widely used to implement government credit programs.

According to the aforementioned research by the World Bank[16], about 22% of adults (18 or more) possess open accounts in formal finance institutions; financial inclusion regarding families is higher and goes up to 35%. We'd like to point out the differences between men (31.3%) and women (24.4%) as well as between major cities (54%), small towns (38%) and rural areas (11%).

Public commercial banks and microcredit institutions constitute respectively the first and second category of financial institutions most widely used by the public. Furthermore, microfinance institutions are more widely used in rural areas (where they make up 47.3% of individual accounts), contrary to commercial banks, which are more used in urban areas (where they get to represent 80% of individual accounts). We would also like to point out that the most widely used financial services in rural areas are debit card or automatic withdrawal (4% of account holders), while all other services fail to meet this percentage. The same service is also the most widely used in big cities, but it involves up to 24.9 % of account holders, while 3.7% goes directly to the cashier or the consultant, 4.2% uses on-line services and a more remarkable 6.7% uses these services via mobile phone.

According to the survey, about 32% of the individuals and 48% of families is used to saving money to use mainly in case of emergency. This national average goes down to 24% and 38% respectively in rural areas, though. As regards knowledge of financial instruments, about 45% of account holders are informed about the channels they can refer to in case of failure by the provider of financial services.

Families utilise unofficial channels for loans (relatives, friends, neighbours) more frequently than financial institutions. On a national level, the average size of the loan requested by a hypothetical family is about 1,000 Ethiopian *birr* (45 USD). The most frequent provider of loans, apart from relatives, is a microcredit institution both in rural areas (26.7% of occurrences) and in urban areas (26.2% of occurrences in big cities, 37.5% in smaller ones). In the countryside, the main reason to borrow money (38% of the cases) is to buy seeds, fertilisers and other forms of agricultural production aid (mainly for products intended as food); in 15% of the cases, money's needed for other businesses and instruments not related to agriculture, while only in 2.2% of the cases it's necessary to buy a house of rent plots. In small and big cities, on the other hand, loans are mainly requested for businesses and non-agricultural instruments (respectively 58% and 71% of the cases) and, after that, to buy a house (respectively 14.6% and 6,5% of the cases).

On the other hand, insurance systems both public and private appear to be scarcely used: data range from a minimum of 0.8% of adult citizens (from 18 on) in rural areas to a maximum of 3.9% in major cities, with a peak of 65% in Addis Ababa. Among the reasons of the lack of presence of insurances are scarce information about their purposes (55% of the peopled interviewed in rural areas, 32-36% in cities) and the distance from the providers of the services (18.8% in rural areas, 40.9% in small cities). The insufficient use of insurance services can also be partly ascribed to the huge presence of the peculiar Ethiopian institution called *Iddir*; these are unofficial gatherings for reciprocal assistance, built on an ethnical base rather than on neighbourhood or professional affinity, and are meant to cover an indefinite category of risks such as funeral costs, medical benefits and

[16]Ref. Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), World Bank, "LSMS—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) - 2015/2016", 2017, cit.

food emergencies[17]. They are commonly used in all Ethiopian regions, even in rural areas (42-53% of adult population of respectively big and small urban centres, going up to 58.4% of adult citizens in rural areas).

As concerns Wolayta in particular, there are 362 Saving and Loan basic Cooperatives with about 31,000 male members and 12,450 female members. In the countryside which constitutes the bulk of the Wolayta Zone commercial banks operate for a smaller amount, while microfinance institutions and the aforementioned cooperatives, authorised to supply microfinance services, are more widespread.

[17]Ref. Dejene Aredo, *The Iddir: An Informal Insurance Arrangement In Ethiopia, in* Savings and Development, Vol. 34(2010), No. 1, pp. 53-72.

2. *Districts involved in Employ Project*

2.1. Boloso Bombe District

The Boloso Bombe District, north-west of the Soddo regional capital, is originated from the separation from the Boloso Sore District; it is bordered to the South by the Kindo Koysha District, to the West by the Dawro Zone, to the North by the Kembata Tembaro Zone, to the East by the Boloso Sore District, and to the South-East by the Damot Sore District. The capital is Bombe Edget

The District's population is about 109,900 inhabitants (53,500 men, 56,400 women), of which 50% is less than 15 years and 1.6% is over 65 years old, therefore with a dependency rate of 106.6%, higher than the average one of Wolayta.

Out of 22.349 households, which have an average size of 5 members, 22.048 (that is the 98.63 percent of the population - compared to 85% of the average for the Wolayta area), live in rural areas. Of these, 82% have a male breadwinner and 18% have a female breadwinner.

Mount Zaba, of 2,500 meters, is the highest peak in the District, which is crossed by 4 main water courses, the Woibo, the Magera, the Balishe and the Chana, and consists of 14,073 km² of arable land and of 6,973 km² of mountain area.

The maximum and minimum temperatures range between 25°C and 12.6°C; the average rainfall is between 1200 mm and 1600 mm.

In the Boloso Bombe District there are 18 *kebeles* (villages) involved in Employ Project.

Centre of the Village of Bombe Peasants Association, in Boloso Bombe District
(M. D'Agostini)

The GDP per capita is 148 dollars (against the average of 279.5 dollars for the Wolayta Zone) and the official unemployment rate is 5.9%, higher than the national average and lower than the one of the Wolayta, but that presumably reflects a different approach in rural vs. urban environments

regarding to the unemployment registries, rather than a situation of greater economic well-being than the rest of the region. Even if at the time this report was written there was no specific statistical correlation data for the District in question, we can hypothesize that in a 98% rural reality, where a family-type agricultural economy prevails, the transition from the condition of employment to the condition of unemployment is less clear and that, in the presence of protracted situations of unemployment in agriculture, the option for emigration to the urban realities of other centres prevails, rather than the formalization of an unemployment condition. A possible empirical finding of this hypothesis is given by the high number of residents who emigrated abroad or in other regions in 2015, equal to 763, in relation to the unemployed registered in the same year, equal to 2860 (2170 men and 690 women). In 2015 there was also a workforce of 48,373 people (51.25% of whom were women and 48.8% were men), of whom 596 were employed in industry, 1274 in trade and services and the rest in agriculture. In particular, among the sources of income there are about 1,500 tourists arrivals per year (2015).

Regarding the infrastructure, there are no railways or paved roads, but 26 km of dirt roads with about 380 driving licenses and 21 minibuses registered in the district. In the same area, there are also 5.7 km of water transport pipelines and 13.6 km of drainage and soil management channels. With regard to energy sources, there are 0 biogas plants, 15 photovoltaic plants for residential or private use and 4 photovoltaic plants of public interest as well as 1161 solar lanterns. On the other hand, there are no data on consumed or available kWh through the electricity network which in any case reaches the District seat and some *kebeles*.

Among the economic activities carried out, in addition to the prevailing agriculture, there are wholesale and retail trade, small industries, services and manufacturing activities in the wood, bamboo, metal, quarries and crushed stone, construction industries and distribution.

In 2015, 130 cooperatives were also registered with 13,949 members and a total capital of 4 million *birr* (about 180,000 dollars) operating in the sectors of multifunctional services for agriculture, savings and rural credit, consumption, forest protection, construction and maintenance of irrigation systems, construction, protection of young people, trade and production of fruit and vegetables, leather and furs, purchase and distribution of seeds, crafts, support for employment, milk and dairy products, livestock and fishing, ginger production, transport, solar panel installations, energy saving, ceramics production as well as mineral extraction.

As for other social indicators, life expectancy coincides with that of the whole Zone, while there are no district data on the infant mortality rate. In the District there are also a hospital, 33 rural health centres, 38 primary and 3 secondary schools, as well as about 45,000 residents with primary or secondary education (of which 53% are men, 47% are women).

As regards agriculture, 40,554 people are employed, with 193 hectares cultivated with vegetables (the main products are skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots, tomatoes and onions), 2307 hectares for fruit trees (the main products are banana, avocado, mango and apple) , 2,767 hectares for cereals and legumes (the main products are teff, barley, wheat, corn, beans, green beans, fava beans, sorghum, and peas) and 189.9 hectares for other products (sesame oil, *enset*, sweet potatoes, coffee, beets, horse beans, etc.) [18] . There are irrigation systems supplied by the following watercourses: Woigo, Magera and Bitite (irrigation systems ensure better production and sometimes, a greater number of crops, but generally, at least for what concerns the sites visited, we talk about systems with high dispersion, simple ditches fed by natural watercourses, where present, and only during certain seasons, when the water flow rate allows it. Only in rare cases there are small diesel pumps available, that allow water to be introduced into irrigation channels even when the flow of rivers and streams is lowered).

[18] The annexed tables show the production in quintals for the main products.

For what concerns breeding, a slaughterhouse is present in the district and, in 2016, the following varieties were found to be the main ones: 105,313 cattle, 1,290 sheep, 18,144 goats, 95,200 poultry and 494 horses.

2.2. Duguna Fango District

Located in the Great Rift Valley, the Duguna Fango District, originated from the separation from Damot Weyde is situated at the eastern end of the Wolayta Zone and is bordered to the Southwest by Damot Weyde, to the West by Damot Gale, to the North by the Hadiya, to the North-East from the Oromia Region and to the East from the Sidama area. The capital is Bitna.

The District has a population of about 121,000 inhabitants distributed almost exactly at 50% between men and women (according to sources in 2016, 60.455 and 60.572, respectively), of which 51.1% is less than 15 years old and 2% is above 65 years old, therefore with an index of dependence of 113.2%, higher than the average of the Wolayta.

23,026 out of 23.406 (year 2015) households, which have an average size of 5 members, which comprise 95.5 percent of the population (compared to 85% of the average for the Wolayta area), live in rural areas. Of these, 87.64% have a male breadwinner and 12.36% a female breadwinner.

Mount Abu, 2474 meters, is the highest peak in the District, which is crossed by 2 main rivers, the Bilate and the Charake Wanza and consists of 12,736 km² of arable land and 6,165 km² of mountain.

The maximum and minimum temperatures range between 22.5 and 17.6 degrees centigrade; the average rainfall is between 800 mm and 1200 mm.

In the Duguna Fango District there are 22 *kebeles* (villages) involved in Employ Project.

The headquarters of the "Town Hall" (on the right), the Local Manager's Office (Development Agent) of the District Office for Rural Development (left) and the school (in the background), in the Village of Fango Damot, in the Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

The GDP per capita is 155 dollars (against the average of 279,5 dollars of the Wolayta Zone) and the official unemployment rate is 8,1%, which is higher than the national average and lower than the one of *Wolayta*, but even in this case it is due to a different approach to the unemployment registers in the rural vs. the urban environment, than to a greater economic well-being than the rest

of the Zone. A possible empirical finding on this hypothesis is given by the high number of residents who emigrated abroad or in other regions, equal to 151, in 2014, 105 in 2015 and 74 in 2016, which is an obvious alternative to the condition of remaining unemployed in the land of origin. Furthermore, in 2015 there was a workforce of 52,914 people (of whom 52.92% women and 47.98% men) of which 433 employees in industry, 945 in trade and services and the rest in agriculture. In particular, tourism does not seem to appear among the sources of income, since there are no arrivals of tourists.

As regards infrastructure, there are no railways or paved roads, but there are 48.1 km of rural roads with about 150 driving licenses and 6 minibuses registered in the district. In the same area there are also 5.5 km of water transport pipelines as well as 33.6 km of drainage and soil management channels. As for energy sources, there are 0 biogas plants, 8 photovoltaic plants for residential or private use and 3 photovoltaic plants of public interest as well as 613 solar lanterns. On the other hand, there are no data on consumed or available kWh through the electricity network that however reaches the capital and some *kebeles*.

Among the economic activities carried out, in addition to the prevailing agriculture, there are wholesale and retail trade, small industries, services and manufacturing activities in wood, bamboo, metal, quarries and crushed stone sectors and building industry.

In 2015, 155 cooperatives with 7,354 members and a total capital of 8.3 million *birr* (about 360,000 dollars) operating in sectors similar to those found in the previous district, were also registered.

As regards other social indicators, life expectancy coincides with that of the local Zone, while there appear to be no district-related data on the infant mortality rate. In the District there are also a hospital, 54 rural health centres, 48 primary and 4 secondary schools, as well as 36,844 residents with a primary education (with a prevalence of men, 52%) or secondary (with a prevalence of women, 54%).

Health garrison in the Village of Fango Damot, in Duguna Fango District.
(M. D'Agostini)

As regards agriculture, this sector involves 6,709 households for the production of vegetables, without indication of the cultivated hectares (main products are: skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots and tomatoes), while 1,138 hectares are used for fruit trees (main products: birtukan, banana, papaya, avocado, mango and zayton), 3,048 hectares for cereals and legumes (main products: teff, wheat, corn, beans, green beans, fava beans, sorghum, fodder, lentils and peas) and 258.9 hectares for other products (*enset*, cassava, sweet potato, coffee, cotton, sunflower seeds, beets, etc.)[19]. There are irrigation systems fed by the river Bilate (the considerations on irrigation systems exposed with reference to the previous district are valid). As for breeding, no slaughterhouse is present in the district and, in 2016, the following varieties were found to be the main ones: 1,057,061 cows, 19,804 sheep, 22,688 goats, 72,749 poultry and 103 horses, 10,654 donkeys and 310 mules.

[19] The annexed tables show the production in quintals for the main products.

2.3. Kindo Didaye District

Kindo Didaye District, originated from the separation from Offa and Kindo Koysha District, is located in the western end of the *Wolayta* Zone, and is bordered to the South by the Gamo Gofa zone, to the West by the Dawro Zone, to the North-East by the Kindo Koysha District, and to the East by Offa. The capital is Halale.

***Wolayta* women in traditional costume**
(M. D'Agostini)

The District has a population of about 122,000 inhabitants (60,000 men, 62,000 women), of which 50% is less than 15 years old and 1.6% is over 65 years old, therefore with an index of dependence of 131.48 %, much higher than the average Wolayta.

26,998 out of 27,478 households, which comprise 98.33% of the population (compared to average 85% in the Wolayta area), live in rural areas. Of these, 92.65% have a male breadwinner and only 7.35% have a female breadwinner.

Mount Koysha Deria, 2480 mt., is the highest peak of the District - whose main stream is the river Omo, one of the largest of Ethiopia, which delimits the western borders – and which consists of 24,333 km² of arable land and 4,571 km² of mountain.

Landscape along the way from Kindo Didaye to Kindo Koysha
(M. D'Agostini)

Maximum and minimum temperatues oscillate between 27,5°C and 15,1°C; average rainfall is between 1400 mm and 1600 mm.

There are 17 *kebeles* (villages) in Kindo Didaye District which are involved in Employ Project.

The GDP pro capita is 283 dollars (against the average of 279.5 dollars for the Wolayta Zone) and the official unemployment rate is 10%, higher than the national average and lower than the *Wolayta* one, but higher than the previously examined districts, since, together with the greater product per capita, could be related to the greater number of workers involved in activities other than agriculture. In particular, there are about 43,000 workers in sectors other than agriculture, a figure tens of times higher than that of other districts, probably connected to the labor absorbed for the construction of the Koysha dam, a hydroelectric plant with an installed power of 2,160 MW. The work, commissioned by Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) to an Italian company, involves the construction of a 170 meters high dam, with a tank volume of 6000 million cubic meters and an annual energy output of 6460 Gwh. These are activities for which the finding of unemployment situations, also due to the possible presence of seasonal variations, could be more precise than for traditional agricultural activities where family-type relationships, including work relationships, prevail. The high number of residents emigrated abroad or in other regions, equal to 2022, in 2014, 2134, in 2015, and 2252, in 2016, confirms that this outlet constitutes an important alternative to the condition of remaining unemployed in the land of origin. Furthermore, in 2015 there was a workforce of 57,063 people (of whom 51.65% were women and 48.35% were men), of whom 416 were employed in industry, 42,907 in trade and services and the rest in agriculture. In particular, among the sources of income, tourism does not seem to exist at the moment, with no arrivals of tourists, although investments in this field are foreseen in the area.

As regards infrastructure, there are no railways or paved roads but 59 km of rural roads with about 110 driving licenses and no minibuses registered in the district. In the same area, less than 1 km of water transport pipelines and 5.7 km of drainage and soil management channels are also built. With regard to energy sources, there are 0 biogas plants, 10 photovoltaic plants for residential or

private use and 4 photovoltaic plants of public interest as well as 710 solar lanterns. On the other hand, there are no data on consumed or available kWh through the electricity network that reaches the capital and some *kebeles*.

Among the economic activities carried out, in addition to the prevailing agriculture, there are wholesale and retail trade, small industries, services and manufacturing activities in wood, bamboo, metal, quarries and crushed stone sectors, and construction.

In 2015 there were also registered 56 cooperatives with 10,966 members and a total asset of 1.3 million *birr* (about 57,000 dollars) operating in sectors similar to those found in other districts.

As regards other social indicators, life expectancy coincides with that of the Wolayta Zone, while there are no district data on the infant mortality rate. In the District there are also a hospital, 33 rural health centres, 38 primary and 3 secondary schools, as well as 31,365 residents with a primary education (among which there is a prevalence of men - 53%) or secondary (where also men prevail – 50.89%).

As regards agriculture, it involves 16,161 households, with 145 hectares cultivated with vegetables (main products: skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots and tomatoes), 90 hectares for fruit trees (main products: papaya, avocado, mango, mandarins, gista and zayton), 965 hectares for cereals and legumes (main products: teff, wheat, corn, beans, green beans, fava beans, sorghum, barley and peas) and 161 hectares for other products (sesame, *enset*, cassava, sweet potatoes, potatoes, yam, coffee, beets, etc.). There are no irrigation systems while, with regard to breeding, there is no slaughterhouse in the district and, in 2016, for the main varieties present, the following items were included: 110,684 cows, 11,257 sheep, 19,531 goats, 42,248 chickens and 1,485 horses, 817 donkeys and 1,254 mules.

2.4. Kindo Koysha District

Kindo Koysha District, North-West of Soddo, originated from the separation from Kindo Didaye, is bounded to South by Offa, to South-West by Kindo Didaye, to West by Dawro area, to North by Boloso Bombe, to West by Damot Sore and South-East from the District of the Zone Capital, Sodo: Sodo Zuria. The administrative centre of Kindo Koysha is Bele.

The District has a population of about 131,785 inhabitants (64,630 men, 67,155 women), of which 50.1% is less than 15 years old and 1.6% is over 65 years old, therefore with a dependency rate of 109.6%, higher than the average in Wolayta.

26,501 out of 27,769 families, which constitute 92.72 percent of the population (compared to 85% of the average in the Wolayta area), live in rural areas. Among these, 86% have a male breadwinner and 14% have a female breadwinner.

A central street of Bele, Seat of Kindo Koysha District
(M. D'Agostini)

The Aldada Mountain, with 2,250 meters, is the highest peak in the District - which is crossed by 6 major water courses, in addition to the Omo River which tracks the western borders: the Gerera, the Sangura, the Kela, the Fincha, the Angoto and the Gamuwa - and consists of 52,630 km² of arable land, while the data on the extent of the mountain areas is not available.

The maximum and minimum temperatures range between 25°C and 12.6°C; the average rainfall is between 1400 mm and 1600 mm.

In the District of Kindo Koysha 22 *kebeles* (villages) are involved in Employ Project.

The GDP per capita is 197 dollars (compared to the average of 279.5 dollars for the Wolayta Zone) and the official unemployment rate is 6.9%, higher than the national average and lower than that of the *Wolayta* but that, even in this case, presumably, is due to a different approach in rural vs. urban environments in situations of unemployment, with evident transformation of a part of it into emigration, more than a situation of greater economic welfare than the rest of the Zone. A possible confirmation of this hypothesis is given by the high number of residents who emigrated abroad or in other regions, equal to 621, in 2014, 607 in 2015 and 520 in 2016, an obvious alternative to remaining in the land of origin in condition of unemployment. Furthermore, in the next few years, the local labor market should be positively affected by the investments related to the construction of the nearby Koysha dam and the development of a series of induced sectors (more functional transport, services to support the dam's yards, tourism to the artificial lakes, etc.). In 2015 there was also a workforce of 61,955 people (53% women and 47% men) mainly employed in agriculture. In particular, tourism is among the sources of income, with 1,045 tourists' arrivals (2014).

As regards infrastructure, there are no railways or paved roads, but 66 km of rural or dirt roads (86 km of drained roads according to other sources) with about 410 driving licenses and 15 minibuses registered in the district. In the same area there are also 6 km of water transport pipelines as well as 3 km of drainage and soil management channels. With regard to energy sources, there are 0 biogas plants, 11 photovoltaic plants for residential or private use and 4 photovoltaic plants of public interest, 1,606 solar lanterns, as well as 3.1 km of electric power lines. On the other hand, there are no data on consumed or available kWh through the electricity network that still reaches the capital and some *kebeles*.

Among the economic activities carried out, in addition to the prevailing agriculture, there are wholesale and retail trade, small industries, services and manufacturing activities in wood, bamboo, metal, quarries and crushed stone sectors, construction and distribution industries.

In 2015 there were also 112 cooperatives with 11,987 members and a total asset of 4.9 million *birr* (about 215,000 dollars), operating in sectors similar to those found in the other districts, as well as an Union of cooperatives with 26 member cooperatives and an asset of 268,548 *birr* (about 11,500 dollars), which gathers together the cooperatives operating in the coffee sector.

As regards other social indicators, life expectancy coincides with that of the whole Zone, while the infant mortality rate is 0.3 per thousand, lower than the overall rate of the entire Wolayta area. In the District there are a hospital, 46 rural health centres, 43 primary and 4 secondary schools, as well as 35,946 residents with a primary education (prevalence of men: 53%) or secondary (prevalence of men: 52.6 %). According to official data, the percentage of inhabitants of rural areas with access to drinking water sources and health services reaches 85%.

As regards agriculture, it involves 16.134 households, without availability of data on hectares planted with vegetables (main products: skull cabbage, local cabbage, carrots and tematim), 603 hectares for fruit trees (main products: oranges, banana, papaya, avocado , mango, gista and zayton), 2,864 hectares for cereals and legumes (main products: teff, wheat, corn, barley, beans, green beans, fava beans, sorghum, gebis, lentils and peas) and an unknown number of hectares for other products (*enset*, cassava, sweet potato, spices, coffee, beets, berber, mashila, drive, dubulbul dinich, etc.). There are irrigation systems fed by the Balia and Ongoto rivers (the considerations on irrigation systems exposed with reference to the previous districts are valid). As far as breeding is concerned, a slaughterhouse is present in the district and, in 2016, the following varieties were found to be the main ones: 181,441 cattle, 34,053 sheep, 12,329 goats, 77,224 hens (2015 data), 994 horses, 8,446 donkeys and 497 mules.

2.5. Offa District

The District of Offa, South-West of Soddo, is bordered to the South by the Gamo Gofa area, to the West by Kindo Didaye, to whom it gave up part of its former territory, to the North by Kindo Koysha, to the North-East by Sodo Zuria, and to the East by Humbo. The administrative centre of Offa is Gesuba.


Images along the way between the Districts of Kindo Didaye and Offa
(M. D'Agostini)

The District has a population of about 130,700 inhabitants (64,111 men, 66,565 women), of which 49.30% is less than 15 years old and 2.40% is older 65 years old and , therefore with an index of dependence of the 107%, higher than the average in Wolayta.

Out of 27,125 households, which on average are made up of 5 members, it turns out that 25,937, which comprise 94 percent of the population (compared to 85% of the average of the Wolayta Zone), live in rural areas. Of these, 88% have a male breadwinner and 12% have a female breadwinner.

Mount Holoze of 2810 mt., constitutes the highest peak in the District - which is crossed by 2 main water courses, the Manisa and the Wiyue - and consists of 20,054 km² of arable land and of 1,093 km² of mountain.

The maximum and minimum temperatures oscillate between 22.5°C and 17.6°C; the average rainfall is between 1400 mm and 1600 mm.

The convention centre of Gutara, capital of the District of Offa, one of the venues of the II level agricultural technical training courses
(M. D'Agostini)

In the District of Offa 21 *kebeles* (villages) are involved in Employ Project.

The GDP per capita is 175 dollars (against the average of 279.5 dollars for the Wolayta Zone) and the official unemployment rate is 8.5%, higher than the national average and lower than that of the *Wolayta*. Also in this case, the lower unemployment rate is presumably due to a different approach to the unemployment situations in rural vs. urban areas, part of which is transformed into emigration, rather than a situation of greater economic well-being compared to the rest of the *Wolayta*, as shown by the per capita income.

It is moreover a hypothesis that, in the case of the District of Offa, it is not possible to verify empirically, given that the data relating to the residents emigrated abroad or in other regions are not available. In 2015 there was a workforce of 60,997 people (of which 52.54% were women and 47.46% were men), of which 794 were employed in industry, 1,005 in trade and services and the rest in agriculture. In particular, among the sources of income, tourism does not seem to exist, given that there are no arrivals of tourists, although hypotheses of future investments in the sector have circulated during the monitoring visits.

As regards infrastructure, there are no railways or paved roads but 22 km of regional roads and 41 km of federal gravel roads, with about 420 driving licenses and 15 minibuses registered in the district. In the same area there are also 3.4 km of water transport pipelines as well as 13 km of road drainage and soil management channels. With regard to the energy sources, the existence of a biogas plant, 7 photovoltaic plants for residential or private use and 3 photovoltaic plants of public interest, 1554 solar lanterns, as well as 1.2 km of power lines are noted. On the other hand, there are no data on consumed or available kWh through the electricity network which however reaches the capital and some *kebeles*.

Among the economic activities carried out, in addition to the prevailing agriculture, there are wholesale and retail trade, small industries, services and manufacturing activities in wood, bamboo, metal, quarries and crushed stone sectors and construction.

In 2015, 128 cooperatives were also registered with 9,219 members and a total asset of 4.9 million *birr* (about 213,000 dollars); they were mainly operating in sectors similar to those found in other districts.

As for other social indicators, life expectancy coincides with that of the whole Zone, while there are no district data on the infant mortality rate. In the District there are no hospitals but there are 43 rural health centres, 32 primary and 4 secondary schools, as well as 35,898 residents with only primary education (30,871) or even secondary education (5,027).

As regards agriculture, which involves 18,230 families, the main vegetables produced (of which the indication of cultivated hectares is not available) are: cabbage, local cabbage, tomato, carrots, onions. There are also 672 hectares for fruit trees (main products: oranges, banana, papaya, avocado, apples, mango and zayton), 1745 hectares for cereals and legumes (main products: teff, barley, wheat, corn, sorghum, beans, green beans, fava beans and peas) and 202 hectares for other products (sesame, berber, mashila, *enset*, cassava, coffee, cotton, beets, gudare, etc.). There are irrigation systems fed by the Adaye Tita river (the considerations on irrigation systems exposed with reference to the previous districts are valid). As far as livestock is concerned, a slaughterhouse is present in the district and, in 2016, the following varieties were found to be the main ones: 83,741 cattle, 11,964 sheep, 45,029 goats, 83970 chickens (2015 data), 619 horses, 5.264 donkeys and 309 mules.

SECTION II

The initiatives carried out in framework of the EmployProject and their Impact

1. Preliminary project implementation activities, visits, contacts and data collection and planning of operational activities

Employ Project was formally launched on December 30, 2016, with the signing of the related agreements between the lead partner, the European Committee for Training and Agriculture (CEFA) and the Ministry of the Interior, and ended on February 28, 2019, after that the previous term of September 30, 2018, has beeb postponed by the Ministry of the Interior.

After the pre-feasibility and general design analysis phase, the signing of the memoranda of understanding between CEFA and each of the partners and the authorization by the Ethiopian Authorities to the program of activities to be carried out in site have been important moments. This Authorization - which required in particular a close interlocution between the Ethiopian partner, WODA (Wolayta Development Association), and the Regional Administration of SNNPR (the Region of Peoples, Nations and Nationalities of the South) and the redefinition, by of the coordinating subject CEFA, of the planning of some operational aspects - was however preceded by some important events including the visit in Italy of a WODA delegation, from 5 to 11 February 2017, a plenary meeting of all partners, which concluded a series of bilateral meetings and contacts in the preceding weeks, which took place on February 8, 2017, and a visit in Ethiopia, from March 2nd to March 7th , 2017, of representatives of CEFA and of the Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore (CCCA), called, among other tasks, to assist CEFA for the planning and monitoring of interventions and for the assessment of the economic and of the project.

The WODA and the Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civiltà dell'Amore (CCCA) delegation after the visit to the Ministry of Interior
(A. Mathewos)

The WODA delegation with the National Secretary of the CCCA, eng. Giuseppe Rotunno, after the visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Altaye Ayele SALLA, then General Director of WODA, Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos ZEMA, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate, and Mr. Daniel Balta WODESO, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate took part at the WODA visit to Italy, coordinated by CCCA. During the aforementioned visit, the WODA delegation, in addition to participating in the plenary meeting of the partners of February the 8th, had the opportunity to hold meetings with representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation as well as Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, to visit the Unilink University campus, partner of the Project, where he also met the representatives of SudgestAid SCa RL, and the CCCA headquarters, at the Madonna del Carmine Institute of Ciampino, where it presented its activity to the Board of Directors of the CCCA.

During the mission in Italy, the WODA delegation also had the opportunity to hold operational meetings with representatives of CEFA, to visit some farms and agricultural cooperatives, including the Hare Head Livestock Cooperative, in Fiumicino, to acquire information on the storage, processing and marketing of meat, as well as crop irrigation systems for fodder, visit the Res4Med and Res4Africa offices to acquire, among other things, contacts with companies and research centres for the production of photovoltaic energy (including the Inter-university Centre for Sustainable Development and Research - CIRPS), connected to the University of Rome La Sapienza, as well as recording an interview by the CCCA to be used in the communication program envisaged by the Project.

Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of the WODA Program Operation Directorate, and Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of the WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate in visit to one of the companies of the Breeders Cooperative
(M. D'Agostini)

Plenary meeting of project partners with the presence of the WODA delegation coordinated by Dr. Alice fanti of CEFA Onlus
(M. D'Agostini)

The aforementioned plenary meeting of the project partners, which took place on February the 8th, even saw the participation, in addition to the WODA delegation, of the main representatives of CEFA, Head of the project, CCCA, Unilink University, Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito, SudgestAid S.C.a R.L., as well as of the National Association for the Study of Credit Problems (ANSPC).

Dr. Alberto Moia, representative in Wolayta of CEFA, Dr. Marco D'Agostini, representing the CCCA, Dr. Gian Luca Bagnara, consultant of CEFA Onlus for the study of agricultural resources, as well as, in the final part, Dr. Alice Fanti, Coordinator for CEFA of the project, took part in the aforementioned survey in Ethiopia of representatives of CEFA and of the CCCA held from March 2nd to March 7th, 2017. During the mission, organized with the crucial support of WODA, meetings were held with the Cons. Giuseppe Coppola, Deputy Head of the Italian Embassy Mission

in Ethiopia, Dr. Ginevra Letizia, Director of the Addis Ababa Office of the Italian Cooperation Agency, Dr. Mattia Grandi, Program Officer, Dr. Carlo Russo, coordinator of the SINCE program, and Dr. Andrea Ghione, economist of the Italian Cooperation Agency.

The mission continued with the meeting with the WODA executives at the headquarters of Soddo, the visit of some of the 100 villages in the *Wolayta* area involved in the Project - including Bombie, the capital, Bombie Peasants Association, Kuto Ambe and Gigo Ambe in the District of Boloso Bombie, as well as Bitma, the capital, Fungo Bijo, Fungo Damot and Duguna Damoti Shinka in the District of Duguna Fango - and meetings with administrators of village cooperatives and districts involved as well as the creation of photos, videos and interviews.

Visit of Dr. D'Agostini and Dr. Bagnara to the then General Director of WODA, Dr. Altaye Salla
(D. Balta)

St. Mary school in Dubbo annexed to the Mission of the Capuchin friars of Areka
(M. D'Agostini)

During the mission, visits were also made to the Mission of the Capuchin Friars of Areka and to the Primary and Secondary School annexed to the aforementioned Mission of Dubbo St. Mary, to the Regional Centre for Research in Agronomy of Areka in the District of Boloso Sore as well as to the Farm trial dedicated to WODA training in the Humbo District, as well as the primary and secondary school for orphans managed by WODA in Soddo.

Cultivation of cassava in Areke's Agricultural Research Centre
(M. D'Agostini)

Plantation of *enset* (false banana trees) in the Areke Agricultural Research Centre
(M. D'Agostini)

During the visit the former WODA General director, Mr. Altaye Ayele Salla, also organized a meeting with the Head of the Wolayta Zone Administration, Mr. Ato Asrat Tera, with Mr. Ato Kifle Tawle, Head of the Department of Agriculture and natural resources, and with Mr. Azmach Sata, Head of the Water and Energy Department of the Wolayta Area Administration, who underlined the support of local authorities for the current project.

Primary and secondary school for orphans managed by WODA in Soddo
(M. D'Agostini)

The following operational program was defined at the end of the aforementioned preliminary work for the verification of the general program of the project and the study of the organizational details:

1. With regard to the implementation of technical training for productive improvement (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey):

a) Two 1st-level courses to be held for 28 district trainers expressed by WODA, Zonal Departments and District Departments (for vegetable, fruit, cereal and honey supply chains) of which 1 12-day basic course in 2017 plus a 8-day final course in 2018, for a total of 560 days / man of ToT for the first level;

b) Then 2nd-level courses to be held for about 70 trainers (on average) by district, of which 5 will be 6 days long, in 2017 and 5 in 2018 with the duration of 4 days, for a total of 350 2nd level trainers for 10 days equal to 3,500 days / man;

c) 200 3rd-level courses to be implemented for 140 farmers for each of the 100 villages involved in the project, including 100 4-day village courses in the first phase in 2017 and 100 4-day village courses in the second phase in 2018. Overall about 14,000 farmers had to be involved for 8 days for a total of 112,000 man / days of training on GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) in the 4 supply chains above.

2. Regarding support and advocacy actions with local institutions to influence the agricultural, commercial and credit policies:

a) A 1st-level 12-days course to be held for 25 trainers representing local (20) regional and national (5) authorities for a total of about 300 man / days of ToT.

b) Courses to be held for 200 representatives of local authorities at village (*kebele*) level and for 20 representatives of local authorities at district level;

3. With regard to social and organizational training for the improvement of farmers' associations and a more structured approach to the market:

a) A 1st-level course on the socio-organizational management of the cooperatives and link-ups with market players to be carried out for 24 district level trainers expressed by WODA, the local departments, district departments and the Union of active cooperatives in the coffee sector for 10 days, for a total of 240 days / man of ToT;

b) Then 5 2nd-level courses of 10-days long, each to be held for 50 trainers per district for a total of 250 trainers of 2nd level and 2,500 days / man of ToT.

c) Approximately 1,000 days / workshops to be organized to transfer skills on the socio-organizational management for peasants and members of local cooperatives (10 workshops of 1 day each per village) with knowledge transferred to the representatives of 60 cooperatives for each district and 5 managers or members for each cooperative, for a total of 300 cooperatives and 1,500 leading farmers and cooperative members for a total of 15,000 days /man of training in the area of socio-organizational management of cooperatives and link-ups with market players;

4. With regard to training on access to financial instruments and credit, support for local financial actors and to the creation of a Revolving fund as well as the provision of micro-credits:

a) A 1st-level course of financial education and access to microcredit to be carried out for 31 trainers expressed by WODA, Zonal Departments, districtual departments, organizations which are already active in the microfinance sector and for the Union

of the cooperatives which are active in the coffee sector for 5 days, for a total of 155 ToT days / man;

b) At least 25 days / workshops (5 days for each of the 5 Districts) to be carried out to transfer skills in financial education and microcredit access to about 70 leaders of cooperatives and groups at the district level, for a total of 350 leaders district and 1750 ToT days / man training;

c) A 20-day capacity building course on credit policies to be carried out for 15 representatives of local and central administrations for a total of about 300 days/man of training;

d) One 20-day training and coaching course to be held for 15 representatives of the managing body (s) of the rotation fund (s) institution for microcredit for a total of 300 days / man training;

e) Specific pilot micro-credit experiences to be carried out expressly aimed to creating new micro-enterprises or new jobs;

5. As regards the creation of opportunities for international exchange between good Italian and Ethiopian practices, at least 10 *Wolayta* representatives in Italy to be invited to attend the Summer School organized by the Link Campus University and Sudgest Aid in collaboration with CCCA, the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) and ANSPC.

The aforementioned operational objectives had to constitute as many result indicators at the end of the project to verify efficiency and effectiveness, to be compared with the collection of evaluation elements by the subjects who participated in the project respectively as trainers and trainee with an analysis of the territory to complete the verification of the social and economic impact of the project.

2. *Agriculture Techniques Training*

2.1. The Agriculture Training activities carried out

Of the planned activities, the first to be concretely launched was technical training for the production improvement (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey) with the realization of the first of the two 1st level courses for 28 district trainers expressed by WODA, Zonal Departments and district departments (for the supply chains of vegetables, fruit, cereals, honey).

Images of the 1st-level Training of Trainers (ToT) on agricultural techniques
(A. Moia)

The 12 days of course took place in Soddo during four weekends (from Friday to Sunday) in succession from March 31st, 2017 and were divided into theoretical sessions (10 days) and field sessions (2 days).

Construction of beehives with local materials during 1st-level training on agricultural techniques
(A. Moia)

The courses, held by WODA experts and by the supervisor for CEFA Onlus in *Wolayta*, dr. Alberto Moia, were given in English and Aramaic and involved 4 representatives of the Agriculture Office and 1 representative of the Office of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries, 10 representatives of the Agriculture Offices and 5 representatives of the Livestock and Fisheries Offices of the 5 District Administrations and 8 WODA Agriculture Section officials.

The training activity focused on the main crops such as, regarding cereals, the teff (typical gluten-free Ethiopian cereal used to prepare a sort of spongy flatbread, the *injera*, used to accompany almost all meals), wheat, barley, corn and sorghum. As far as vegetables are concerned, the cultivation of onions, peppers, carrots, cabbage, beans and tomatoes has been studied in detail.

The *injera*, a sort of spongy bread prepared with teff and other products, used to accompany almost all meals
(M. D'Agostini)

The training regarding fruit focused on papaya, mango and avocado. The training focused on the best production methods and agronomic practices with the acquisition of knowledge on seed bed preparation, seed spacing and other aspects of production management.

As regards beekeeping, the training focused on the methods of breeding and management of bees, the construction of beehives with natural resources offered by the territory (such as wood and bamboo) and the plant production necessary to ensure the maintenance of bees for all seasons.

The 2nd-level agricultural training course in Duguna Fango District: practical demonstrations phase
(M. D'Agostini)

Beehives used for the 2nd-level agricultural training course in Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

During of the training, demonstrative materials such as seeds, fertilizers, honey, beeswax, beehives, etc. were also used. During the demonstration, models of German and Kenyan beehives were also used, as well as the protective clothing and technical tools such as honey distillers.

An important component of the preparation of the courses has been the editing of specific manuals. These manuals contain the important cereal crops, vegetable crops, fruits, soil and water management techniques and Bee production, honey and wax production methods. In addition, Bee production part embraces preparation of honey and value addition strategies. Furthermore, these manuals will also be reserved at kebele level for any kind of agriculture activity reference purpose for development agents as well as farmers while if there is any quires regarding theoretical and practical issues.

The manuals edited for the AgricultureTraining
(picture by WODA)

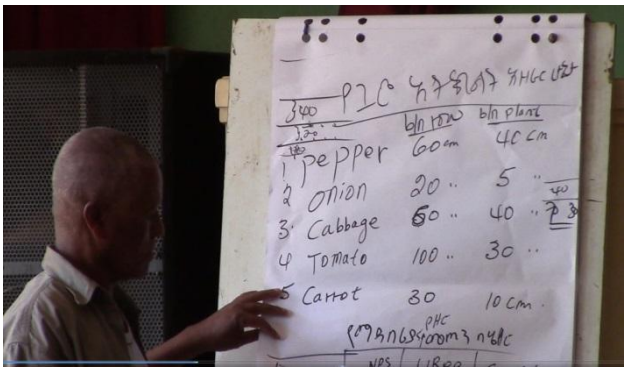
The first series of the five 2nd-level courses of technical training intended for productive improvement (vegetables, fruit, cereals and honey) was also held in May, with the involvement of 325 agents for rural village development (236 agricultural experts and 89 livestock experts) and 5 responsibles for the management and conservation of the soil and water resources of the five districts concerned. The courses, held mainly in Aramaic, were animated by the 28 trainers who attended the 1st level courses. Similarly to the 1st level courses, the 5 2nd-level courses were divided into theoretical sessions (5 days) and practical demonstrations (1 day). The agricultural training covered cereal, horticulture and fruit production ways and methods as well as apicultural training comprises Bee producing and right way of honey production and management strategies.

The five courses were held in each of the capitals of the five districts concerned: Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa.

In particular, the Boloso Bombie course took place in Bombe Edget and saw the participation of 1 district expert, 41 agriculture experts and 19 village breeding experts, for a total of 60 trainees representing 18 kebele (villages). The Duguna Fango course took place in Bitna and was attended by 1 district expert, 45 agriculture experts and 14 village breeding experts, for a total of 59 trainees representing 22 kebels. Kindo Didaye course was held in Halale and was attended by 1 district expert, 41 agriculture experts and 9 village breeding experts, for a total of 50 trainees representing 17 kebels.

2nd-level agricultural training course in Gesuba, in Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

The Kindo Koysha course took place in Bele and was attended by 1 district expert, 64 agriculture experts and 26 village breeding experts, for a total of 90 trainees representing 22 kebels. The Offa course took place in Ostuba and was attended by 1 district expert, 45 agriculture experts and 21 village breeding experts, for a total of 66 trainees representing 21 *kebeles*.



The 2nd-level agricultural training course in Bele, Kindo Koysha District: theoretical sessions
(M. D'Agostini)

The first Round of Agriculture Training was completed with the organization of 3rd level courses in each of the 100 Villages involved in Employ Project. The selection of participants was based on cooperation between the Ethiopian NGO partner, WODA, and Village Authorities in selecting Village farmer leaders, each of them able to involve 5 more farmers (with special attention for most disadvantaged farmers) plus three kebele administrators, six model farmers and at least one women representative from each 100 kebeles from the 5 districts (to be added to the women participating as farmers).

At the 100 Village courses have been finally invited 13,948 people according the table below:

S/N	District	No. of village leaders	Kebele administrators	Model farmers	Women representative	G/Total
1	Kindo koysha	526x6=3,156	66	132	22	
2	Kindo didaye	362x6=2,172	51	102	17	
3	B/Bombe	439x6=2,634	54	108	18	
4	Duguna fango	340x6=2,040	66	132	22	
5	Offa	491x6=2,946	63	126	21	
	Total	**12,948**	**300**	**600**	**100**	**13,948**

As it was observed during the training, the actual number of involved participants reached to 13,855, (13,432 Men and 423 Women) due to 93 absences for various reasons (about 0,67%). The courses lasted 4 training days since 10-13 July, 2017 at each Village Farmers Training Center (FTC), hence the **First Round of 3rd level training involved 55,420 person-days.** The farmers attended both agriculture and apiculture lesson for theoretical and practical sessions. The practical sessions were facilitated with the meaningful support of provided demonstration seeds like: Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Maize, and Haricot bean, Urea, live fertilizer and DAP (Di ammonium phosphate) fertilizer.


Farmers' notion and applied training sessions
(Pictures by WODA)

The Farmers have been trained by the 325 agents for rural village development who attended the 2nd level Training and Village training have been monitored by District Authorities and WODA monitors.

Nevertheless, according the government strategic plan and structure to capacitate others under each leadership and the general rule on each trained farmer duty to transfer his training to about 30 farmers, we can estimate that **the indirect beneficiaries of the 1st Round Agriculture training have been about 415,650 farmers**, i.e. the whole population of the 100 Villages concerned.

The Second Round 1st level agricultural training was carried out from 15-19 January, 2018 in Gutera meeting center in Soddo. As usual for the 1st Round, 3 trainees from each District agri. office, 5 experts from Zone Administration Agriculture Office and 6 participants from WODA (totally 28 members) were selected for attending this training.

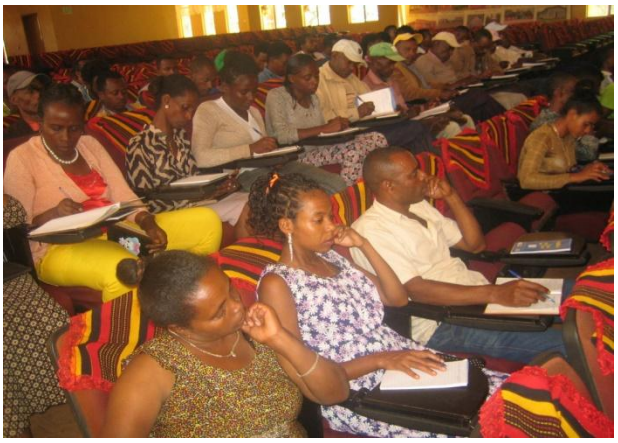
As regards the training subjects were identified, according also the evaluation on 1st Round Training results: earlier crop production of cereals, horticultural crops with their all agronomic practices, Coffee production, Ginger production, crop protection techniques, post-harvest and handling management and the extension approach methods were touched during the training. The trainers have been selected according those topics: 2 Zone Administration agriculture trainers, 1 coffee expert from Zonal Administration Coffee Development Office as well as 1 expert from Areka Agriculture Research Center. The program was: 2 training days for cereals and horticulture subjects, 1 day for coffee and 1 day for Ginger production and the last day takes on general comment and discussion sessions.

Second Round, 1st Level Training
(Picture by WODA)

The Second Round, 2nd Level Agriculture Training was performed for 4 days since 23-26 February, 2018 in each of the 5 Districts. The training was covered by those 15 District Administrations Agriculture officers who previously took TOT from WODA and Zone Administration agriculture trainers at Gutara Center. The training topics included:

- Coffee production,
- Ginger production,
- Post harvesting technology and
- Extension approach packages, etc.

The village level trainees comprise all the prevailing village development agents such as: agronomists, natural resource management experts and livestock office experts of the respective kebeles. As regards District Office trainees were involved 1 agronomist and 1 horticulturalist from each District. Moreover, 3 kebele administrators too have taken the training from the 100 Villages. The training included both theoretical and practical sessions which take one full day for practical parts with full applied training materials such as seeds of cereals, vegetable seeds, root crops of different varieties, live fertilizers, etc. Thereby 371 Village officials actually attended this training.



The Second Round, 2nd Level Agriculture Training
(Picture by WODA)

For the Second Round Training was printed a specific manual to be used for different agriculture subjects to train to support the village level training as well as to sit in the respective Kebele Agriculture Office for reference at any time as it is considered essential. The manuals were all distributed out to 5 district trained experts of agronomists, natural resource management and livestock expert disciplines.

The Second Round, 3rd Level Agricultural Training has been conducted in all 100 villages since 28-30 February, 2018. The training was given with the village development agents and inspected by district level officials as usual. The farmers were well awared by village level adminstrators and had to follow courses for 3 days with a very significant increase of number of farmers attending the training: **from the 13,855 farmers of 1st Round to 47,913 farmers of 2nd Round!** (mainly due to the strong increase in the Districts of Kindo Koisha and Boloso Bombe)

The participants farmers for each District are indicated in the table below:

	District	**Sex distribution**		
		M	**F**	**T**
1	Kindo Koysha	23,972	4,962	28,934
2	Duguna Fango	1,701	79	1,780
3	Offa	2,092	142	2,234
4	Boloso Bombe	8,251	3,900	12,151
5	Kindo Didaye	2,751	63	2,814
	Total	**38,767**	**9,146**	**47,913**

The main areas of the training were: coffee production, cereal crops production, ginger production, vegetable production, disease and pest protection ways and post harvest handling and management techniques. As regards the trainees composition, there were farmers, small agriculture team leaders, women representatives, kebele adminstratos, model farmers, etc.

Theoretical part the training
(Picture by WODA)

Practical training session
(Picture by WODA)

The following farm tools were purchased and distributed as demonstration materials to support the agriculture training, according the table below:

S/N	Name of items	Unit	Quantity
1	Half inch siphon tube	M	2000
2	Shovel	No.	595
3	Spade	No.	794
4	Water can	No.	855
5	Meter with 30 meter	No.	26
6	Meter with 50 meter	No.	26
7	Thread with 30 meter	Roll	115
8	Hoe with 3 finger	No.	250
9	Hoe with 31finger	No.	60
10	Redomil	Kg	13
11	Mankozeb	Kg	35
12	Karate	Lt	15
13	Diametot	Lt	16
14	Maltin	Lt	35
15	Onion	Kg	95.75
16	Beet root	Kg	163.75

In the framework of the Agriculture Training there have been special sections on Bee Keeping and Silk Worm Training, activities particularly suitable for farmers who do not have significant extensions of land to cultivate.

Bee keeping training has been conducted with the total trainees of 48 (46 Men and 2 Women) from the 5 concerned Districts.

Bee keeping practical Training
(Picture by WODA)

Participants to Bee KeepingTraining:

S/N	District	M	F	T
1	Kindo Koysha	11	-	11
2	Duguna Fango	11	-	11
3	Offa	9	2	11
4	Boloso Bombe	8	-	8
5	Kindo Didaye	7	-	7
	Total			**48**

The training was focused on concepts and practical aspects of Bee keeping given by 1 main and 2 assistant trainers from zonal livestock and fishery office. The training was more discussion type other than one side instruction raised by certain experienced farmers so that all the rest participants share these ideas together. The training duration was 2 days since 05-06 July, 2018 andt took place at livestock practical training center. This was only given for selected farmers to update their knowledge even though the same training in general terms had already been addressed in the framework of previous agriculture training.

Farmer explaining the training received on Bee Keeping in Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

Bee Hive distributed to trainees in Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

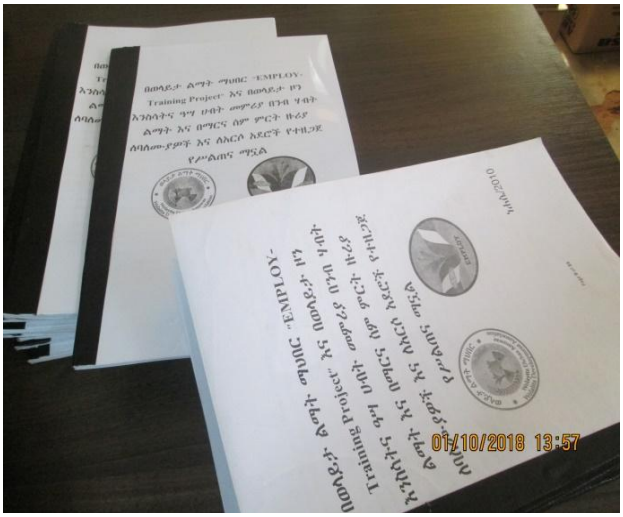
The silk worm training has been provided for 3 district silk worm farmers in order to capacitate their rearing knowledge to high steps. They trained the entire production ways of silk worm such as: life cycle and metamorphosis stages, their management cares, feeding materials and source of foods, housing cares and sanitation methods.

Silk worm training materials in Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

As regards trainee compositions, 9 Man and 42 Women attended the silk worm training, according the table below:

	Farmers composition								
	Offa			**Kindo koysha**			**Duguna fango**		
	M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
1	-	15	15	-	15	15	5	10	15
Experts composition									
1	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	2

For Bee Keeping and Silkworm Training have been printed specific manuals for office staff workers and trainees.



Bee Keeping and Silkworm Training Manuals
(Picture by WODA)

2.2 The Agriculture Training Activities Impact

During the First Round 2nd level courses there was a monitoring, on the days of May 25th and 26th, in all the five districts interested by Dr. Marco D'Agostini of CCCA, Dr. Alberto Moia, of CEFA Onlus, as well as Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate, and Mr. Abraham, of WODA, which allowed to collect opinions and interviews of trainers and trainees as well as videos and photos about the courses themselves.

During the meetings and interviews – which it's useful to remember did not concern at that stage the final beneficiaries, the farmers, as that stage was still about Training of Trainers courses (ToT), that is courses aimed to village trainers, who at a later stage would have been called to hold training courses for farmers – a widespread appreciation for the courses emerged together with useful observations and proposals. With particular regard to the technical profiles of these proposals, the need emerged to include in the courses the same products not yet detailed during this first phase, and nonetheless widespread in certain areas, such as sweet potato or saffron; anyway, the inclusion of these crops was already contemplated in the second phase of technical-agricultural training, which was divided into two Rounds above descripted in order to have a Second Round of training that would serve as a follow-up for the first round.

As far as more general profiles are concerned, the limit of theoretical courses has emerged, for which we don't have the possibility of supplying concrete tools to farmers other than demonstration tools - such as support for the construction of irrigation systems or the construction of photovoltaic or renewable energy plants to provide electric light, feed hydraulic pumps, be able to install chillers or use biomass as a fuel to replace the wood timber whose use is causing a progressive deforestation with soil failure - that was not possible to deal with given the rules applicable to the project.

A weir from which the irrigation canal starts.
(M. D'Agostini)

In this regard, however, it is opportune to consider the possible synergies deriving for the future, after the end of the Employ Project, from the establishment of the Revolving Fund – to be deepened in a further chapter of the present Report - envisaged by the project itself, which through the implementation of microcredit pilot experiences will be able to contribute to the financing of further micro-projects.

More specifically, on Thursday May 25th, interviews were conducted, both with trainers and trainees, within each of the 2nd-level training courses in progress in the district capitals of Kindo Koisha, Kindo Didaye and Offa.

In particular, in Bele, in the Kindo Koisha District, we interviewed Frehun, an expert from the zonal administration agriculture office and a second level course trainer in progress, and Tesfay, a trainee, district development agent and intended to serve as a trainer in village courses.

Both respondents expressed appreciation for the training in progress that could provide useful technical information to farmers on topics such as natural techniques for the conservation and optimization of the use of rainwater and the rationalization of the dissemination of seeds and fertilizers. . These indications could result in an increase in food production which, on the one hand, is likely to improve food security and, on the other hand, will allow increased income.

Interview with Frehun, trainer of the 2nd-level training course in Bele
(M. D'Agostini)

Indirect benefits may also be regard health such as better nutrition of children and pregnant women, whose malnutrition is susceptible to have on the contrary consequences such as malformations of newborns.

Interview with Tesfay, trainee of the 2nd-level training course in Bele
(M. D'Agostini)

As observations and proposals for future courses, the need to increase the tools made available by the courses themselves – which don't provide the ongoing project facilities and equipment to all participants but only the materials strictly necessary for the practical and demonstrative component of the courses - and the strengthening of training on the relationship between production and access to the markets (which have been instead be analyzed in other expected courses in the framework of the project and dedicated to managers and members of agricultural cooperatives) have emerged.

In Halale, in the Kindo Didaye District, we interviewed Habtarhu Mando, head of the District Administration Office of Kindo Didaye, a second level training trainer in progress, and two trainees, Tamirat Hizkel and Tihitina Salebo, both agents for the rural development of Village and intended to animate the training for farmers in their respective villages.


Pictures of the 2nd-level agricultural training course in Halale in Kindo Didaye District
(M. D'Agostini)

All have highlighted the usefulness of the ongoing training for farmers by providing knowledge on aspects such as optimization of spacing, rationalization of rotation and the potential yield of various crops. These indications can also contribute to the introduction of new products in order to increase production through greater diversification, while the dissemination of knowledge on issues such as water and soil management contributes to creating a climate of cooperation among farmers.

Interview with Habtarhu Mando, trainer of the 2nd-level training course in Halale
(M. D'Agostini)

Interview with Tihitina Salebo, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Halale
(M. D'Agostini)

Interview with Tamirat Hizkel, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Halale
(M. D'Agostini)

Also in this case the difficulties of the farmers to access to the market and the need to improve the structural and commercial connections between the production areas and the urban centres were reiterated.

In Gesuba, in Offa District, we interviewed the trainer Alemajo, agricultural expert representative of WODA, and the trainee Mathewos Gunta, village expert, who added to the observations emerged in previous interviews a reflection on the importance of training initiatives such as the one in progress, as well as for the "vertical" transmission of techniques, information and knowledge, also as an opportunity for horizontal exchange of experiences on best practices.

Interview with Mathewos Gunta, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Gesuba
(M. D'Agostini)

On this occasion emerged the hope that the future training in the agricultural sector could also deal with the themes of breeding livestock.

During the inspections, we saw the delicacy of the *per diem* subject that is common practice for the experts who participate in the "Training of trainers" – and which is intended to promote training courses in the villages for farmers. - but whose calculation turned out to be one of the most demanding logistical aspects. In this regard there are no fixed fees; some international organizations that carry out training can usually provide relatively high *per diem* rates (which risk exposing the other training courses to criticisms for supposed low *per diem*), while in other cases complex calculations are applied that take into account the day off from work, meals, transfer and possibly accommodation. Given the almost total absence of local paved roads and the rarity of private vehicles, even a simple district-level meeting, for representatives of the relative villages, may request to provide, in addition to reimbursement of meals, the reimbursement of the accommodation, as it's not possible to go and come back within the day from the more distant villages with public transport. During the inspection of the various Districts, the aforementioned WODA manager, Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, had sometimes to clarify and explain the criteria applied to the calculation of the *per diem* recognized to the participants.

On Friday, May 26, 2017, the overshoot continued in the premises of the 2nd-level technical agricultural training courses in the remaining Boloso Bombe and Duguna Fango Districts, where interviews were held both with trainers and trainees.

2nd-level agricultural training course in Boloso Bombe District
(M. D'Agostini)

Interview with Gobezu Goa, trainer of the 2nd-level course in Bombe
(M. D'Agostini)

Interview with Yerusalem Wordimu, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Bombe
(M. D'Agostini)

In Bombe, the capital of the Boloso Bombe District, we interviewed Gobezu Goa, expert in the horticulture of the Agriculture Office of the Boloso Bombe District Administration, a second level training trainer in progress, and the trainee, Yerusalem Wordimu, agent for the rural development of Village, destined to animate the training for the farmers in the villages of competence. The interviewees stressed that some of the techniques taught in the courses, such as those related to water conservation, are also useful in order to strengthen the spirit of cohesion and collaboration among farmers belonging to the same village.

In the afternoon we reached Bitna, the capital of the Duguna Fango District, where the second level course was in a more advanced phase than the others and was already at the stage of demonstrations on the field, at a farm dedicated to training managed by the District Administration, which surface covered less than two hectares. At the farm we interviewed Alemajo Wadda, an expert in the agricultural sector of the Duguna Fango District Administration, a second level training trainer in progress, and, as a trainee, Znash Haile, an agent for rural development to animate training in the village of respective competence.

Interview with Znash Haile, trainee of the 2nd-level course of the Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

Interview with Alemajo Wadda, trainer of the 2nd-level course in the Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

In the Duguna Fango District we therefore had the opportunity to attend the practical phase of training, that allowed us to catch also some video footage of practical exercises concerning aspects such as the construction of hives with local natural products, the optimal spacing of seeds and fertilizers for each type of crop addressed by the course and the construction of natural harvesting systems for rainwater to be used for irrigation without the use of artificial materials; we also carried out the aforementioned interviews, from which, among other things, emerged the importance, for a sector such as agriculture, of this practical phase compared to the theoretical one.

The farm for the training of the Duguna Fango District; in the foreground demonstration of excavation of natural micro-pools for the collection of rainwater
(M. D'Agostini)

WODA's agricultural expert, Abraham, and district expert, Alemajo, offer explanations on optimizing seed spacing and fertilizer on the Duguna Fango District training farm
(M. D'Agostini)

As regards the collection of interviews on 3rd level technical and agricultural training activities, on Tuesday 20th March it was possible to interview some farmers from the Offa and Kindo Koisha districts.

In the District of Offa, in the Village of Mancha, we interviewed Mr. Tamirat Tanga who participated in about two weeks of the course, reporting that he received training on cultivation of vegetables such as carrots, tomatoes and onions, tubers, cereals such as corn and wheat and other products, as well as elements relating to farming

Mr. Tanga, whose land is about 2 km from the center of the Village, reported that the knowledge learned during the training allowed him to introduce innovations on the techniques of farming and cultivation of cereals and vegetables.

Mr. Tamirat Tanga, Mancha, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

In particular, he highlighted that he learned important notions about the protection of animals from diseases, about the cultivation of vegetables, which they did not previously practice, and about the rationalization of the use of fertilizers.

Mr. Tanga has also reported that he expects an expansion of the activity towards currently uncultivated lands, thanks to the techniques learned, and has recommended the extension of similar training activities to the remaining farmers who have not yet had the opportunity to share the knowledge imparted from the course.

Mr. Menghistu Gidebo, Mancha
(M. D'Agostini)

In the same Village of Mancha we also interviewed Mr. Mengistu Gidebo, who has a plot of about two hectares, which also participated in a two-week course.

Mr. Gidebo expressed his appreciation for the concepts learned on topics such as soil preparation and the cultivation of cereals and vegetables, and told us that, thanks to the supply of seeds received during the training, he started the cultivation of new vegetables such as tomatoes and onions from which results are expected to be so good as to repay the renovation of the house and the purchase of a machine for cleaning cereals.

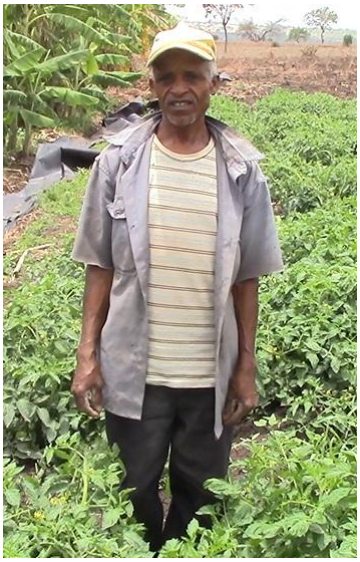
Having already a small private irrigation system powered by a diesel pump, he pointed out that for the future it would be desirable to develop the attention also for the irrigation systems that are fundamental for the success of the crops.

Mrs. Lagushe Wala is one of the five female household leaders of the area of the Village of Mancha where we collected the first interviews. Her has about 1 hectare of land where the five members of her family work, cultivating mangoes, corn, teff, onions, tomatoes, sorghum, peppers, cabbage and other products.

She told us that in the two weeks of the course she learned very useful techniques for improving soil preparation, rationalizing seed and seedling spacing and optimizing irrigation as well as using chemical fertilizers.

With such greater knowledge, she has reached 3 harvests, improving her income by about 7,000 Ethiopian birs, equal to about 220 euros.

Mrs. Lagushe Wala, Mancha
(M. D'Agostini)



Mr. Angino Acma, Mancha
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Angino Acma, from the Village of Mancha, who participated in a two-week course, constitutes, like Mr. Mengistu Gidebo, one of the rare peasants who has an irrigation system powered by a diesel pump that ensures a relative well-being compared to the farmers who do not have irrigation.
About the training course, Mr. Acma told us that he particularly appreciated the notions on soil preparation, vegetable cultivation and the rationalization of irrigation use, reporting that following the course he introduced the production of tomato and ginger on his territory, obtaining significant benefits.
As regards the recommendations for the future Mr. Acma underlined the need to accentuate the training and the technological support for the use of irrigation pumps (being almost all the available irrigation plants based on gravitational system and, therefore, ensuring the benefits only for the downstream areas of the rivers)

Moving to the Village of Sere Finchawa in the District of Kindo Koisha we interviewed Mr. Germamaw Geletu which has about 0.5 hectares on which the five members of its family work.
Given that he alternates work in the fields and study to obtain the diploma, Mr. Geletu told us that from the training courses he learned the techniques of growing vegetables such as onion, peppers, tomato and cabbage that allowed him to enrich his production, previously limited to cereals such as corn.
Mr. Geletu also emphasized the importance of irrigation, pointing out the need to have water collection tanks.
Finally, the interviewee recommended extending courses such as those in which he took part, finding their efficacy, also for other farmers.

Mr. Germamaw Geletu, Sere Finchawa Village, Kindo Koisha District
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Dawit Nune, Galda, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

During the visit of Offa District, Mr. Dawit Nune, in the Village of Galda, told us that he had about 3 hectares and that, following the training course, he introduced the cultivation of onion, devoting one hectare to it, thanks to which he increased his income by about 2500 Ethiopian birr, amounting to about 90 euros.

In the Village of Bilate, Duguna Fango District, Mr. Balka Belachen told us that thanks to the training course, which he attended for about a week, he improved maize cultivation, rationalizing its placement and spacing, and of the onion.

Mr. Balka Belachen, Bilate, Diguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abrahm Balaka,
Bilate, Diguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

In the same Village of Bilate, in the Diguna Fango District, we also interviewed Mr. Abrahm Balaka who gave us very interesting data on the increase in income deriving from the introduction of onion cultivation following participation in a week of course.

Mr. Abrahm, who owns about one hectare on which he works with his wife, having two still young children, was in fact usually cultivating mainly maize while, reserving about a quarter of a hectare to onions, after the training, he produced 20 quintals with a revenue of 25,000 Ethiopian birr (equal to about 900 dollars), instead of the 9000 birr that can be obtained from corn, which allowed it, among other things, to build a new home.

Among the other results of the training he reported a better use of seeds, fertilizers and transplanting techniques of young seedlings of cereals and vegetables.

For the future, he recommends furthering deepening desase defense techniques

In the Village of Fango Bijo, in the same District of Duguna Fango, we also interviewed Mrs. Misrach Halacho who represents one of the 11 women household leader of the Sub-Viage area. She owns about 0.5 hectares which she works with her son.
Ms. Halacho attended the training course for about two weeks and told us she appreciated the cultivation techniques learned for vegetables such as green beans, onions and peppers. As a suggestion, for the future she would advise to deepen topics such as the cultivation of other vegetables and cereals like corn and teff.

Mrs. Misrach Halacho, Fango Bijo
(M. D'Agostini)

On Friday, March 23, 2018, the monitoring continued in the District of Boloso Bombe where, in the Village of Ajora, we interviewed Mr. Bezene Bazore

Mr. . Bezene Bazore,
Ajora, Boloso Bombe District
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Bezene has a family of 7 members with whom he works the 0.5 hectares of land at its disposal.
He attended training courses for 3 days which allowed him to introduce the cultivation of cereals such as corn and vegetables such as tomatoes and onions. From these crops he obtained 300 Ethiopian birr, corresponding to about 10 euros. This is a meager income deriving from the poor harvests resulting from the lack of water despite the availability of traditional irrigation systems (secondary channels deriving from main channels) which however remain dry for most of the year due to losses and of low water flow.
For the future it recommends the involvement of all farmers in the courses, also in order not to create discrimination between those who access it and those who do not, as well as a greater involvement of women.

On Second Round Agricuture Training monitoring on social and economic impact has been carried out both by WODA and by CCCA interviewing different farmers in order to gather a broader collection of opinions and examples.
Mrs. Maskale Fola was intervied by WODA in Sere Finchawa village in Kindo Koysha district. She responded that she had taken 3rd level agricultural trainings in her village two times in the Employ Training each longed for two consecutive days designed on agricultural calendar at the project period. She understood the contents of trainings she got were modern agricultural practices, good agricultural practices, preparation and use of organic fertilizer, row sowing of field crops and use of full packages.

Mrs. Maskale Fola, Sere Finchawa village
(Picture by WODA)

Mrs. Maskale Fola suggested on the ways of the training provisions for future; training contents shall have focused on recurrent incidences of some specialized crops. She mentioned, for example, the attacks of maize crop by worms and ginger disease protection. Therefore, trainings shall prioritize needs of farmers and be based on the appropriate agro ecological issues

Mr. Elias Arimo, Sere Finchawa village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Elias Arimo was interviewed also by WODA in Sere Finchawa village. He said he learnt the importance of planting improved variety of agricultural inputs and using full package of agricultural inputs thus improving production and productivity.
Finally, he recommended that stripe sowing along contour line, crop diseases management, land use management and soil fertility management areas shall each be deepened in the future with the respective training.

Mrs. Belaynesh Tikare was interviewed by WODA in Sime Dolaye village, Kindo Didaye District. She said she learned to produce better nutritious foodstuffs like onion, garlic, carrot, beetroot, pepper, cabbage and so on at the first training and at the second training she got awareness on irrigation opportunity (two days in each training) even if she faces lack of river accessibility adjacent to her farm and stress of moisture.

Mrs. Belaynesh Tikare, Sime Dolaye village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Wagesho Wale, Sime Dolaye village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Wagesho Wale was also interviewed by WODA in Sime Dolaye village, in Abiba Hiwas sub village. He practices diversified agriculture and mainly focuses on perennial crops and fruit trees in his garden. He also rears cows and oxen in well integrated agricultural manner. He said that he was provided training on good agricultural practices as sowing of cereals, management mechanism of horticulture crops and other off farm activities. Because of the training provided, he said he is more alarmed and acting to assure food security in his family. Therefore, he advanced the relationship with available Development Agents and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations and getting more practical knowledge and participating in local development as well. Finally he recommended need of experience sharing behalf of the project at farmer-to-farmer and place-to-place level on modern agriculture practices

In the village of Wachiga Esho of Ofa district, Mrs. Adise Asha, interviewed by WODA, participated in the 3rd level agricultural training and got courses on how to cultivate major field crops by protecting runoff; following good agricultural practices and producing improved and high yielding varieties. Therefore she changed practice of sowing by broadcast method to more efficient and productive row sowing practices. She supposed it would be very incredible if Specific trainings on value chain of agricultural products and marketing on vegetable are provided in future.

Mrs. Adise Asha, Wachiga Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Daniel Data, Wachiga Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Daniel Data from the same village of Wachiga Esho was also interviewed by WODA expressing he gained courses on sowing and its management of maize and haricot bean; and sowing all cereal crops in row and full packages. He got three days training this year. He learnt production and productivity of cereals by sowing in a good agricultural practice. He said he has now used full packages and spacing on the period of sowing because of the knowledge he gained due to training. As regards final recommendation for the future, he pointed out training on all root crops should be provided for their value chain as starting from time of sowing.

In Boloso Bombe District WODA interviewed Mr. Eyasu Burjo, at Hereje Village, who declared he learned on the training about changing traditional way of farming from broadcast to line farming. He said, because of the training, he got knowledge on production by sowing full packages. He recommended for the future to deepen the topics of management and disease protection of root crops and fruits because Enset (false banana), coffee, and mango are always attacked by disease and causes got unknown for long period of time.

Mr. Eyasu Burjo, Boloso Bombe District
(Picture by WODA)

Mrs. Aselefech Goa, Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mrs. Aselefech Goa has also been interviewed by WODA in Hereje Village declaring she learned to practice teff and haricot bean and thereon the application of bio-fertilizer. She said that she took the trainings at two farm seasons. Therefore she learnt to saw in row rather than cast away in field and she changed her attitude of sowing field crops. She recommended that trainings to be participatory female farmers considerably and better undertaking of gender balances.

Mrs Maza Mekonnen, interviewed by WODA, has taken agricultural trainings in the Duguna Damot Shinka village, Duguna Fango District. Agricultural trainings were given last year in integrated manner with government line departments in order to fill practical skill gaps seen in farming calendar. Therefore, the trainings were supported by training materials to transform farmers to good agricultural practices. With all rounds, there were first, second and third level trainings were given supported by practical sessions.

Mrs Maza Mekonnen reported training courses were on sowing periods, weeding and farm management for vegetable seeds and its nutritional contribution esp. for mothers and children.

Mrs Maza Mekonnen, Duguna Damot Shinka village
(Picture by WODA)

Therefore, she has been practicing vegetable seeds in her garden till the first training and each year for 3 months she use vegetables for home consumption, 2 meals per day. She recommended if the training would be provided on market linkage of cereal crops, training on cooking demonstration of vegetables and its regular usage.

Mr Ermias Moliso was also contacted to the interview in the Duguna Damot Shinka village for reporting on training he received. The first two days of training were on livestock and rangeland management and the second three days vegetable production, fruit tree planting and its management, erosion protection and soil fertility improvement actions. Row sowing as shifting from field broadcasting was also provided as efficient way of using amount of seeds per provided plot of farmland.

He pointed he transformed all theoretical trainings into practical. Forage plantation for animals, soil moisture content protection and growing of vegetable seeds by using pond water are some activities he has shown in his field. He recommended training on good agricultural practices on short mature and disease resistant varieties of crops.

Mr Ermias Moliso, Duguna Damot Shinka village
(Picture by WODA)

A further round of interviews was taken by CCCA from 18 to 22 February 2019.

Mr. Demise Dea, Sere Esho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Some of these interviews were collected during the Final Review inspections and meeting organized by WODA for SNNPR Region and Wolayta Zone Authorities which will be described in the following chapters.

In the Village of Sere Esho, in the District of Offa, Mr. Demise Dea, who owns little land and is dedicated to the production of honey, told us that, thanks to the training, in which he also received some modern beehives, for the first time he did not limited to use honey for family self-consumption but has produced enough to resell it, obtaining around 470 euros.

In the same Village of Sere Esho, in the District of Offa, Mrs. Litisha Liqa, who previously limited herself to household activities without direct access to market activities, following the training, formed a group of 10 women dedicated to sericulture who, for the first time, they have obtained an income of around 300 euros from the sale of the first cocoons produced.

Mrs. Litisha Liqa, Sere Esho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mrs. Alemitu Mutie, Village of Sere Esho
(M. D'Agostini)

In the same Village of Sere Esho, Mrs. Alemitu Mutie, who has 5 children, who first limited her activity to self-consumption production by working the family land, thanks to input received from the training, for the first time had self-access to the market .
In fact she has formed a group with 6 other families to cultivate also common lands, previously uncultivated, introducing new products, such as cabbage, from which she has obtained about 230 euros.

In the Village of Bilate Eta, in the District of Duguna Fango, Mr. Wonoimu Waza, which owns about 1 hectare of land, with the rationalization of the production achieved thanks to the training, has divided the land between maize and onion obtaining, respectively, 1000 and 780 euros and tripling his income. Thanks to these results it was possible to build a new house, closer to the center of the village.

Wonoimu Waza, Bilate Eta Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ganta Giza, Bilate Eta Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abera Balcha, Gocho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ganta Giza owns a small plot of 0,25 hectares to be cultivaded for his family in the Village of Bilate Eta, Duguna Fango District. He told us that, following a better rationalization of crop rotation learned from agriculture training he produced 20 quintals of onions, earning about 650 euros.

Mr. Abera Balcha owns a smaller plot of 0,125 hectares to be cultivaded for his family of 12 members in the Village of Gocho, Kindo Didaye District.
He told us that, applying the concepts learned during the training on subjects such as plant and seed spacing, rationalization of irrigation canals and use of fertilizers, has achieved an increase of 80% in income of approximately 180 euros.

Mr. Simon Gonta, Dada Kare Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Simon Gonta owns a small plot of 0,25 hectares to be cultivaded for his family of 5 members in the Village of Dada Kare, Kindo Koysha District.
He told us that, after the training, he improved the cultivation of vegetables, has introduced new products such as cabbage, tomato, beet and onion, has rationalized the space dedicated in his field to vegetables and cereals, producing for the first time not only for domestic self-consumption but also for the market, event though the revenue was limited to a small amount of about 50 euros.

Mrs. Hana Samuel owns a plot of 0,5 hectares in the Village of Fara Wocha, in Boloso Bombe District.
She told us that, following the training, she improved both horticultural products and ceral crops techniques introducing new products such as onion, tomato, cabbage and carrots and deciding to reserve to vegetables about 75% of her field and to traditional cereals, such as mais and teff, about 25% of the land she cultives.
Unfortunately, because of worm attacks and drought the production had to be used for domestic self-consumption but she relies on the techniques she learned from training for selling also the next crops to the market

Mrs. Hana Samuel, Fara Wocha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abraham Ayza, Adila Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abraham Ayza, is part of a group of 5 refugees who, following riots in another region, resettled in the Village of Adila in the District of Boloso Bombe.
Following training received under the Employ program, instead of emigrate, he believe that he can earn an income between 5000 and 6500 euros by growing onion and other products

3. *Facilitating Institution Policy Training for Zone, District and Village Stakeholders*

3.1. The Local Authorities Training activities carried out

In the framework of the Institution policy training have been organized by Unilink University, SudgestAid and WODA one 1st level course for 22 district trainers (including one woman) and five 2nd level courses (one for each district involved in the Emloy Project) for 300 local administrators (including 10 women).

The 1st level course was conducted for 5 days since 21-25 May, 2018. The organizations participated on the training were agriculture, youth job opportunity, and cooperative office experts. The training was given on the topics of public administration and local development.

The 1st level Local Authorities Training
(Picture by WODA)

The second level institution training took place immediately after first level TOT training in 5 districts with participant composition of 290 men, 10 women and totally 300 according the table below:

	District	**Sex composition**		
		M	**F**	**T**
1	Kindo Koysha	62	4	66
2	Duguna Fango	65	1	66
3	Offa	61	2	63
4	Boloso Bombe	53	1	54
5	Kindo Didaye	49	2	51
	Total	**290**	**10**	**300**

The trainees were 100 kebeles chair men, managers and kebele agriculture officers i.e. 3 persons per kebele which were totally 300 participants attending the 5 courses of training. This training was mainly important for those participants of kebele administrators because of their position to lead the whole kebele implementations corporately as well as they facilitate the entire management systems.
The courses were supported by a manual specifically printed for the Training

The Local Authorities Training Manual
(Picture by WODA)

The 2nd level Local Authorities Training
(Picture by WODA)

The training focuses on areas of what local development means, sustainable development, SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. SWOT analysis assesses internal and external factors, as well as current and future potential), project plan development and its components, etc.

3.2 The Local Authorities Training Impact

The interviews of officials attending the Local Authorities Training have been collected both by WODA and by CCCA. In this regard, WODA capability must be acknowledged for having achieved a strong cooperation with local authorities whose collaboration has been crucial for the project to succeed. Village and District officials, indeed, have been at the same time beneficiaries of the project as trainees of the Local Authorities Training Activities and partners of the project in providing trainers, together with WODA and cooperative experts, for the other sectors of training such as agriculture techniques, cooperative organization and micro-finance training.

In the District of Kindo Koysha Mr. Tesfahun Lema, official of the Village of Sere Finchawa, was interviewed by WODA. He reported that he attended the training for four consecutive days and got awareness on integrating local development in all institutions; and importance of community participation in any development. He realized an approach that empowers communities to analyse complex socio-economic cultural issues associated with low levels of development. The approach is implemented through facilitated village conversations using a set of participative learning and action tools. Once communities have ingested the information and identified local factors that create underdevelopment and vulnerability, they are challenged to generate collective solutions and define practical actions aimed at reaching the agreed changes (a change action plan).

Mr. Tesfahun Lema, official of the Village of Sere Finchawa
(Picture by WODA)

The change action plan defines the roles of all players: community members, men women, youth, parents, children, elders, local administration and service providers. Therefore he replied that he changed his attitude in his role to participate local stakeholders approach plan.
As regards suggestions for future training, he commented on media of trainings shall be designed in local language for better participatory approach. Additionally, training would be inspirational if it might be supported with videos, pictures and extended practical periods.

Mr. Getachew Gajabo, Chairperson of Sere Finchawa Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Getachew Gajabo, Chairperson of Sere Finchawa Village, interviewed by WODA, expressed the training was at the first time in his lifetime and he said he took the training for four consecutive days and learned on the courses doing by plan and developing projects with each specific objectives. He gained knowledge to reflect on social and cultural aspects of community concerns; to identify individual, relational and social factors that fuel community concerns and to identify false beliefs and misconceptions around community problems. He changed his understanding on the importance of participation of local people on the planning. He suggested on the continuity of training up to the practicing producing projects and some more influential person should have participated at all sectors.

Ms Aregash Eyasu, head of Agriculture Office in Gocho Village, Kindo Didaye District, interviewed by WODA, reported she has taken the training for 4 consecutive days. Courses she has taken were concept of local community, local development, planning approaches (bottom-up approach) and objective or project setting with full participation of rural community. She additionally expressed that she has got awareness on transforming from subsistence agriculture to modern irrigation fed agriculture. She also changed attitude of some farmers by teaching on local development on modern irrigation practices.
Finally, she suggested if some more similar training be provided to other work colleagues in order to alleviate related confusions on project proposal and develop cooperation on partners. Then, she added it would be resulted if supported by respective budget allocated and regular follow-ups to implement project and objectives into sustainable development.

Ms Aregash Eyasu, head of Agriculture Office in Gocho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Bergene Toga, head of Agriculture Office from Bosa Manara Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Bergene Toga, head of Agriculture Office from Bosa Manara Village, in the same District of Kindo Didaye, interviewed by WODA, got local development training for 4 consecutive days. He understand that the training provided him awareness on planning not to be done only from top to down but also from bottom-up approach to identify existing problems at community level with participation of local communities. He recommended in addition the need of similar training to get equipped local leaders more on identifying what they have and what they lack; trainings shall be given on root cause problem identification. Project proposals shall be supported with financial capacity to attain the intended objective.

Mr. Deboch Dola, administrator at Sere Esho Village of Offa district, told he attended the training for six days on topics such as how to manage local communities and techniques of governance. He could change to facilitate community on the common development issues and following bottom-up approach on any local development. He, then, remarked to target all influential stakeholders at community level. Related follow-ups regarding the project proposals and objective development shall be considered.

Mr. Deboch Dola, administrator at Sere Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Samuel Fola, manager of the Village of Sere Esho
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Samuel Fola, manager of the same Village of Sere Esho, took the training for six consecutive days. He learnt courses of change in community development and following participatory methods while planning for local development. He changed his attitude of reaction to the development goals starting from local to globally stated aspects. He recommended prior need assessment in training fields; trainings to be designed in diverse sectored approaches and field practices in good agricultural practices shall better be accompanied.

Mr Degu Desta Manager Manager of the Hereje Village, Boloso Bombe District, interviewed by WODA told that he has got the training for 4 consecutive days. He learnt how to ensure active participation of the community on the respective local development in bottom-up-problem understanding and analysis approach. Therefore, he improved his attitude on village management and managed Kolola - to - Damala newly constructed road with full community participation. He added his intention – as a manager of village- it would be a good opportunity to understand and follow-up general activity of the field; and wished-for experience sharing for best experiences.

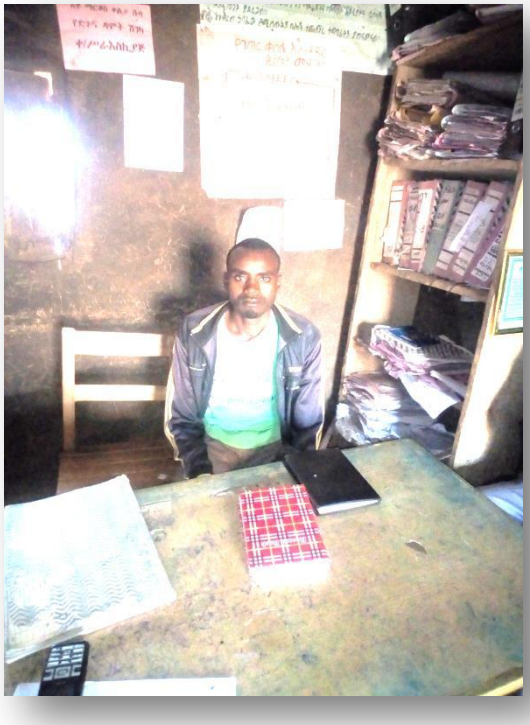
Mr Degu Desta Manager Manager of the Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Gezahegn Geta, head of Agriculture Office at Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Gezahegn Geta, head of Agriculture Office at Hereje Village reported some of the components discussed during the training such as: identifying Asset Based Community Inclusive Development by stating weaknesses and strengths of the specific community with full participation of community with bottom-up approach; creating awareness for farmers to realise farming calendar, watershed and farmland management. Finally, he had suggestion if some more training were given on strategic planning, on technology based and improved agricultural practices and in other related disciplines.

Mr Tarekegn Giorgis, head of agriculture Office of Duguna Damot Shinka Village in Duguna Fango District, interviewed by WODA, told he has got the training for four consecutive days. The training was about planning and frameworks on community development. That is how to plan at grassroots with understanding of community on the common prevailing problem and bottom-up participation approaches. Based on that training, the village focussed on bottom-up approach rather than top-down approach while working watershed development. Local Development training was the first training he had ever taken; but some more rounds should suitable to be given to make strong relation and practicability of project proposal and smart objectives that can address the problem of community.

Mr Tarekegn Giorgis, head of agriculture Office of Duguna Damot Shinka Village
(Picture by WODA)



Mr Markos Kelta, Duguna Damot Shinka Village Manager
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Markos Kelta, Duguna Damot Shinka Village Manager, reported that through the training he realised how to draft feasible plans monthly, weekly, quarterly and annually which can participate the whole village. Such approach can meet to the situational problem and change community attitudes. He followed up the training received bringing together the Village people for which he is responsible and creating awareness about planning for the community.

He recommended moreover the organization of appropriate training for some influential community leaders and elders in order to take part in all sustainable developmental intermediation. Community representatives shall be given focus for realising more about their locality indeed because professional village employees are not permanently working in the same village and move from village to other offices.

Mr. Tajura Balgo and Mr. Wolde Mena, respectively Head of Village and manager of the Village of Fara Wocha, in the District of Boloso Bombe, told us that, following the training, they changed the way they set up their activity, giving greater attention to a "Bottom-up" method, which starts from the consideration of the needs of the farmers and the local population to set the policies for rural development.

Mr. Tajura Balgo and Mr. Wolde Mena, Head of Village and manager of the Village of Fara Wocha
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Asrat, Head of Development Office of Bilate Eta Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Asrat, Head of Development Office of Bilate Eta Village in Duguna Fango District told us that thanks to the Employ Project the cooperation between Villages offices and NGOs such as WODA was improved achieving more effective forms of training for local farmers. In particular, the use of tools such as seeds and other imputs has allowed the trainees to verify the concret impact of training

Mr. Ergene Loma, Manager of the Village of Oydu Chama in the District of Kindo Koysha, attended 4 days training appreciating topics such as improving the planning operations, developing bottom-up approach based on taking on the actual needs of the community.
He told us that he believes that the Employ project could significantly affect the propensity of the young people of the village to emigrate because of its impact on agriculture production, confidence of farmers on a better income and the subsequent positive effect on living conditions and empowerment of cooperatives.

Mr. Ergene Loma (center in the picture), Manager of the Village of Oydu Chama
(M. D'Agostini)

4. Cooperative and Development Association Training

4.1.The Cooperative Training Activities carried out

In the framework of the Training on strengthening the organization of cooperatives and associations to facilitate market access have been organized by Unilink University, SudgestAid and WODA:

- 1 First Level course for 34 district trainers (including 6 women);
- 5 Second Level courses for 330 village trainers (including 77 women);
- 100 Third Level courses for 2603 leaders and members of associations and cooperatives (of which 698 were women), representing 329 rural cooperatives and peasant associations including 140 associations of young farmers.

First level training started selecting trainees from zonal offices and offices of each of 5 districts involved. Therefore, there were 3 participants from cooperative, 2 from job opportunity and 2 from farmers' cooperative union in zone level as well as 7 from WODA whereas 20 participants taken from 5 districts in which 2 members from cooperative and job opportunity organization for each districts. The total numbers of participants were 28 Men and 6 Women for a toal of 34 trainees. The training was given for 7 days starting from 27 November-03 December, 2017.

Cooperative and Development Association First level training
(Picture by WODA)

Cooperative and Development Association First level training
(Picture by WODA)

Training was given on topics such as:

- Concept on cooperative,
- Definition of cooperatives,
- Certain principles of cooperatives,
- Education and training needs of the cooperative,
- Difference between cooperative and company,
- How to write project proposal types for different activities with its detail elements,
- Marketing,
- Building a business plan,
- Assembling a business plan
- How to write a good business plan
- Common parts of a good business plan

Moreover, the training had practical sessions which were arranged visiting the exemplare cooperative association of Himibecho Multipurpose Farmers' Cooperative Union, located in Boloso Sore District. On this session discussion had made with the Union Committee members about the overall activities that undertaking in the cooperative. The visit area included:

- Coffee seed bed that holds seedling to be distributed for members of the cooperative;
- Coffee washing and threshing machine;
- Drying process of washed coffee ;
- Coffee storage with packed coffee in sacks;
- Office documentation system.

The second level cooperation and association development training was conducted in 5 districts from 09-13 January, 2018. The compositions of trainees were: 1 agent from cooperative and job opportunity of both organizations as well as 1 association leader from each 100 kebeles. As far as trainers is concerned, there were 4 formerly trained experts from both organizations of the districts, 5 zonal office inspectors and 5 WoDA supervisors involved on the training.

Cooperative and Development Association 2nd level training
(Picture by WODA)

Cooperative and Development Association 3rd level training
(Picture by WODA)

3rd level Cooperative and association development training was organized since 8-10 February, 2018 in all 100 villages of the 5 involved districts.
The training was given by village level cooperative and youth job opportunity creation experts and also district experts of both offices were on line to inspecting the training on those 3 days.
Before to start the training, both managers of cooperatives and job opportunity creation (JOC) Associations had to be selected for each village.
Hence, 7 core administrators for each cooperative and association were identified as part of the trainees as well as 3 key administrators for each village.

On this ground, the following ones were the number of cooperatives, associations and villages representatives attending the training for each district:

	District	Coop. committees	Youth JOC associations	Total coop. and Youth associations	No. of participants	Village administration	Total participants
1	Kindo Koysha	45	51	96	96 x7= 672	66	96 x7= 672
2	Duguna Fango	37	48	85	85 x7= 595	66	85 x7= 595
3	Offa	37	7	44	44 x7= 308	63	44 x7= 308
4	Boloso Bombe	35	16	51	51 x7= 357	54	51 x7= 357
5	Kindo Didaye	35	18	53	53 x7= 371	51	53 x7= 371
	Total	**189**	**140**	**329**	**2,303**	**300**	**2,303+300= 2,603**

From the point of view of sex distributiom, we had 1905 Men and 698 Women, totally 2603 trainees attending the 3rd level training in the whole 5 districts.

4.2 The Cooperative Training Impact

As for other training activities, the interviews of Cooperatives and Youth Associations managers attending the Training have been collected both by WODA and by CCCA.

In the village of Sere Finchawa, in Kindo Koysha district, Mr. Bergene Bafa, agent of a microfinance cooperative, was interviewed by WODA. He took the training for five days. He changed mode of extension approach to break farmers' dependency on pawnbroker and many farmers now started saving in micro-finance institutions. He moreover appreciated additional training on youth job opportunity creation and other related sectors to be participated in same training.

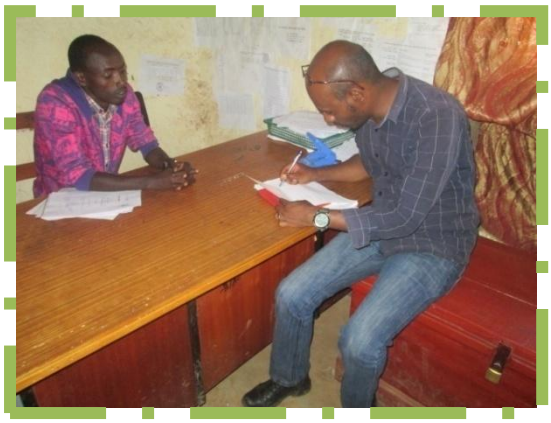
Mr. Bergene Bafa, Sere Finchawa Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Kastro Kanido, Sere Finchawa Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Kastro Kanido, Sere Finchawa Village farmer and leader of Sere Finchawa Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA), interviewed by WODA, reported that he trained regarding group formation, saving and credit usage, loan revolving mechanism etc. He trained to empower VSLA and advance their saving and lead to IGAs implemented in village level. He improved the use of collection sheet, ledger, and other financial matters on the saving groups.
He commented on the opportunity of training supportive supervision committee with similar course of concepts.

Mr. Buta Buche is a secretariat of Gocho Hulegeb cooperative in Kindo Didaye district interviewed by WODA.
He told he attended two cooperative trainings at different sessions on organizing cooperative members, business plan, project plan and marketing corners. Both trainings encouraged individuals and cooperative groups on saving, credit and revolving loan utilization and financial transaction for improvement of income at family level. Because of the trainings got, he advanced documentation system of cooperative members and facilitated the repair and new building of stores for collecting cereal. Finally, he recommended the provision of r more local leaders to support the progress of the training in the field of cooperative.

Mr. Buta Buche, Kindo Didaye District
(Picture by WODA)



Mr. Deresse Fola, Koysha Wamura village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Deresse Fola, Cooperative development organizer of the district at Koysha Wamura village, in Kindo Didaye district, stressed the importance of bylaws and its formulation and rules prior while organizing cooperatives in order to make saving and credit trends to be practiced in the village. He got the training appreciating what he learned on the importance of saving and creating awareness on cooperative financial management. Therefore, he transformed the manner of his education for community and providing in all public sessions; secondly confidence and engagement of members has been increased. Finally he suggested that it would be glancing if all cooperative committees members were trained and supported by regular follow-ups.

Mr Alana Boto of Esho village in Offa district, interviewed by WODA, mentioned that he is serving the local peasants association in role of internal inspection. He got the training for three consecutive days, specifically, in loan management, financial register books administration and got awareness to create trust among members through performing in mutually understood manner. Moreover, he reported the training helped him giving primary understanding to improve in his technical knowledge. Therefore, he could understand some improper financial and document problems were resulted because of lack of sufficient knowledge on the position; but after getting that training, he managed blames of members by keeping the record well.

He suggested that if other trainings were provided to him, he could advance his technical knowledge on inspecting and financial record keeping in proficient manner.

Mr Alana Boto of Esho village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Ayele Le'a of Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Ayele Le'a deputy chairperson of the Esho village peasants association, in Offa district, also mentioned the training provided to him was the first training he ever joined after he was selected to that cooperative organization. One common way to analyse possible outcomes of policy decisions on the scarce resource is to do a cost-benefit analysis. Benefit-cost analysis can look at several ways of solving a problem and then assigning the best route for a solution, based on the set of consequences that would result from the further development of the individual courses of action, and then choosing the course of action that results in the least amount of damage to the expected outcome for the environmental quality that remains after that development or process takes place.

Therefore, the training helped him to lead members of the cooperative association in more trusted, efficient and sustainable manner. He changed his attitude towards members to be screened to take loan; after the training, he had got clue of criteria of identifying beneficiaries, feasibility of business planning, season of providing loans and respective follow-ups.

Finally, he recommended if the training could be provided for one more time in areas of loan allocation; and providing capacity building training at village level for some influential individuals about loan management and timely repayment of arrears and its interest.

Mr Yohaness Wada, interviewed by WODA, is serving multipurpose cooperative association as accountant in Hereje Village, Boloso Bombe District,. He told he was provided the training three days on the areas of advantage of cooperative over single activities; ways to work successfully in cooperative associations and technical commotion under the cooperatives. Because of the awareness he got, he realized to perform his duty with more responsible attitudes; and understand prior engagement of plans to loan in order to ensure applicable business plans. Cooperative societies are democratic organizations controlled by their members who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Every member has equal voting rights and accordingly one member shall have one vote; and members shall receive dividends from profit according to their shares and contribution after deducting and setting aside an amount necessary for reserve and social services.

Mr Yohaness Wada, Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Eventually, he added his wish if the similar training would be given in a further round for subcommittee members on planning and financial management.

Mrs Beyenech Wabalo Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mrs Beyenech Wabalo is member of Hereje cooperative association and is working as casher for the association. She remembered she took the training focusing on how to get loans and manage it among members, coaching the trustee and to ensure the sustainability of revolving fund. She reported that, following the training, she created awareness for committee members on handling of financial documents and general views on the cooperative association.

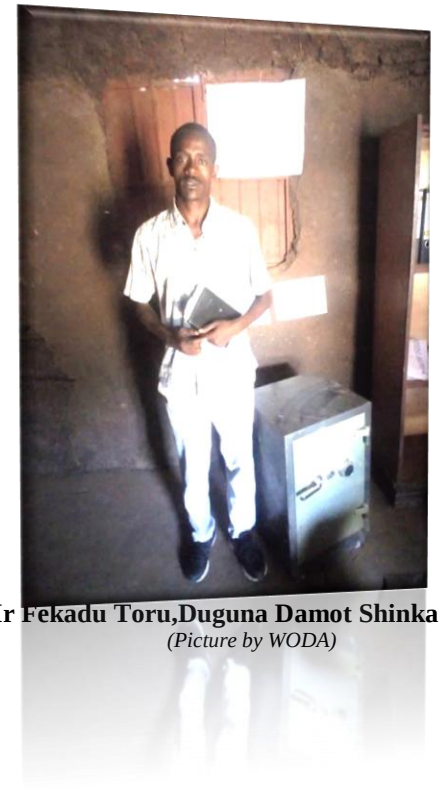
At the end, she forwarded her comments on subcommittee members to be trained in order to come to the higher level in future to lead the association.

Mr Demissie Argaw, Chairperson of Duguna Damot Shinka Village Save and Credit Cooperative (SACCO), in Duguna Fango district, interviewed by WODA, told he had taken cooperative training regarding principle of saving and managing members. He learnt that community shall never borrow money from individuals at high interest rate and saving money personally at home that can lead to high risk of robbery.

He advanced motivation on the discipline and hence 30 members joined and could able to borrow 40,000ETB from union at low interest; and got awareness to allocate on small ruminants production.

At last, he suggested loan repayment, preconditions of money borrowing, financial management and group work advantage over single work shall be provided as training.

Mr Demissie Argaw, Duguna Damot Shinka Village
(Picture by WODA)



Mr Fekadu Toru,Duguna Damot Shinka Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr Fekadu Toru is rural job opportunity creation expert of the Duguna Damot Shinka Village, in Duguna Fango District. He told he had taken the cooperative training for 5 consecutive days on the courses of competitive advantage of marketing, relation between demand and supply, diversifying cooperative association to get involved in business and business plan preparation.

He realised from the training that saving is not only on cash, but can also be saved on cash too and some laggard community members were developed their saving and started working on business.

He recommended some committee members (cashers, inspection) and other community leaders should be trained. Business planning training shall be given more focus for all cooperative members.

Mr. Gebre Medihn Adeto, Mr. Tadesse Tamache and Mr. Dapaso Dama, are members of the Board of the multi purpose cooperative of the Oydu Chama Village, in the District of Kindo Koysha, with 324 members, of whom 204 are women.
They told us that, thanks to the training on strengthening cooperative organization, they improved their capacity for organization, reporting and planning of the activity and to operate on the market of agricultural products to protect their members. Therefore, following the training, they expanded the number of members and improved the trading of their products such as sesame, ginger, mais, teff, coffee, rice, haricot beans, etc.

From left: Mr. Gebre Medihn Adeto, Mr. Tadesse Tamache and Mr. Dapaso Dama, members of the Board of the multi purpose cooperative of the Oydu Chama Village, and Mr. Tesfaye Elias from WODA
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Medihin Gecheve, Woshi Wocha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Medihin Gecheve is property administrator of the multi-purpose cooperative of Woshi Wocha Village in Offa District. His cooperative has 320 members of whom 95 are women.
Thanks to the training, the members of the cooperative's board have discussed topics such as the role, objectives and organization of the cooperative as well as the social responsibilities of the cooperative towards the community to which it belongs. The awareness of such responsibility led the cooperative, after the training, to enhance the work of women by creating a group of women specilized in the coffee bean processing machine whereas previously there was no such specialized machine group.

Mrs. Hewot Zewdineh and Mr. Yonas Dana are respectively account expert and Chairperson of the multi-purpose cooperativeof Fango Boloso Village, in Duguna Fango District. They told us that thanks to the training the learned how to improve and to develop their cooperative which is engaged in purchasing products such as coffee, teff, etc. from their members and selling them on the market.

Mrs. Hewot Zewdineh and Mr. Yonas Dana, Fango Boloso Village
(M. D'Agostini)

5. Trainings on the access to financial and credit instruments, provision of microcredits, support to local financial actors and creation of a Revolving Fund

5.1. The activities carried out in the framework of the trainings on the access to financial and credit instruments, provision of microcredits, support to local financial actors and creation of a Revolving Fund

In the framework of the trainings on the access to financial and credit instruments, provision of microcredits, support to local financial actors – organized by the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit, the ANSPC and WODA – have been carried out:

- 1 First Level Course: Training of Trainers on financial education and access to microcredit to 31 1st level trainers (including 3 women);
- 5 Second Level Courses (5 days for each of the 5 Districts) to 415 managers of Cooperatives, Cooperative Unions and MFIs and representatives of young farmers organizations (including 88 women);
- 1 Revolving Fund Management Training to the benefits of 75 participants of which 68 Members of the Board of 17 selected Cooperatives and Associations and 7 WODA experts;
- 1 Capacity Building on credit issues Course with 105 partecipants representing Regional, Zonal and District Administration Departments from the Offices of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperative, Youth job opportunity and Finance (including 5 women).

The organizations involved in the Training of Trainers were: 2 from the Omo Microfinance Office, 2 from the Job opportunity creation work process of Sport and youth Office, 2 from the Farmers' cooperative unions as well as 2 from the Cooperative Development Office of Zone Experts. There were 15 District participants: 3 Experts for each of the 5 Districts. Overall, there were 28 men and 3 women, for a total of 31 participants including WODA staffs, that was involved during the 5 days of training. The programme has been divided in two parts. The first part focus was about microenterprise and microcredit characteristics and methodologies, the latter focused on financial education.

First level course on financial education and microcredit access
(Picture by WODA)

First level course on financial education and microcredit access
(Picture by WODA)

The main topics mentioned in the first part were:

- Introduction to microfinance: basic elements, services, users, methodologies, etc.;
- Microfinance products: focus on microcredit, savings, microinsurance, microleasing;
- Performance management: financial statements, interest rate practices;
- Business development services.

In the second part of the training the discussion modules regarded:

- Introduction to financial education
- Saving and investing
- Debt management
- Financial planning
- Agricultural cooperatives

The Second level courses involved Cooperative Office Experts, Farmers' Cooperative Unions, Youth job opportunity work owners and Omo Microfinance Officers for a total of 415 participants, including 88 women. Regarding participants composition, there were 4 participants from each of the 100 kebeles involved (1 cooperative agent, 1 job opportunity creation agent, 1 saving and credit union leader and 1 Omo microfinance agent), and 15 district staff plus trainees involved on the training at district level, according the table below:

2nd level course on financial education and microcredit access
(Picture by WODA)

	District	**M**	**F**	**T**
1	Kindo koysha	76	15	91
2	Kindo didaye	61	10	71
3	Boloso bombe	50	25	75
4	Duguna fango	73	18	91
5	Offa	67	20	87
	Total	**327**	**88**	**415**

Last event on Financial Education and Micro-Credit Training
(Picture by WODA)

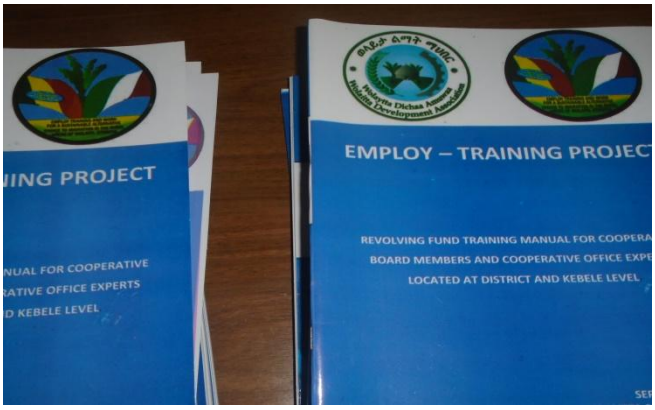
The Capacity Building on credit issues was conducted with a large amount of project stakeholders up to District Offices representatives. The training lasted 3 days, from 26 to 28 November, 2018 at Soddo Saint Mary Women's Training Center. The participant organizations were the Offices of agriculture, live-stock, cooperative, youth job opportunity and finance. Regarding sex composition of the trainees' there were 95 Men and 5 Women, totally 100 participants attending the training.

The Employ Project envisaged also the creation of a revolving fund as well as a specific training about the its management.

After a first exchange of views and draft of the programme, 17 Cooperatives/Associations of Wolayta Zone have been selected by the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit, WODA, the other project partners and Local Authorities in according to a list of criteria identified on the basis of the rules established by both Italian and Ethiopian legislation on microcredit and the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit and WODA as well.
The Revolving Fund Management Training involved the members of the Board of the 17 Cooperatives that came from 7 different districts. Four core Board members such as Chairman, accountant, cashier and Inspector of the cooperative/association represented each Cooperative/Association.

The revolving fund management capacity building training
(Picture by WODA)

6 multipurpose cooperative/associations, 8 Saving and Credit Cooperatives, 1 ginger production Association, 1 milk production and processing Association and 1 agro-processing Association were selected and each one was asked to outline a first draft of a project.



Revolving Fund Training Manual
(Picture by WODA)

The Training, which was divided in a theoretical part and a practical part, was given for 5 days on topics like the financial instrument of microcredit, the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis, business planning, pricing, costs and revenues forecasting, etc.
The training was also supported by a specific printed manual for participants.

The whole number of participants attending the training, considering 68 Cooperative and Association Representatives and 7 WODA experts, were 75, according to the table below:

S/N	District	Representatives of cooperative and associations and WODA experts		
		M	F	T
1	Kindo koysha	9	-	9
2	Duguna fango	13	-	13
3	Offa	15	2	17
4	Boloso Bombe	10	3	13
5	Kindo Didaye	13	-	13
6	Humbo	1	4	5
7	Soddo Zuria	4	1	5
	Total	**65**	**10**	**75**

The training was facilitated by the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit, WODA Business Development Directorate Director, Mr. Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, and other experts. The Directorate has followed the entire revolving fund schemes starting from the drafting of the Memorandum of Understanding.

After the drafting and signature of a Memorandum of Undestanding between CEFA and WODA and each of the cooperatives/associations involved, the money transfer phase took place. The Directorate coordinated and facilitated the various steps.
The initial amount of the fund was 150,000 euros, which were assigned to 17 SACCOs and cooperatives. The Fund has been further financed with 19,200 euros, involving three more cooperatives for a total of 20 SACCOs and cooperatives involved as Fund beneficiaries and 169,200.00 euros as global consistency of the Fund.

Therefore, the Distribution Schedule implemented by the WODA Business Development Directorate, according to the documents on the preparation & distribution activities carried out by the same Directorate, is indicated in the table below:

Revolving loan distribution plan for Employ projects as of available budget							
Name of cooperatives	**Type**	**District (Woreda)**	**N. of members**			**Requested Revolving Loan (Ethiopian Birr)**	**Distribution Schedule (Ethiopian Birr)**
			M	F	T		
Zebo Sacco	SACCO	Kindo Didaye	353	91	444	600,000	200,000
Gocho	Multipurpose	Kindo Didaye	2064	280	2344	600,000	400,000
Wamura	Multipurpose	Kindo Didaye	560	103	663	2,850,000	400,000
Busha	SACCO	Offa	134	40	174	600,000	200,000
Sere Esho	SACCO	Offa	128	89	217	600,000	200,000
W/Daqaya	Multipurpose	Offa	295	95	390	5,000,000	400,000
Gesuba	Multipurpose	Offa	285	72	357	5,000,000	400,000
Gamo Walana	SACCO	Boloso Bombe	413	255	668	694,000	200,000
Fara wocha	Ginger producer	Boloso Bombe	12	23	35	600,000	300,000
Herejee	SACCO	Boloso Bombe	213	208	421	600,000	200,000
Oydu Chama	Multipurpose	K/Koysha	102	140	242	700,000	400,000
Doge Laroso	SACCO	K/Koysha	386	155	541	450,000	200,000
Lemilemitu	SACCO	Duguna Fango	89	34	123	450,000	200,000
Fango	Multipurpose	Duguna Fango 1	118	18	136	800,650	300,000
Rohobot	SACCO	Duguna Fango	117	35	152	500,000	200,000
Kokate Marachare	milk production	Soddo Zuria	9	41	50	572,250	218,000
Koriya Agro pro	agro proces	Humbo	6	45	51	597,500	360,267
SUM			5284	1724	7008	21,214,400	4,778,267
Initial consistency of the Revolving Fund	60,00.00€	Exchange rate in birr			31.45	1,887,204.00	
	90,000.00€	"			32.16	2,894,067	
Total	150,000.00€					4,781,271.00	
Additional financing of the revolving fund in euros	19,200.00€	Additional financing of the revolving fund in Ethiopian Birr				614,818.29	
Global consistency of the revolving fund in euros	169,200.00€	Global consistency of the revolving fund in Ethiopian Birr				5,396,085.29	

The basic scheme of the Agreements signed between WODA and each of the beneficiary cooperatives/associations/member provides:

- repayment of loans allocated within 54 months in order to rebuild the revolving fund and the launch of new loans for cooperatives, giving priority to new cooperatives other than the first selected cooperatives;
- a grace period of 6 months before repayment of the first instalment;
- the payment of a first instalment equal to 25% of the loan within 18 months;
- the payment of a second instalment equal to 25% of the loan within 30 months;
- the payment of a third instalment equal to 25% of the loan within 42 months;

- the payment of a fourth and final instalment equal to 25% of the loan within 54 months;
- the cooperatives benefiting from the loan will not pay interest to WODA, the SACCOs (Save and credit Cooperatives) will receive a soft interest from their individual members for the micro-loans granted.

5.2.The Microfinance Training impact

In the framework of the Employ Project, the establishment of the Revolving Fund is likely to constitute one of the tools with the most significant impact from various points of view, including the facts that it will continue to produce its effects even after the formal end of the Project, having also a particular impact on the job creation, and that – thanks to the financial education to which it is connected –it will be able to enhance the propensity of peasants, and of the cooperative of which they are members, to launch new investments in the future, also using financial resources different from the ones made available by the Employ Project itself.

In the same way as for other training activities, the interviews with the beneficiaries of the activities given by the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) (Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito) have been collected both by WODA and by CCCA.

Mr. Medihin Adeto is Chairperson of Oydu Chama Multipurpose Cooperative Association, one of the two associations that attended the training in Kindo Koysha District. The Cooperative consists of 242 members, of whom 140 women. Mr. Medihin Adeto reported he attended the Revolving Fund Management Training for 5 consecutive days. He learnt how to strengthen the association's bylaws and to be strict towards late paying members and how to be competitive in the business market. He also learned how to manage loans and their on-time repayment as well as securing smooth relationships with MFIs and SACCOs. He said that, after the training, he managed the building of a new warehouse where to stock fabricated materials purchased thanks to the new loan and employed guards and salespersons to make the business work..

Mr Medihin Adeto, Oydu Chama Village
(Picture by WODA)

Furthermore, he suggested that eventual further trainings should focus on marketing structures, cash administration and its usage, membership awareness creation and development and purchase, salespersons and store keeping management.

Mr Dapaso Dana, Oydu Chama Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Dapaso Dana serves as cashier for the Oydu Chama Village Multipurpose Cooperative and was contacted for having taken microcredit training for 5 consecutive days. He reported he took the course on purchase plan in order to minimize costs and maximize profit margins in business, making secured relationships with lenders by repaying every loan according to the signed agreement. How to be competitive in the market amongst other profit-oriented organizations, how to be responsible towards the community in general and other members of the association were other concepts he can now understand. Therefore, he said he improved the capacity of the store by constructing a new bigger store in order to accommodate the increased purchases, from agricultural to manufactured and industrial products.
He also said they updated their bylaws and decided to mobilize their money by bank. At the end, he insisted on the fact that if any training would be provided, it should be focused on areas of cash-related management and advanced methods of community outreach for cooperative associations.

Mr. Atumo Yaya is Chairperson of the Wamura Village Multipurpose Cooperative in Kindo Didaye District. He attended the Revolving Fund Management Training for 5 consecutive work days. He took the course on getting credit/loans based on cereal crop or coffee bean production season in order to purchase at a lower price and sell at a higher price. He also said he understood the mechanism of decreasing costs to increase profit margins and that, thanks to the training, he got awareness on developing more precise and better-quality cooperative documents, on creating trust among members, on managing business dividends, on the importance of working together. Furthermore, he understood the concept of sustainable agriculture that extends intergeneration, focusing on a conserved or improved natural resource with an economic value rather than one which has been depleted or polluted.

Mr Atumo Yaya, Wamura Village
(Picture by WODA)

He has changed his attitude towards strengthening relationships with the cooperative General Assembly. Lastly, he expressed the need of further training on areas such as cash management, marketing connections and cooperative management.

Mr Ermias Joba, Zebo Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Ermias Joba is Secretary of the Save and Credit Co-operative of Zebo Village in Kindo Didaye District.
He has taken the 5-days training course on revolving fund management and mechanisms in which a member is granted a loan and has to repay principal and interest in order to ensure the sustainability of the fund benefits towards all members. Therefore, he improved the usage of ledger and reliability of members documentation. He also mentioned he feels the need of some more training regarding cash management, registration of ledgers, re-imbursement and fair distribution of loans among the members and the community.

Mr. Filmon Wada is an accountant of the SACCO in the village of Sere Esho, in Offa District. He expressed he took the training for 5 consecutive days and revealed that, thanks to the prior assessment on the needs conducted on skill gaps, the training was very valuable and improved the participants' saving and credit management skills. He was well impressed by the fund resources circulation between the fund and the beneficiaries, meaning that each group member has the chance to borrow in turn, provided other members have repaid before. Revolving funds are established with the intention of being self-sufficient and sustainable.

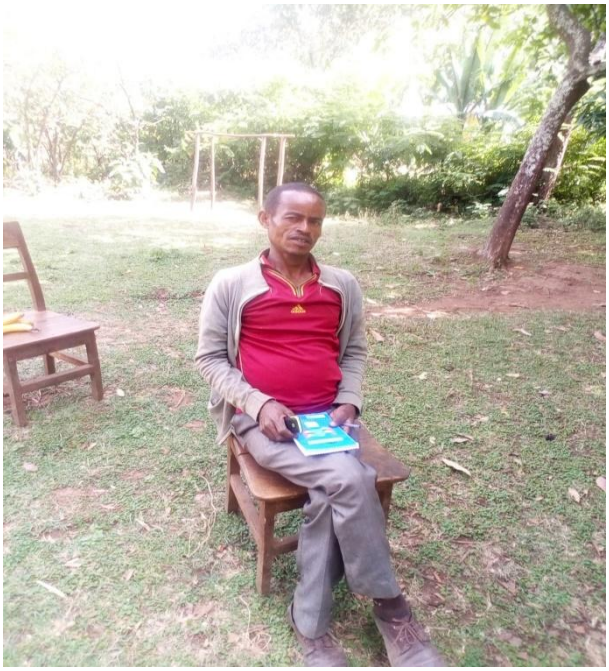
Mr Filmon Wada, Sere Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Following the training, he said, his attitude was enhanced towards financial documents handling and he was able to raise awareness in the members of the community and 10 new members joined his association. At the end, he added positive remarks on the community representatives' and leaders' participatory approach, their broader conception and increasing number of community members. It is still difficult for him to understand how to manage dividends. Therefore, he thinks it would be better to get further strengthening training on the topic.

Mr Abraham Ata is casher at Sere Esho
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Abraham Ata is cashier at Sere Esho SACCO. He took the training on the revolving fund management for 5 days on topics regarding objective setting, business planning, savings and revolving fund functioning. He mentioned the meaning and the importance of savings and its rules like spending less than what is earned and saving something every day. After he attended the training, he shared the lessons with the 246 members of his cooperative, shared all common goals and generally created awareness on saving principles. At last, he expressed his point of view on some more training to be provided on the areas of cooperatives general principles, inspiring cooperative members to sustain the cooperative itself and be more energic and enterprising.

Mr. Degefu Desta is Chairperson of the cooperative at Hereje Village in Boloso Bombe District. He was provided the training on the revolving fund management for 5 consecutive days, in the areas of getting loans and making them work through a revolving fund to assure the impact on the lives of his community. Regarding the training, integrated approach was accompanied with partners of the government in order to play both technical and executing role on the revolving mechanism of the fund. He was very delighted by the dedicated focus and contents of the training. He learnt Saving and Credit Associations shall: be competent enough on savings management; increase their financial capacity in order to be able to collect more memberships to the associations themselves; create bylaws; arrange advanced documents; and enhance the confidence in the organizations. The training was so practical that, he said he was able to create regular awareness in his association members after the training.



Mr Degefu Desta, Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

He suggested a similar training should be given at village level as for the training on agriculture.

Mrs Ayelech Tigro, Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mrs. Ayelech Tigro works for the Cooperative at Hereje Village in the Inspection Committee. She took the training for 5 consecutive days. She remembered the course was focused on how to get loan and how to use the new financial resources within the revolving mechanism and on giving and borrowing money by following feasible business plans. She changed her attitude towards the association and taught the community. 2 new members were added to the cooperative association and the internal saving regularity was strengthened. She added that a similar training should go deeper both on cooperative association general issues and loan repayment areas.

Mr. Nigatu Dado is the Chairperson of Rehoboth Saving and Credit Cooperative of Duguna Waraza Lasho village, in the Duguna Fango District. He took the training for 5 consecutive days and understood the guiding principles of cooperative societies: they are based on voluntary activities; they're opened to everyone who is willing to accept the responsibilities of the membership without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination and they let members enjoy their services; cooperative organizations are autonomous and controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions, over giving help in the ordinary activities. Members shall receive dividends from profit according to their shares and contribution after all the costs are deducted.

Mr Nigatu Dado, Duguna Waraza Lasho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Members should also set aside an amount of money necessary for reserve and social services. Every member should follow saving rules and evaluate the feasibility of the activities with a business plan before borrowing. Therefore, he changed his mind set first and then educated the community. He was able to add 15 new cooperative members to the association. In his conclusions, he suggested that cooperative organizations successful experiences should be shared and that if the training could be provided regularly on yearly basis, it could be usefully extended to other committee members who did not attend the former training.

Mr Zerihun Desta, Duguna Waraza Lasho Village
(Picture by WODA)

Mr. Zerihun Desta is serving the Rehoboth SACCO in Duguna Waraza Lasho village as Secretary and he took the training for 5 consecutive days. He understood the importance of preconditions when entering into an agreement with other organizations – governments included – and of raising capitals from external sources. This last thing by ensuring democratic control by their members and maintaining the cooperative's or their autonomy. Cooperative societies provided education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers and employees to enable them to contribute effectively to the development of the cooperative itself. They informed the general public, in particular the youth, about the nature and benefit of societies. Cooperative societies serve their members most effectively and strengthen the society's growth by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

Mr. Desta also recalled that cooperative societies work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members. He has changed the way he teaches to community members and 15 new members joined the association. He then asked for a training on accounting and financial management for the rest 10 committee members who did not attend the training.

Mr. Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, WODA Business Development Directorate Director, who has coordinated the implementation of revolving fund, told us he expects that between 20 and 30% of funds will be invested in machinery and shops and stores building materials. This use of resources will allow not only to promote economic growth of the cooperatives and the individuals involved, but also to promote some innovations in their attitude towards business. Moreover, the microfinance training carried out, combined with the implementation of the Revolving Fund together with the application of low or zero interest rate, will allow the involved subjects to look at microcredit tools as a way that let them be able to expand their ability to do business.

Mr. Tesfaye Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, WODA Business Development Directorate Director
(M. D'Agostini)

In the end, the restoration of the resources of the revolving fund thanks to the payment of the instalments will allow new subjects to access the micro-credit loans.

Mr. Medihin Gecheve, Woshi Wocha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Medihin Gecheve, Property Administrator of the Multipurpose Cooperative of Woshi Wocha Village, in Offa District, told us that his cooperative will use the loan of 400,000 Ethiopian Birrs – about 13,000 Euros – received from the Revolving Fund for the traditional trading in seeds.

Mr. Yonas Dana, Chairperson of the Multipurpose Cooperative of Fango Boloso Village, in Duguna Fango District, told the review team of the Ethiopian Regional and Zonal Authorities that his cooperative will use the loan of 300,000 Ethiopian Birrs – about 10,000 Euros – received from the revolving fund for the traditional trading in corn/maize. They will purchase it from cooperative members and other producers when prices are low, they will store it and then sell it when maize prices will be higher in order to provide a profit also in dividends to the members.

Mr. Yonas Dana, Fango Boloso Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ayele Anjulo, Bocho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ayele Anjulo is member of the Board and former Chairperson of the Multipurpose Cooperative of Bocho Village, in Kindo Didaye District. The cooperative counts 618 members, of whom 46 are women. His cooperative will use the 400,000 Ethiopian Birrs loan of – about 13,000 Euros – received from the Revolving Fund for the traditional trading of haricot beans, coffee beans, teff and maize. The business will provide the cooperative the start-up money for purchasing construction materials in order to build its own shop in the village instead of having to transport their products to other markets to be able to sell them.

Mr. Gebre Medihn Adeto, Mr. Tadesse Tamache and Mr. Dapaso Dama, members of the Board of the Multipurpose Cooperative of the Oydu Chama Village, in the District of Kindo Koysha, told us their cooperative asked a loan of 1 million Birrs out of the resources of the Revolving Fund and was granted 400,000 Birrs (about 13,000 Euros). They will use the money to trade products such as sesame, ginger, maize, teff, coffee, rice, haricot beans, oil and others and to purchase construction materials such as metal sheets and nails. They will not use such construction materials for themselves: those materials will be made available for the first time at their shop in the village for cooperative members and other village inhabitants.

Mr. Gebre Medihn Adeto, Mr. Tadesse Tamache and Mr. Dapaso Dama, Oydu Chama Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Currently, indeed, for building a storeroom or other buildings Village farmers have to move to other villages or towns to by construction material.

Mr. Ashebir Abraham, Boloso Bombe District Administration
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ashebir Abraham is the Coordinator of the Cooperative Organization and Promotion Office of the Boloso Bombe District Administration. His role is to support and promote the cooperatives of the district and to monitor their activities as well as to organize appropriate training activities.
He attended the 5 days training on topics like the management of revolving funds, the business plan drafting process, the need of a business plan to be able to deal with a loan. He reported that, following the training, both its Office and the Cooperatives enhanced their managing, accounting and business plan drafting skills and that they also improved the quality of their financial registers.

Ms. Aregash Dima is an Expert of the Cooperative Office of the Boloso Bombe District Administration. She attended both the 5 days training on the revolving fund management and the 3 days capacity building on credit issues. Focusing on the first, she expressed her appreciation for what she learned on topics such as the the drafting of business plans and feasibility studies, the raising of financial resources and the functioning of the revolving fund.
Talking about the role of women in rural economy, Ms. Aregash told us that women are well represented in Local Administrations Offices such as the Cooperative Department of the Boloso Bombe District, where there are 12 women out of 28 officials. Nevertheless, the concentration of property rights in the hands of husbands is still one of the biggest challenges to the participation of women in society.

Ms. Aregash Dima, Boloso Bombe District Administration
(M. D'Agostini)

Indeed, even though female farmers are not fewer then male farmers, because of that concentration main decisions regarding the family and the cooperative business are generally taken by men.

Mr. Alemayehu Balgo, Faro Wocha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Alemayehu Balgo, accountant of the Faro Wocha Village ginger production Cooperative, in the Boloso Bombe District, reported that thanks to the training they learned how to improve the quantity and quality of ginger production and how to expand their presence on the market. Moreover, after the training they improved the quality of their financial and auditing documents as well as the quality of the cooperative business plan. They requested a loan of about 950,000 Birrs from the Revolving Fund but they were granted a loan of 300,000 Birrs (about 10,000 Euros), to be able to trade on ginger products. For the future, they are planning new investments such as the purchase of a new machinery to process ginger.

6. Creation of International Exchange Occasions between Italian and Ethiopian Best Practices through the Organization of a Summer School

6.1. The activities carried on in the framework of the Summer School

From October 16th to October 27th 2017, a Summer School has been organized in Rome by SudgestAid and Link Campus University of Roma, in cooperation with the Committee for a Civilization of Love (CCCA), the National Agency for Micro-Credit (ENM) and ANSPC) in order to offer opportunities for international exchange between good Italian and Ethiopian practices and contacts between Ethiopian operators and the Italian business.
The Ethiopian Delegation attending the Summer School was composed of five members of the Wolaitta Development Association (WODA), representing the agricultural and cooperative groups of the Wolaitta Zone, and two representatives of the local administration of the same area. 3 more participants selected for the Delegation didn't attend the Summer School because of Visa procedures problems.

It was decided to build a program connected both to the activities already carried out and to those that were to be developed in the following months, placing a strong emphasis on the needs and training issues that have already emerged in the first year of the project and giving priority to the training method of the study of cases and exchange of experiences with Italian realities. The program, indeed, envisaged both classroom days, in which main work was done with active teaching methods starting from the analysis of case studies to get to focus on the critical issues of the Ethiopian local context and propose possible intervention tools, which had to be the subject of training specific in the following months, and external visits.

Greetings from the President of Link Campus University, prof. Vincenzo Scotti who opened the Summer School
(Picture by Unilink)

The central theme around which the specific topics of the different days have rotated, was that of promoting the possible tools and possible actions for the strengthening of local agricultural cooperatives.
The different origins of the participants, representing both the public and the private sector, and consequently the different roles they hold in promoting and supporting local development processes, have made it possible to deal with topics with a very broad approach. At the same time the program of Summer School focused on strengths and of weakness of the local context on which to go to work in order to favor the constitution of cooperatives that become active local market players and that manage to have a driving role of employment and income creation for the farmers of the Region, also through exploration of new markets. In this perspective, the contribution of representatives of local authorities was very important to analyze the levels and mechanisms of dialogue and participation in institutional choices, to start a reflection on the importance of involving all local actors in the development processes. WODA representatives brought the problems of farmers and local cooperatives with whom they are confronted daily in their work on the ground.
The work took place at the Link Campus University headquarters in Rome.

On Monday October 17th 2017, upon the arrival of participants, there was a meeting with SudgestAid for the presentation and sharing of the work program and all the operational aspects connected to it.

Marco D'Agostini introducing International and EU financial instruments for cooperation in Africa
(M. D'Agostini)

On October 18th, prof. Vincenzo Scotti, President of Link Campus University, opened the Summer School; Mr. Marco D'Agostini after a brief introduction on the MDGs, outlined International and EU financial instruments for cooperation in Africa and considered useful for the purpose of promoting development.
October 19th was focused on the analysis of case studies for the development and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives. Through the photographic and narrative report of an agricultural development project in Kenya, a discussion was launched on the importance of co-operative work and on the need to establish the same on a transparent and shared basis.

The objective was to demonstrate the possibility, starting from a situation in which one lives of subsistence, to create a local production destined for sale on the market. The emphasis was on the importance of the organization in place, where individual producers had to develop a sense of responsibility and managerial skills to make the project successful. In fact, only once the mistrust to actually work together has been overcome, has it succeeded in entering the more technical aspects linked to the type of organization and its direct management.

The discussion on the activity of cooperatives
(Picture by Unilink)

The participants stressed that the difficulties encountered in implementing the project in Kenya are the same as the ones with which they interface on a daily basis and after sharing the principles on how to deal with them,

Summer School participants and trainers
(Picture by Unilink)

The contents of October 20th were strongly linked to the concepts defined and shared with the participants the previous day. The models and operational tools of the cooperatives were then deepened, also with theoretical definitions, and then moved on to practical examples that examined the creation and development of agricultural cooperatives in other contexts, with in-depth studies on internal regulation and relations with local authorities.
Examination of case studies in neighboring Kenya has further stimulated debate and participation, bringing out further problems specific to Ethiopia raised by trainers from the

same formats..

Discussion tried to identify possible elements and actions to facilitate solutions to the stalemate which prevents both birth and the development of the cooperatives and more generally of the farms in the Wolayta Zone.

In continuity with the lesson of the previous day on the importance of cooperatives, internal organization and development, on October 21st the lesson focused on production for the market, planning and marketing always with a spatial approach from the theoretical level to practical application. As in the previous day, attempts were made to provide answers to problems in the Wolayta area concerning, in particular, the methods of access to the regional, national and international market

On Monday October 23rd the Ethiopian delegation visited an agricultural cooperative in the Trigoria area. The group was welcomed by the Chairman who explained in a very exhaustive way the activities of the cooperative, underlining the characteristic of a work cooperative, and thus providing the possibility to concretely compare analogies and differences between the organization of Italian cooperatives and those of Wolayta.

The Ethiopian Delegation visiting and Italian agriculture cooperative
(Picture by Unilink)

Following the Cooperative chairman briefing, the delegation got an idea abut the entire production cycle of products and sales to the public visiting the farm, the crops, the oven and the dairy, the premises for the preservation of perishable products, the mini market and the cooperative's canteen.

Upon specific request of the participants, the Cooperative chairman also illustrated the process of product packaging and labeling.

The Ethiopian Delegation visiting a fertilizer production plant based on recycling organic waste
(M. D'Agostini)

After the visit of the farm, the delegation visited a fertilizer production plant based on recycling organic waste from urban waste. It was possible to see the entire cycle from the processing of waste to the preparation of compost for trade, including the packaging and labeling phases. The contacts were very professional in presenting the different stages of processing and the innovative systems used to arrive at a quality product and reduce the impact of the plant on the environment.

On October 24th morning the Ethiopian Delegation attended the "International Summit on the Great Rivers of the World" organized in the "Campidoglio", che Capitol of Rome City, by the Ministry of the Environment. The topics of the morning session of the Sumit was "Water resources and aquatic ecosystems management in a changing climate"; participants had the opportunity to learn about interesting pilot experiences for the management of water resources, an issue of crucial importance for the development of agriculture in the area of Wolayta.

In the afternoon, back at Link Campus University there was a presentation by a FAO official , Mr. Massimo Pera, on the economic and agricultural situation of Ethiopia, on the challenges it faces and on the role of FAO in helping the country to express its potential.

Mr. Massimo Pera, FAO official, addressing the Ethiopian Delegation
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Angelo Onorati, former Chairman of a Livestock Cooperative, addressing the Ethiopian Delegation
(M. D'Agostini)

Later, the former chairman a cattle breeder cooperative, Mr. Angelo Onorati, came to illustrate the operation of the production cooperative itself. The presentation stimulated many questions in view of the subsequent visit of the cooperative premises and its producer members, scheduled for October 27th.

On October 25th the morning session was dedicated to Microcredit. The topics were introduced by representatives of the Italian Microcredit Institution (ENM) who, after illustrating the activities of the institution, focused their intervention on the principles of financial education. In particular, the issues of savings and budget, including family issues, were addressed. Emphasizing the need for ethical and social micro-finance, the discussion has shifted to the importance of this type of training also for the poorest sections of the population with advice on how to involve them.

Mr. Efrem Moiso of ENM and Ms. Valentina Caferri of Unilink with the Ethiopian Delegation
(Picture by Unilink)

Mr. Giuseppe Rotunno and Mrs. Grazia Ciboddo of CCCA and Mrs. Lucia Valente, Councilor of Labour of the Lazio Region Administration with the Ethiopian Delegation

(Picture by G. Ciboddo of CCCA)

In the afternoon the Councilor of Labour of the Lazio Region Administration, Mrs. Lucia Valente, addressed the participants to the Summer School on the importance of involving Local Authorities in development processes. The Councilor offered the Lazio Region's willingness to collaborate on initiative such as the Employ Project.

Later, representatives of the Catholic Committee for a Civilization of Love (CCCA), partners in the project, with some of their technicians and collaborators, discussed about the possibility to build a pilot irrigation system powered by solar energy in Wolayta Zone in the framework of the Employ Project

The discussions on October 26th were again dedicated to microcredit, an important component of the project action. The representatives of the Italian microcredit Institution (ENM) initially spoke of the action of the International Monetary Fund. Later, the focus was on guidelines for the use of a revolving fund. After seeing how this micro-finance tool operates, how it is managed and why it is useful, the auxiliary figure of the tutor was presented and concrete discussions were held on how WODA can use the possibilities offered by microcredit to start new cooperatives and / or strengthen existing ones.

The issue of risk for agricultural micro-investments in Wolayita has shifted the discussion on micro-insurance for agricultural development.

The day ended with greetings from the representatives of Link Campus University and SudgestAid who shared with the Ethiopian Delegation the results of the work carried out in Rome and reiterated the importance of collaboration between the various subjects for the success of the project .

At the end of the day, the ceremony for the presentation of the certificates to all participants was held.

The ceremony for the presentation of the certificates to all participants

(Picture by Unilink)

The Ethiopian Delegation visiting an agricultural co-operative of livestock breeders
(M. D'Agostini)

On Friday, October 25th, the final day of the Summer School, the Ethiopian Delegation visited an agricultural co-operative of livestock breeders in the Fiumicino area where they visited the meat preservation premises, those for the sale to the public and the organization of transport means not only for sales in other markets, but also necessary during the various stages of production.
Subsequently the delegation went to the nearby breeding of one of the cooperative's members. Here it was explained how the breeding takes place for the production of meat and milk and it was then possible to see several head of cattle some acts for the production of milk and others suitable for reproduction.

6.2.The impact of the Summer School

At the end of the Summer School, participants were given an anonymous questionnaire assessment of the activities carried out, which included overall assessments on the various aspects of the course, clarity, level of detail, work environment and established relationships, and specific assessments on individual days of activity regarding the usefulness of the topic, adequacy of the time dedicated to it, clarity of the topic and of the teacher who treated the topic.
This questionnaire results show the filed visits were perceived as the most useful topics covered in the various days of training
The level of depth of the topics covered during the entire Summer School was considered between good and excellent.
In general the participants defined the contents of the 10 days of training as clear.
Specifically, the topics covered were very clear with only one participant dissatisfied in two cases.
The relationships between formats and trainers were good and excellent, also thanks to the presence of facilitators, and the relationships between the participants were also excellent during the entire Summer School.
The pace of work was generally appreciated by all participants.
The contents compared to the time of discussion present a negative vote in some days and some non-excellent votes for day 7 one of two days on financial instruments and economic aspect, very concrete aspects for the situation of the Ethiopian delegation and on which they certainly wanted know as much as possible.
In conclusion, the results achieved were good, and above all the path developed was a useful "laboratory" for outlining and sharing some interesting elements for defining future activities. The practical approach of the training methodology, which has favored the analysis of case studies and pilot experiences, has certainly been a strategic element for the success of the activities. The interaction and participation of those in training was in fact very positive and contributed to the contextualization of the teaching and the focus of needs.
It was in fact interesting to see how the different components of the project, after a year of field work, had necessarily to emphasize their level of complementarity by increasing the levels of collaboration between the different actions in a unitary project vision.
In particular, the need to:
- Support farmers with equipment, irrigation, seeds, etc.
- Support individual farmers in the transition from the approach of individual production to that of cooperative production;
- Strengthen the internal management tools of cooperatives to increase the participation of farmers;
- Help the creation of new cooperatives with different funds (rotation, microcredit);
- Improve the capacities of the managers of the cooperatives in terms of: preparation and management of a business plan, fundraising, leadership and conflict management;
- Introduce product marketing elements (from packaging to identifying markets and the quality requirements they require);
- Strengthen the skills of Local Authorities with a view to participation.

Moreover, all the participants have been interviewed expressing their appreciation for the summer school.

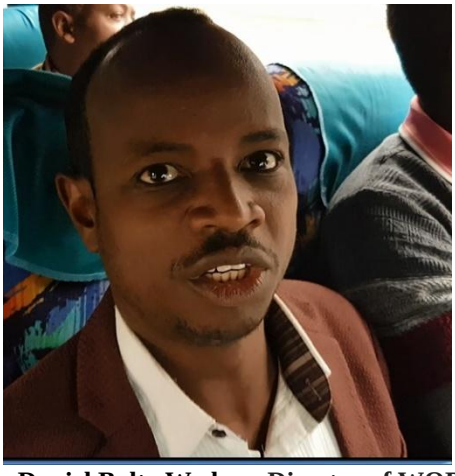
Mr. Kifle Tawle Hardido, Head Agriculture and Natural Resources Department of the Wolaiyta Zone Administration, told us he appreciated theorical and practical training he received during the Summer School with special reference to the topics of cooperative organization, micro-finance tools, agriculture production and livestock.
Following the Summer School, where he said he got a lot of information in only ten days, he will report the knowledge he got to his Administration colleagues and to his Department in order to bring the agricultural economy of the Wolayta closer to Italian standards on aspects such as the organization of cooperatives or the preparation of compounds deriving from the recycling of organic waste.

Mr. Kifle Tawle Hardido, official of Wolaiyta Zone Administration
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate, expressed his appreciation both for the hospitality in Italy and the topics he discussed during the Summer School.
In particular he appreciated the experiences reported during the Summer school by Mr. Fausto Succi about Moringa Production Cooperatives in Kenya and the visits to the livestock cooperative and the agriculture cooperative. He found particularly interesting, indeed, the possibility of comparing the similarities and differences between Italian cooperatives, who do not use to share the profits among their members, and Wolayta Cooperatives, for which the figure of the labor cooperative is not envisaged.

Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate, appreciated very much the method of combining theorical and practical training through field visits.
As regards topics he found very interesting to know, even though the Wolayta and Italian cooperatives have a very similar organization, how the availability of capital can improve their strength and their role. The preparation of compounds deriving from the recycling of organic waste has been also very interesting because of rural areas do not use technology like the fertilizer plant they visited and urban areas do not recycle organic waste.



Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Liulsegede Kebede Manaye, Head of the Cooperative Office in the Wolaiyta Zone Administration
(M. D'Agostini)

Both Mr. Liulsegede Kebede Manaye, Head of the Cooperative Office in the Wolaiyta Zone Administration, and Mr. Abrham Ambole Odro, WODA Agricultural expert and project coordinator, told us they got form the Summers School experiences and ideas they will implement, according their respective role, in Wolayta Zone.

Mr. Abrham Ambole Odro, WODA Agricultural expert and project coordinator
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, Director of WODA Business Development Directorate
(M. D'Agostini

Mr. Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, Director of WODA Business Development Directorate, reported he has got from the Summer School many experiences he wish to replicate in Wolayta on issues such as micro-finance and cooperative and farmers approach to the market.

Mr. Alemayehu Katta Babiso, WODA team leader for the economic development, appreciated both the theorical and practical parts of the Summer School.
About the theoretical section he found particularly interesting the discussions on topics such as the International Funds, micro-finance and the agricultural production experience of Kenyan cooperatives.
The visits of Italian cooperatives have been also very important showing aspects such as the add value brought by common work and the milk and meat production process.
Those information will be very useful in view of the projects they plan to implement with Wolayta cooperatives.

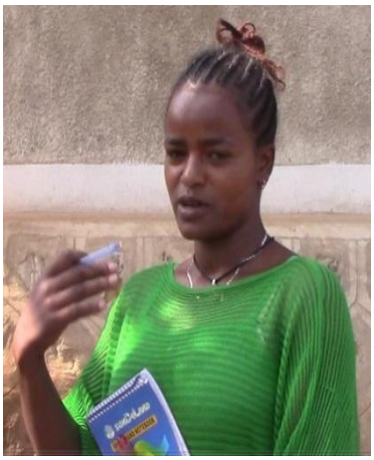
Mr. Alemayehu Katta Babiso, WODA team leader for the economic development
(M. D'Agostini)

7. The Role of Women in Agricuture and Rural Activities[20]

Being responsible for approximately 40% of agricultural activities, women constitute the backbone of food production system in the economy of Ethiopia. Although the perceived tasks of women and men in agriculture may differ considerably from region to region, it can generally be stated that women's tasks include land preparation, weeding, harvesting, threshing and storing, production of subsistence crops in the home-garden, and small animal husbandry.

***Wolayta* women in traditional costume**
(M. D'Agostini)

Despite their essential contributions to the lives of their families and communities, women are deprived of equal access to productive resources, markets and services. Women, particularly those in male-headed households, tend to participate less than men in formal activities like training, cooperatives, and official meetings. Women also tend to be less dominant in managing and controlling some of the household resources such as household incomes, land and capital.



Tihitina Salebo, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Halale
(M. D'Agostini)

Moreover, women shoulder excessive workload and face difficulties of accessing or controlling the key factors of production, and lack of appropriate information, extension and advisory services.
Many agricultural development programs are on ground with the aim of increasing food production and improving the standards of living.

Yerusalem Wordimu, trainee of the 2nd-level course in Bombe
(M. D'Agostini)

Although women farmers are actively involved in the process of food production, processing and marketing, social and economic constraints have placed barriers around their access to scientific and technological information. Thus, the women population involved in agriculture are not adequately equipped with the requisite technical knowledge to enable them make the best use of farm inputs for more optimum yield. Many women however do not participate fully in agricultural programs due to ignorance, low income, inaccessibility to credit facilities and poor communication.

Znash Haile, trainee of the 2nd-level course of the Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

In connection with agricultural extension services, detailed studies consistently indicate that rural women are more liable constraints in accessing agricultural extension services than men of

[20] We wish to thank Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema and Mr. Fikadu Gunta Gugala for giving us access to the data and information reported in the essay on "Women Participation in Agricultural Extension Services: The Case of Sodo Zuria Woreda, Wolaita Zone, Southern Nations Nationalities And Peoples' Regional State, Ethiopia", Data on Women in Agricuture and Rural Activities in Ethiopia and Africa - if not otherwise stated and except the data collected in the framework of Employ project interviews - come from the above mentioned essay.

equivalent socio-economic conditions. Thus, Women tend to have less contact with extension services than men and generally use lower levels of technology because of problems of access, cultural restrictions on use or lesser interest in doing research on women's crops and livestock.
Such bias in the provision of assets and services in favor of men has institutional and cultural underpinnings. Equally important is the fact that the agencies for these services have been predominantly dominated by men: according to the FAO only 15% of extension workers were women. In the late 1980s only 13 per cent of agricultural field agents in the developing world were women and in Africa the figure was only 7 per cent. Even in rural areas where women constituted a larger share of agricultural producers, almost all extension agents were male. These male extension workers often tend to direct their services to male farmers or heads of households, excluding women members of male-headed households.

Mrs. Lagushe Wala, Farmer in Mancha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

The role of women in agricultural development has been very well recognized in the last couple of decades by international development agencies, national governments and researchers. While the contributions of both female and male farmers were substantial and essential to agricultural development; the gender division of agricultural activities has constrained women's access to extension services and hence the achievement of agricultural development goals has often been deteriorated because agricultural extension services in developing countries is predominantly focusing to male farmers only.

***Mrs.* Misrach Halacho, House-hod leader in Fango Bijo**
(M. D'Agostini)

Effective agricultural extension services were appear important issue in Ethiopia, where agriculture supports 85% of employment, 50% of exports, and 50% of gross domestic product. This is because agricultural extension services were proved to be one of the most important effective means to reach farming households in the rural areas. The role played by both women and men in rural agricultural development program via extension service should equally be competitive and complementary. However, in Ethiopia there is a wide gender gap in terms of access to assets (i.e. land, livestock, credit, and inputs).

Mrs. Maskale Fola, Sere Finchawa village
(Picture by WODA)

Furthermore, programs and projects that do not pay due attention to gender in their activities, often widens existing inequalities between men and women. Particularly in Ethiopia, while one can observe that in most parts of the rural area, women is intimately involved in most aspects of agricultural production and household nutrition, it is widely viewed that "women do not farm".

Mrs. Belaynesh Tikare, Sime Dolaye village
(Picture by WODA)

International research note that agricultural extension programs that ignore women's farming roles in agriculture, affect agricultural production negatively and corresponding failure to achieve development objectives.

Mrs. Adise Asha, farmer of Wachiga Esho Village
(Picture by WODA)

A statistical research realized in Wolayta[21], in the District of Soddo Zurie, has analyzed Women Participation in agricultural training, in farmers' field day for experience sharing, in field demonstration sites at FTC (Farmers Training Centers), on farm demonstration, Contact with extension personnel (development Agents) and Application of fertilizers. According this research results, even if women are the fundamental role players of agricultural sector in rural area they are not actively participating in agricultural extension services in the study area due to some constraints related to personal, social, institutional, economic and psychological factors.

Mrs. Aselefech Goa, farmer of Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

Some of those constraints include gender-biased intervention which is unequal distribution of resources, gender disparity, women's limited access to basic resources like land, livestock and household income, deep rooted social norm, lack of women specific training, lack of advisory services, women low level education, and the influence of husbands.

Mrs. Aselefech Goa, farmer of Hereje Village
(Picture by WODA)

In this regard due to the above and other related problems the majority of women are not active participants of agricultural extension service. According to the result of the study showed that, only 12.8% of the respondents within the highest participatory group have better participation in agricultural extension services, about 27.7% of rural women in the study area were found under medium participation category, and on the other side, there are about 59.6% of women in the study area were found in lowest status in participation in agricultural extension services.

Mrs. Litisha Liqa, Silkworm trainee in Sere Esho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

This figure indicated that special attention should be paid to rural agricultural extension services to improve such very low participation of women in the sector.

So that, in pursuit of the above findings some possible measures of policy recommendations were forwarded by the same research for improving conditions in the study area as well as in the Country:

- Age of women was affected women participation in agricultural extension services significantly and this conditions recalls the policy implication that young aged women have more likely to be innovative and engaged in agricultural extension services delivery. Policy

[21] See note above.

makers and development operators should develop age sensitive strategies and collaboration work should be done at the young age.

Mrs. Alemitu Mutie, farmer of Sere Esho Village
(M. D'Agostini)

- Educationis is one of the most important elements to increase the living condition of a society. The result of the above mentioned study also confirms the premise. In that study, it was observed that, most of the women who are under the low participatory category are those who are illiterate. So that this positive and significant relation of education with women participation in agricultural extension services calls for policy measures in different women groups in the rural area should get appropriate adult education, increasing women knowledge and skills.

Mrs. Hana Samuel, farmer of Fara Wocha Village
(M. D'Agostini)

- Household working hours, the main enemy of women's involvement in different social and economic activities, is one of the factors which inhibits the active participation of women in rural cooperatives. The result of the ordered logit model also suggests that, there is an inverse relationship between women household working hours and their involvement in agricultural extension services. Therefore, this needs the attention of many stakeholders who are working on the issue to relieve women from the situation through means such as the . establishment of modern stoves, awareness creation to husbands to support women at home, etc.

Women trainers attending the 2nd Level Agriculture Training
(Picture by WODA)

- Land resources endowment is the base for any farming activities and the size of the land is one an indicator of wealth status in rural community. People who own no or smaller sized farm land were suffering more from the crisis of income poverty and food insecurity. In this regard, all responsible bodies of policy makers and development practitioners to develop appropriate strategies and policies regarding landless and land resource-poor farmers who struggle for food security by pursuing diversified choices of livelihood activities.

Mrs Beyenech Wabalo, casher of Hereje Village Cooperative
(Picture by WODA)

- Agricultural sector is playing dominant role in reduction of rural poverty and the incidence food insecurity. Since livestock rearing is a major components of agricultural production the attentions should be given to livestock sector in order to improve the production and productivity of livestock through improving livestock breeds, veterinary services, forage development, marketing linkage, access to credit and management of livestock production due to its significant influence on the participation of farm households in agricultural extension services.
- Strengthening and establishment of farmers training center, expanding technical and vocational schools and equipping them with all training and demonstration materials should

be major agendas of the government, and relevant stakeholders development intervention in order to improve the capacity of through formal and informal education.

The Employ Project paid specific attention for the issue of the crucial role of women for agriculture and rural development.

Mrs. Hewot Zewdineh, account expert of the multi-purpose cooperativeof Fango Boloso Village
(M. D'Agostini)

In Wolayta, there are about 331,000 family farms (out of a total of 396,000 families registered in the area); among them the head of the family is a man in about 282,000 cases and a woman in 49,000 cases, i.e. 15%, compared to 51% (966.000 out of 1.907.000 total population) of the female population of the whole Wolayta Zone. In the District of Boloso Bombe, one of the five Wolayta districts involved in the Employ project, a peak of 18% women heads of household is reached.

Ms. Aregash Dima, cooperative expert of Boloso Bombe District Administration
(M. D'Agostini)

The table below shows the proportion of women on total population, household leaders and labor force in the five Districts involved in the Employ Project:

Women proportion on population, household leaders and labor force

Year of detection 2015/2016

	Wolayta Zone	Boloso Bombe District	Duguna Fango District	Kindo Didaye District	Kindo Koisha District	Offa District
Total Population	1907805	109921	121027	121984	131785	130677
Female Population	966041	56370	60572	62133	67155	66565
% of Female Population	50,64%	51,28%	50,05%	50,94%	50,96%	50,94%
Total Household	331148	22048	23026	26998	26501	25973
Female Household Leaders	48909	3919	2847	1984	3699	3136
% of Female Household Leaders	14,77%	17,77%	12,36%	7,35%	13,96%	12,07%
Total Labor Force	929091	48373	52914	57063	61955	60977
Female Labor Force	474794	24763	28003	29474	32856	32047
% of Female Labor Force	51,10%	51,19%	52,92%	51,65%	53,03%	52,56%

In the field of agricultural training carried out in the framework of Employ project, in the first level training of trainers (ToT), unfortunately therewere no women involved among the 28 zonal trainers; the second level training of trainers saw the involvement of 40 women district and village trainers

out of a total of 415, equal to 12.31%; the basic training of third-level farmers involved 13,855 peasants, of which 423 women (including 100 representatives of women village groups), equal to about 3%.
The situation improved with the Second Round of agriculture training, when the proportion of women increased from 12.31% to 17.25% (64 out of 371) among the second level training of district and village trainers and from 3.05% to 19.09% (9,146 out of 47,913) among the 3rd level training of farmers.
Moreover, the participation of women to the agriculture training has been solicited through the involvement of the above mentioned representatives of Women Village Groups and the organization, beside the general agriculture training, of special section of traning particularly conceived for women even though not reserved only to women, such as the Silkworm Training, where women trainers were the 33.3% (2 out a total of 6) and woen trainee were the 88.8% (40 out of 45).

In the framework of Institution Policy Training for Zone, District and Village Stakeholders, the first level women trainer proportion was just 4,5% (1 out 22); in the second level training of Village official trainees the proportion of women decreased to 3,3% (10 out of 300). Such figure shows clearly that women are not very strongly represented among Village chairpersons and Village managers whilst at the same time, they are better represented in District offices and departments.

Young ladies trainers attending the 1st level Cooperative Training
(Picture by WODA)

As regards Cooperative and Development Association Training the first level women trainer proportion was 17.65% (6 out 34) with a significant improvement compared to other trainings where women were not represented at first level trainers; in the second level training of Village experts trainees the proportion of women increased to 23,3% (77 out of 330). Among final beneficiaries, representatives of cooperative and village association boards, the proportion of women increased again to 26,82% (698 out 2603), confirming the strong role of women in rural economy, even though they are less represented in management positions then their actual number.

Women attending 3rd Level Agriculture training
(Picture by WODA)

During our interviews, we learned, indeed, that is very rare to meet a woman cooperative chairperson even though the women represent often the majority of members of cooperative and village associations.

Even in the framework of micro-finance training the first level women trainer proportion was better than for other training: 9.68% (3 out 31); in the second level training of managers of cooperatives, cooperative unions, micro-finance operators and representatives of young farmers' organizations trainees the proportion of women increased to 21,2% (88 out of 415).
In the final event on micro-finance training for Local Administration officials the proportion of women decreased to 5% (5 out of 100 participants) supposedly dued to the lower number of women village officials.

Moreover, the interviews collected during and after the training activities confirmed empirically some of the indications emerged from the aforementioned research.
Women living in rural areas must reconcile the weight of domestic activities, which are on their shoulders, with participation in agricultural production cycles, as it was shown by the interview of Mrs. Lagushe Wala in the Village of Mancha, in the District of Offa, who has to care a 5 members family and she is, at the same time, one of the rare female household leaders of the area.
Women's imagination can be a motor fro rural development, as it was shown by the interview of Mrs. Alemitu Mutie in the Village of Sere Esho, in the same District of Offa, who has to care 5 children and before the training used to limit her activity to self-consumption but thanks to the knowledge learned during the training she organized a group of 5 household for cultivating the common lands of the village that were previously left overgrown. Another example was given us by Mrs. Litisha Liqa, who previously limited herself to household activities without direct access to market activities, following the training, formed a group of 10 women dedicated to sericulture who, for the first time, they have obtained an income of around 300 euros from the sale of the first cocoons produced.
The determination of Wolayta women has been well shown by the interview of Mrs. Hana Samuel, farmer of Fara Wocha Village (Boloso Bombe District): in spite of the fact that worm attacks and drought left her only enough products for domestic self-consumption, she relies on the techniques she learned from training and she is resolute to sell the next crops to the market.
Wolayta women demonstrated also to be aware about the main challenges to their participation to rural economy. Ms. Aregash Dima, cooperative expert of Boloso Bombe District Administration, for instance, spoke us about the constraints to women role in business coming from the the concentration of property rights in the hands of husbands.

8. A Sustainable Alternative to Migration

As regards migration processes, in Etiopia, according to UNICEF estimates (2013), there are 0,13 emigrants each 1,000 citizens, which is about 60,000 net emigrants, a datum that is influenced by the strong flow of migrants in Ethiopia from abroad, due to critical conditions in neighbouring countries. In particular, about 718,000 Ethiopian migrants are registered as living abroad in 2013, 154,000 of whom are less than 15 years old. Italy is among the first five destination nations, with 31,547 Ethiopian migrants in 2013, after USA, Israel, Sudan and before Saudi Arabia.

As concerns the Wolayta Zone, in 2015 there were 9,258 emigrated to other Ethiopian regions or abroad, about 0.49% of the Wolayta population, which is remarkably more than the national average.

Both the social and economic literature and the empirical evidence found in the interviews collected during the implementation of the Employ Project show that migration flows, in Wolayta as well as in other regions, originate from the countryside, where job opportunities, energy, water and food are lacking and where 85 percent of the population lives, to address the major urban centers. From there, subsequently, the lack of employment and income push a large share of these flows towards migration abroad in search of new opportunities.

The economic and social situation is aggravated by the fact that they tend to emigrate to the most enterprising youngsters who, potentially, could instead be part of the most qualified workforce. It contributes thus to the growth of the rate of dependence of the residual population in rural areas where women, the elderly and children still remain.

The table below shows the number of people migrated to other regions or abroad for each of the 5 Wolayta Districts involved in the Employ project compared to unemployed number of people for each District:

Migration and unemployment in 5 Districts involved in Employ Project

Year of detection 2015/2016

	Wolayta Zone	Boloso Bombe District	Duguna Fango District	Kindo Didaye District	Kindo Koisha District	Offa District	5 DISTRICT TOTAL
Total Population	1907805	113186	121027	121984	131785	130677	618659
people migrated to other regions or abroad	9258	207	105	2134	110	64	2620
% of people migrated on population	0,49%	0,18%	0,09%	1,75%	0,08%	0,05%	0,42%
Labor force	929091	48373	52914	57063	61955	60997	281302
Unemploied	43719	2860	10061	1882	1806	6791	23400
% Unemploied on labor force	4,71%	5,91%	19,01%	3,30%	2,92%	11,13%	8,32%
% migrated on unemploied	21,18%	7,24%	1,04%	113,39%	6,09%	0,94%	11,20%

Those data seem to confirm that migration rate has an inverse relationship with unenmploiment rate in rural areas such as the five districs involved in Employ Project: Kindo Didaye district shows a rate of migration of 1.75% on population, compared to the low unemploiment rate of 3.3%; Duguna Fango has a very high unenmploiment rate of 19.01% compared to the unmploimnet rate of

5.91% of Boloso Bombe District, where the migration rate is twice (0.18%) than in Duguna Fango (0.09%). This could mean that a part of unemplied people transform themselves in migrants.

Another interesting data is that that migration rate is everywhere more elevated in Wolayta Districts (the average is 0.42%), 40 times compared to whole Ethiopia rate (0.013%), which means that the flow from rural villages towards urban areas is 40 times bigger than from Ethiopia to abroad. It is just an empirical confirmation that the migrant flow from Afrca to Europe and elsewhere is just a small portion of the current migration flows within African Countries: the peak of the Mountain!

Among the 5 Districts involved in the Employ Project, Kindo Didaye District, with 2,134 persons migrated to other regions or abroad in 2015 seems to be far the District most affected by migration propension (1.75% of population against the Ethiopian rate of 0.013%. At the opposite there is the Offa District, with only 64 emigrated (0,05% of population that is anyway 4 times the average rate of the Country).

Looking at single Villages involved in the Employ Project (for the full data see ANNEX I), Wamura Berikoshe, in the District of Kindo Didaye results the Village with more migrants (157, 3.15% of population) and Shela Mekira, in the same Ditrict, results the Village with the highest rate of migrants on population (4.79%, equal to 112 migrants): about 368 times the Ethiopian average rate!

Among the other 4 Districts, in the District of Boloso Bombe, Kuto Ambe results the Village with the highest number of migrants (15), and Denba Herge results the Village with the highest rate: 0,31%. (13 migrants).

In the District of Duguna Fango, the Villages of Funigo Koysha and Funigo Sore result both the Villages with the highest number of migrants (both 8), and the highest rate on population (both 0.2%).

In the District of Kindo Koisha, Fajena Mata results the Village with the highest number of migrants (9), and Mashinga results the Village with the highest rate: 0,5%. (6 migrants).

In the District of Boloso Bombe, Qanko Boshashu results the Village with the highest number of migrants (6), and Kodo results the Village with the highest rate: 0,14%. (5 migrants).

Out of the 100 villages involved in the Employ project, only 3 villages in the District of Kindo Koisha (Cherache, Sere Atalacha and Sere Finchawa) and 4 village in the District of Offa (Weshe Aldada, Woshi Wocha Dakaya, Yakema and Zamo) result without migrants.

Unfortunately the timeline of Employ Project does not allow to monitor the situation in the years following the project itself and to collect systematically a new data set in the Villages involved in the project in order to look for statistical relationship between the training carried out and the possible effects on propension to migration in those same villages. The interviews collected during the Employ Project, however, anabled us to get some interesting indications.

Mr. Abrahm Balaka, Bilate, Duguna Fango District
(M. D'Agostini)

Both Mr. Abrahm Balaka and Mr. Wonoimu Waza, for instance, farmers of Bilate Village, in Duguna Fango District, told us that, thanks to the agriculture training, they improved the production and their revenue so much to be abe to build a new house for their respective families. Of course they represent only two out of the 47,000 farmers who attended the training – and doing an interview for all of them would be another project – but we received a solid confirmation that Employ Project has been actually useful for improving living conditions in an alternative way – such as building a new house - to migration forced from need.

Mr. Wonoimu Waza, Bilate Eta Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abraham Ayza, Adila Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Mr. Abraham Ayza and Telese Telege, interviewed in the District of Boloso Bombe, are part of a group of refugees who, following riots in another region, resettled in the Village of Adila.
The Ethiopian Government provide them land to cultivate and the Employ Project Training provide them the possibility of earning between 5000 and 6500 euros by growing onion and other products. Without such tool they probably would have increased the number of displaced people looking at migration only prospect.

Mr. Telese Telege, Adila Village
(M. D'Agostini)

Many civil servants we interviewed in the framework of monitoring the Employ Project expressed the opinion that the project could have a positive impact on giving the person the chance of a job at their home instead of to be forced to migrate.
Mr. Ergene Loma, Manager of the Village of Oydu Chama in the District of Kindo Koysha, for instance, told us explicitly that he believes that the Employ project training together with micro-finance tools provided could significantly affect the propensity of the young people of the village to emigrate because of its impact on agriculture production, confidence of farmers on a better income and the subsequent positive effect on living conditions and empowerment of cooperatives.

Mr. Ergene Loma, Manager of the Village of Oydu Chama
(M. D'Agostini)

9. Young Farmers and Employ Project

Ethiopia is a rapidly growing country with a fertility rate of 4.20 births per woman in 2016[22] compared to the EU (28) rate in the same year of 1.60 births per woman and 1,34 births per woman in Italy[23].

Consequently, the share of the population aged 15-25 years (20.04%) is far higher than the comparable figure of the population aged 14-24 years in EU (11.1%) and Italy (9.8%). On the opposite side, the share of the population aged over 65 years in Ethiopia (2.91%) is far lower than the equal figure of the population aged over 65 years in EU (19.2%) and Italy (22.1%).

The rates of the population aged 15-25 years and over 65 years in Wolayta (respectively 19.31% and 1.89%) are similar to the national rate. Even the rates of the population aged 15-25 years are similar to the national and Wolayta Zone rate in the five District involved in the Emply Project: Boloso Bombe (17.76%), Duguna Fango (19.64%), Kindo Didaye (19.25%), and Offa (20,90%), except Kindo Koisha , which is considerably higher (31,77%).

The young are a key factor in the development of the Wolayta as well for the rest of the Country due to their demographic weight, their propensity for innovation and the fact of their greater level of average education compared to that one of the older population groups. Regarding the national literacy rate for adults[24], indeed, a remarkable difference results between the younger generations (15-24), which score 69,5% with a relative balance between men and women (71.1% against 67.8%), and the total of the people over 15, whose literacy rate goes down to 49.1%, with a broader gap between men (57.2%) and women (41.1%).

Being the Project proposing partners aware about this factor, the Employ Project paid a special attention for the involvement of young generation in the activities carried out.

As we have seen during the interviews collected, among the second level courses of Agriculture Training (325 village trainers in the 1st Round and 371 village trainers in the 2nd Round), the Local Administration Training (300 village administrators), the Cooperative and Farmers Associations Training (330 village trainers) and the Micro finance Training (415 village cooperative and SACCOs) the main part of trainees was composed by young generations.

Moreover, District and Village Youth job opportunity office and associations have been actively involved for all the trainings for indicating their representatives. They indicated specifically from each District involved in the Employ Project the number of representatives shown in the table below:

	District	**No. of participants from Youth Office/ organizations**		
		2nd level micro-finance Training	2nd level cooperative Training	3rd level cooperative Training
1	Duguna Fango	22	22	51
2	Kindo Koysha	22	22	48
3	Kindo Didaye	17	17	7
4	Boloso Bombe	18	18	16
5	Offa	21	21	18
	Total	**100**	**100**	**140**

[22] Source World Bank.
[23] Source Eurostat.
[24] African Economic Outlook 2016, see above.

10. The demonstration system of drip irrigation powered by solar energy

During the "Employ" Project it clearly emerged that the main limitation to the development of a more modern agriculture in the area is linked to the lack of water which is not so ascribable to climatic morphological factors (an agronomic analysis conducted in the scope of the project has found indeed the presence in the region of rainfalls and aquifers similar if not more abundant than those of the Po Valley in Italy) with regard to the lack of enough investments and training for collection systems, savings and rational distribution of available water.

The experience in Wolayta in the framework of the Employ Project, as well as numerous international studies, confirm that development in rural areas of Africa is not possible without providing agriculture with access to water powered by renewable energy sources.

During the Project the visits at the Wolayta sites identified by WODA and CEFA, in collaboration with CCCA, for the realization of a drip demonstration irrigation systems, to complete the technical-agricultural training, were therefore of fundamental importance.

The progressive introduction, thanks to the example and the training opportunities offered by some pilot plants, of modern irrigation systems, would therefore allow, on the one hand, an increase in production (ensuring more frequent and more abundant harvests) and, on the other hand, a more general modernization of the agricultural world.

Primary cannel, Galda, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

In addition to ensuring the food security of the local populations, a more systematic production would in fact allow the consolidation of an agricultural market suitable to favor exchanges (with an increase in the income of the peasants and the added value produced by each supply chain) and, consequently, the investments in rural environments.

Dry basin for water collection, Bilate, Diguna FangoDistrict
(M. D'Agostini)

The start of some pilot drip irrigation projects, possibly powered by solar energy, is therefore a necessary condition both to spread the knowledge of this technology among the farmers, and to allow a quantification of the real benefits, quantification which in turn constitutes a condition for triggering a self sustained multiplicative process. Just as the diversification of production towards new plant varieties (such as combining certain vegetables with traditional cereal crops) inspired by the agriculture training has already allowed the farmers involved to verify the benefits, triggering a series of innovative processes, it is believed that even the introduction of modern pilot irrigation systems can favor a similar spontaneous diffusion process.

Once the first experiments have demonstrated to the farmers the results that can be achieved, it will be possible for the farmers themselves, indeed, to face with less risk the challenge of contracting possible micro-loans – eventually made possible by the activation of the Revolving Fund envisaged

by the project "Employ "- to equip themselves with small individual irrigation systems, the first of which may be connected to the aforementioned pilot plants.

For this purpose, in March 2018, some visits were carried out for the identification of optimal sites for the realization of the first demonstration plants based on the planning carried out by the CEFA project manager in Wolayta, Mr.. Alberto Moia, and by Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of the Program Operation Directorate of WODA, and with the collaboration of an expert from the company specialized in drip irrigation systems, Mrs. Stella Cabeli, as well as the managers of the Department of water, mines and energy, Mr. Biruk Seifu, and of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Department, Mr. Mathewos Meja, of the Wolayta Zone Administration, accompanied by Mr. Marco D'Agostini representing CCCA which was supporting this section of the Employ Project.

Dry Channel, Fara Wocha Village, Boloso Bombe District
(M. D'Agostini)

In particular, some traditional irrigation systems in the Districts of Offa, Duguna Fango and Boloso Bombe were visited - as well as the plant used by the WODA farm of Ampokoisha, among the districts of Soddo and Humbo, intended for agricultural training - based on gravity systems in the downstream areas of the rivers through primary, secondary and tertiary channels.

Districts visited to identify areas for the installation of pilot irrigation systems
(M. D'Agostini)

These systems are characterized by an enormous dispersion along the channels (up to 40%) due to the leaks and cracks present in the concrete sections and to the absorption in the soil in the stretches dug in the earth, as well as to evaporation and the absence of pipes suitable for concentrating water on individual plants and seedlings. The result is that the water, in addition to being lacking in the upstream areas of the rivers, often does not even reach all the canals of the territories theoretically served by the existing irrigation systems, so that it was not uncommon to see flooded water collection areas dry.

The aforementioned visits also provided an opportunity to learn more about "governance" as well as the operation and maintenance of existing irrigation systems.

The water collection works, carried out with national, international or private donors, are placed under the supervision of the Department for zonal waters that intervenes for major maintenance or for their development, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, while minor maintenance is entrusted to local management committees sometimes assisted by subcommittees. The irrigation system of the Village of Galda, in the District of Offa, for example, is directed by a 7-member supervisory committee assisted by 3 sub-committees, each consisting of 3 members - competent in sectoral aspects such as management and maintenance, collection of fees and dispute resolution - which together constitute the plenary board composed of 16 members. This organization represents 185 families, out of a total of about 600 families that make up the village, which have 150 hectares. But only a part of these families, theoretically included in irrigation plans, actually

Channel dug into the earth, Galda, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

receives water.
At least one half of the families / farms included in the irrigation plan (which also includes less than a third of the village), is connected to the existing tertiary irrigation canals which, being further away from the primary channel, remain mainly dry, or is included in a area for which the channels were designed but not yet realized.

Cross wall for the capture of the river waters, Galda, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

Furthermore, the water collection systems are relatively widespread in the areas surrounding the rivers and have, in addition to sleepers for the collection of water, large retaining walls designed to protect the channels from the frequent floods that otherwise would obstruct them.
From the visit, however, it was possible to find the maintenance problems of the aforementioned canals, often obstructed by soil and foliage, or bearing fractures that cause water to leak out, or even interruptions of the channels made of concrete, replaced by sections simply dug into the earth, without impermeable layers that ensure an acceptable seal and with a consequent absorption of large quantities of water from the earth before reaching the peripheral canals.
To participate in the maintenance of the aforementioned channels, the beneficiary peasants pay a fee of 5 Ethiopian birr (about 16 euro cents), inadequate to bear the costs themselves, which is why local authorities have told us that a system revision is underway of the tariffs.
The visit also allowed to meet some of the rare farmers who have individual irrigation systems powered by diesel engine pumps.
These are plants that also allow the irrigation of land upstream of the rivers and with greater efficiency since, at least in the initial part, the water is transported with pipes instead of channels.
These solutions, however, are currently inaccessible for most farmers, both for the initial cost of the investment and for the difficulties and costs of supplying the fuel.
Instead, it is believed that the construction of drip irrigation demonstration plants will allow farmers, as well as knowing these techniques, to verify the actual profitability of a systematic irrigation instead of the atmospheric precipitations, also in order to undertake small ones. investments.

Pump irrigation system, Mancha, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

These pilot projects will also offer the possibility of evaluating new forms of social aggregation (associations, cooperatives, etc.) to share the organization and the costs of managing and maintaining the common parts of the plants (pumps, filters, etc.).

Diesel Pump for irrigation, Mancha, Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

Moreover, the introduction of solar pumps should overcome fuel supply problems.
In Boloso Bombe District, indeed, we have meet cooperative which decided to abandon the use of irrigating their plantations with diesel pumps as they cannot afford the purchase costs of diesel fuel.
Finally, WODA and the other the Employ Project partners decided to install a demonstration irrigation drip system powered by solar energy at Ampo Koisha Farm Training Center for carrying out there a specific Training section on irrigation through drip irrigation.
In this regard the main challenge was represented by the bureaucratic difficulties for the importation of the related materials, on the one hand to obtain all the quality certifications from the competent Italian and International certification bodies and, on the other, for the handling of all the procedures customs that required a considerable lengthening of the expected times.

(Picture by D. Balta, WODA)

(Picture by L. Benetton, CEFA)

(Picture by L. Benetton, CEFA)

(Picture by D. Balta, WODA)

The demonstration irrigation drip system powered by solar energy installed in the framework of the Employ Project at Ampo Koisha Farm Training Center

11. Monitoring & Comunication

In the framework of the Employment Project, not only the monitoring and reporting required by the Italian and Ethiopian legislation were carried out - mainly of a formal nature and pertaining to the reporting of the activities performed and the related expenses - but this activity was integrated with a more meaningful monitoring aimed at to verify the social and economic impact of the initiatives implemented. This type of activity, not always seen in the context of other projects, has proved to be very useful both to address more effectively the initiatives to be carried out, and to draw indications for the future, indications that may be useful both for organizations partner in the project for planning future projects, and for the authorities responsible for development and cooperation policies.
The activity of monitoring the social and economic impact – including collecting about 80 interviews by WODA and CCCA, more than 40 of wich recorded[25] - also offered the starting points and the basic material to set up the communication campaigns on the project itself.

The Employ Project was therefore the subject of three forms of monitoring, the reporting and the inspections planned by the Italian authorities that financed the project itself, the reporting and the inspections planned by the Ethiopian authorities and the aforementioned monitoring of the social impact and economic, of which a brief overview is offered in this chapter, together with a summary of the main communication activities.

The first monitoring visit in Wolayta was the aforementioned survey described in chapter 1 of representatives of CEFA and of the CCCA held from March 2nd to March 7th, 2017 in order to plan the operational activities.
The visit was attended by Dr. Alberto Moia, representative in Wolayta of CEFA, Dr. Marco D'Agostini, representing the CCCA, Dr. Gian Luca Bagnara, consultant of CEFA Onlus for the study of agricultural resources, as well as, in the final part, Dr. Alice Fanti, Coordinator for CEFA of the project, took part in. During the mission, organized with the crucial support of WODA, meetings were held with officials of both the Italian Embassy in Ethiopia, and the Addis Ababa Office of the Italian Cooperation Agency.

The visit of Areka Agricultural research center on 6 March 2017
(M. D'Agostini)

Moreover, in the framework of the visit there were meetings with Zonal, District and Village administrators as well as with Farmer Cooperatives and WODA Departments managers in Soddo and some of the 100 villages in the Wolayta area involved in the Project such as Bombie, Bombie Peasants Association, Kuto Ambe and Gigo Ambe in the District of Boloso Bombie, as well as Bitma, the capital, Fungo Bijo, Fungo Damot and Duguna Damoti Shinka in the District of Duguna Fango.
The visit and the meeting with WODA managers such as Mr. Altaye Ayele Salla, then Director General of WODA, Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate and Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate, were also important for planning the subsequent monitoring activities and selecting the data on social and economic situation of Wolayta to be collected.

[25] For the ful list of interviews recorded see Annex II

Following the visit Mr. Bagnara presented a Report on Agricultural economics in Wolayta and WODA with CEFA conducted a green farm and water association assessment in 5 districts involved visiting some villages for each District.

Field visit appearance
(Picture by WODA)

This assessment focused on studying the status of Farmer Training Center /FTC/ working situation and its organization, land accessibility to establish agricultural demonstration sites, water /irrigation/ association activities and their capacity in terms of level of production, associational strength and follow-up of cooperative offices, external supporter providers if have / NGO, church aid, individuals support, type/varieties of vegetables and cereals they produce, average land size they used to produce, source of water/either perennial or not /, irrigation materials with full accessories, market accessibility and price situation, problems and opportunities on the production, etc. were studied during the assessment.

Moreover, WODA and CEFA organized agricultural input suppliers and market assessment at Addis Abeba on various agricultural inputs such as: Improved seeds, agricultural machineries, generator & pumps with its accessories, vegetable seeds and market situation of different vegetables from Addis Ababa market. They collected data from federal Agriculture office, Agricultural research center, from shops and market centers as well. The assessment in Addis Abeba was carried out from 3-6 October, 2017. Henceforth, they gathered from the above suppliers the varieties of items, units, name and location of shops, unit price, etc. in soft copy as well as hard copies too for compare and contrast the price of each item in different settings.

Furthermore, the ANSPC partner delivered in May the "Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia" Study containing an analysis of the local economic and financial situation and a series of data on the credit market, functional to identify the training needs for the ToT modules on Financial Education, to be carried out.

The second monitoring on social and economic impact mission in Ethiopia by Mr. Marco D'Agostini of CCCA took place from 22-27 May 2017, was mainly focused on taking interviews, pictures and videos on II Level Agriculture Training in the 5 Districts involved, accompanied by Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos and Mr. Abrham Ambole of WODA, and on collecting data on the social and economic situation in Wolayta and the 5 aforementioned Districts in cooperation with Mr. Daniel Balta of WODA. The mission included a visit with then Director General of WODA, Mr. Altaye Salla to the Italian Embassy in Addis Abeba and a meeting with Mr. Ammanuel Abraham, member of the Ethiopian Federal Parliament and newly elected President of WODA.

Mr. Ammanuel Abraham, President of WODA and Mr. M. D'Agostini of CCCA
(M. D'Agostini)

The third mission in Ethiopia for monitoring and evaluating the economic and social impact of the "Employ" project was held from 18 to 24 March 2018.

During the mission it was defined with WODA, and in particular with Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of WODA, the acquisition of socio-economic statistical data disaggregated at the level of individual villages involved in the project. In particular, the adaptation of the forms already used to collect the aggregated data at the District and Zone level, discussed in the preliminary version of the Report on the social and economic impact of the "Employ" project, was discussed.
As regards the collection of videos, photos and interviews on 3rd level technical-agricultural training activities already carried out in the weeks prior to the visit, it was possible to interview some farmers who have attended the training in several villages of the Districts involved.
The visits of Wolayta sites identified by WODA and CEFA were of fundamental importance for the possible realization of drip demonstration irrigation systems, to complete the technical-agricultural training.
For this purpose, the aforementioned inspections were carried out to identify optimal sites for the realization of the first demonstration plants based on the planning carried out by the "Employ" project manager in Wolayta on behalf of CEFA, Mr. Alberto Moia, and by Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of the Program Operation Directorate of WODA, and with the collaboration of an expert from the company specialized in drip irrigation systems, Mrs. Stella Cabeli, as well as the managers of the Department of water, mines and energy, Mr. Biruk Seifu, and from the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Mathewos Meja, of the Wolayta Area Administration.

One of the irrigation channel systems visited in Offa District
(M. D'Agostini)

From November 29th to December 2nd the monitoring mission by the representatives of the Italian-Ministry of Interior accompanied by Ms Alice Fanti, Project Coordinator for CEFA and by WODA managers took place visiting the Project sites.

In May 2019 both the Final Review Meeting with Ethiopian Regional and Zonal Authorities and the Final mission for monitoring and evaluating the Project economic and social impact by Mr. Marco D'Agostini of CCCA took place.

Mr. Daniel Balta of WODA reporting on the Employ Project before the Regional and Zonal Inspector
(M. D'Agostini)

In particular, Mr. D'Agostini visited the Project sites from 17 to 23 February visiting Offa and Duguna Fango Districts together the Regional and Zonal Administratin Inspectors and continued visiting also the Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koisha and Boloso Bombe Districts taking video, pictures and interviews with farmers, cooperative managers and civil servants who had attended the several trainings.

Mr. Habtamu Timothyos Salla, the new Director general of WODA
(M. D'Agostini)

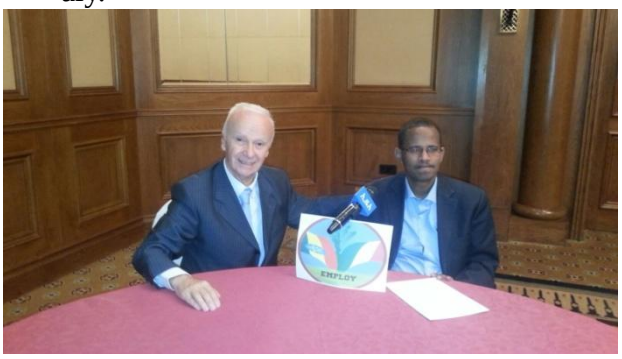
The Employ project also included a Communication Plan in Italy and Ethiopia on the project and its developments to raise public awareness through: press conferences, conventions, radio, newspapers and promotion in Italy, with a multimedia campaign (social network, TV, radio, newspapers and magazines).
In the framework of this Communication Plan implemented by the Catholic Committee for a Civilization of Love (CCCA), the first task has been the definition, in cooperation with all Project Partners, of the official logo of the Employ Project, of the information brochure and of the Employ advertising sketch.

Among the specific initiatives have been:

- 8 February 2017: meeting of CCCA and WODA representatives with the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome to illustrate the objectives and program of the project;
- 2 March 2017: meeting of representatives of CCCA, CEFA and WODA with the Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa to illustrate the objectives and program of the project;
- 3 March 2017: meeting of representatives of CCCA and CEFA with the head of the Wolaita Zone Administration and other local authorities to illustrate the objectives and program of the project;
- May 5, 2017: Interview with RAI Italia Community aired May 24 and also put on youtube on May 25th;

The Seminar "Rome, City of Peace with the Voluntary and Business Cooperation" at the European Commission Representation Office in Italy.
(M. D'Agostini)

- 22 May 2017: CCCA and WODA representatives meeting with Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa to illustrate project developments;
- 13 July 2017: Presentation of the Employ Project in the Seminar "Rome, City of Peace with the Voluntary and Business Cooperation" at the European Commission Representation Office in Italy.



Press Conference at Addis Ababa, with Mr. Altaye Salla, former Director General of WODA and Eng. Giuseppe Rotunno, Chairman of CCCA
(Picture by WODA)

- 4 October 2017: Press Conference in Ethiopia at Addis Ababa;
- 25 January 2018: Press Conference "Report on the Employ Project in Ethiopia, Italy's international cooperation project" - Ecumenical Library, Rome;
- 27 September 2018: Conference "We create work in Africa" at the Basilica of St. Mark in Rome;
- 18 December 2018: Informal hearing at the Italian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee with video presentation of the Employment Project;

- 26 February 2019: Concluding Conference "The Employee Project - the future in its own land. Example realized in Africa "at the Headquarters of the European Commission Representation in Rome, Italy.
- video production and distribution at the beginning and end of the project
- photo production and distribution
- publication of an informative report on the socio-economic impact of the Employment Project.

Concluding Conference "The Employee Project - the future in its own land. Example realized in Africa "at the Headquarters of the European Commission Representation in Rome.
(Picture by CCCA)

The complete list of press articles and radio and TV interviews is available in Annex III.

12. Conclusions

The Employ project has certainly had a very significant impact in the area of Wolayta, both in terms of the quantity of the subjects involved and in terms of the impact of the project on the rural economy and living conditions.
As regards the involvement of stakeholders, it is in fact rather rare to see such high figures for a project not promoted by national or international institutions but essentially by a group of NGOs, although supported by both regional and local Wolayta institutions, and by Italian institution such as the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM) and Unilink University: 47,913 farmers, 300 District and Village Officals, 2603 leaders and members of associations and cooperatives, representing 329 rural cooperatives and peasant associations 415 managers of cooperatives, cooperative unions, micro-finance operators and representatives of young farmers' organizations and 100 civil servants operating in the area of micro-finance, 75 Revolving Fund operators representing WODA and 17 multi-purpose cooperatives and SACCOs applying for the Revolving Fund as final beneficiaries. Finally the Revolving Fund allocating its total 150,000 euros resources to the 17 multi-purpose cooperatives and SACCOs above mentioned according specific projects and memorandum of understanding – monitored by the ENM - signed between WODA and each of those cooperative and SACCOs.

Moreover 399 agricultural trainers, 22 trainers on Institution policies, 364 trainers on cooperative organization and management and 31 trainers on micro-finance and financial education have been trained for ToT providing them with capacities that will allow them to use the benefits also in the future, after the end of the Employ Project, to continue to play their role as trainers.

From the point of view of the social and economic impact of the training activities, the project did not have the necessary resources and appropriate time frame to carry out a statistical analytical examination of the effects on each of the 100 villages involved but from the sample basis which arises from the numerous interviews gathered in all the districts involved in the project, it results that also in this case the incidence was certainly significant.
Many farmers have in fact reported to us that they have learned new techniques of spacing, soil preparation, rotation, etc. from agricultural training. that allowed them to double or triple their income, and, in some cases, even to build a new home for their family. Farmers who first produced only for family self-consumption have finally started to deal with the market and others whose production has been limited by drought or plant diseases or pests have confirmed their determination to apply the new techniques learned to produce for the market through the next harvest.
The main challenge posed by training on agriculture was the fear that the theoretical nature of the training itself - given that the rules applicable to the project provided for a very limited share of expendable expenses for training tools, such as seeds and tools, and excluded the construction of infrastructures such as irrigation systems - could dampen the expectations of the participating farmers as final beneficiaries. This fear has been mitigated, on the one hand, by the positive results of the training just mentioned and, on the other, by the possibility of creating a demonstration system for drip irrigation powered by solar energy. This plant, although it cannot cope alone with the problems of water shortage for the entire area, may however offer in the future, even after the end of the Employ Project, as well as the possibility of training on the most modern irrigation techniques, and a model that actually works to evaluated in terms of costs and benefits by the most enterprising farmers and cooperatives in order to replicate it elsewhere. Of course it should be

considered in the future the possibility of specific project specifically aimed at tackling the problems of water shortages and introduction of renewable energy in rural areas.
From a strictly organizational point of view, we woud like to mention the complexity of managing the reimbursement system for trainees participating in training courses - which sometimes do not allow selecting the beneficiaries actually involved in training and those participating only to benefit from reimbursements - and the bureaucratic difficulties that hinder the export and import of materials for the construction of irrigation systems powered by solar energy, given the expensive technical certifications required for the materials themselves and the uncertainty over the administrative times to obtain them. Also the uncertainty on the time needed to carry out customs clearances on the importation of the same materials turned out to be one of the biggest challenges from an organizational point of view

As regards the training on Institution policies, District and Village officials who attended it told us they had changed their approach by understanding the importance of a bottom up method and an effective involvement of the communities entrusted to them to plan more effective rural development policies.
Cooperative leaders and managers who attended training on cooperative organization and management reported us that implementing what they- learned from the training they increased both the confidence, the number and the income of cooperative members.

Multi-purpose Cooperative, Save and Credit cooperative finance operators and concerned Local Authorities Office officials who attended micro-finance training told us they actually increased their capacities to record accounting entries and to draw up business plan. In this regard, it should be emphasized that, although training on micro-finance and the introduction of financial instruments such as the Revolving Fund set up by the Employ Project are likely to be the most effective instruments in the long term, also given the permanent reconstitution of the fund itself through the repayment of the loans, it would be advisable to hypothesize for the future training projects with a time span of a duration comparable to that of complete operation of the fund, ie up to the debt repayment phase, both in order to accompany the individual sub-projects financed for the duration of the financing with specific monitoring and tutoring initiatives, and to allow a proper assessment of the social and economic impact of the projects themselves.

As regards the Summer School which took place in Rome on 2017, it provided the opportunity for a deep exchange between Italian and Ethiopian best practices which was fruitful not only in the long term for the professional activity of participants but also immediately for refocusing some aspects of the training to be implemented in Wolayta. Even though the Summers School was very successful, we must remark the difficulties the Ethiopian participants faced for obtaining the visa both in terms of expenses and in terms of bureaucratic length of the procedure. It was expansive because of the participants had to pay more visits to the Italian Embassy Offices in Addis Ababa, about 300 km away from Wolayta, for checking their documents. Moreover 3 out of 10 participants didn't obtain the visa. For the future it would be suitable if people moving to Italy for implementing project supported by the Italian Government coud benefit of any specific procedure making more use of appropriate digital technologies which should ensure the same degree of security of current procedures.

The focus of Employ project on improving the role of women in rural economy has been succesful too, both in terms of participation of women to training activities, even thanks to the involvement of Village Women Associations, and in terms of training activities impact on their role.

Women participation during Agriculture training increased both in terms of trainers (from 12.31% to 17.25%, 64 out of 371 among the second level of the 2nd Round Training) and in terms of final beneficiaries farmers (from 3.05% to 19.09%, 9,146 out of 47,913 farmers attending the third level of 2nd Round Training).
Even though they were only 11 out 322 out the trainers and trainees attending the Local Authorities Training (about 3,4%), the women participation was far better in the framework of Cooperative (26,32%, 781 women out of total 2967) and Micro-finance for cooperative operators (20,40%, 91 women out of total 446) Training, and again low in the case of micro-finance training for Distric and Village officials (5 out of 100).
From the point of view of training impact on women participation to agriculture and rural economy, it was very interesting to learn from the interviews that training has often given impetus to individual women farmers or groups of women to organize themselves to move from production for family self-consumption to production for the market. Furthermore, in some cases, such as, for example, through the training on sericulture, thanks to the Employ Project, some women who previously limited herself to household activities without direct access to market, organized themselves to set up a new business from the sale of the cocoons produced.

As regards the topic of migration, both civil servants, cooperative managers and individual farmers told us that thanks to Employ Project they recognized an improvement of village farmers self-confidence able to influence suitable for influencing the propensity to emigration and the hope of being able to improve income opportunities without having to seek out opportunities elsewhere.
In particular, two main action influenced this attitude: the improvement of production and income provided by the awareness of agricultural techniques learned from training and the possibility of new jobs creation provided by the implantation of the Revolving Fund.

The involvement of youngsters in Employ Project, aware of their key role in the development of the Wolayta due to their demographic weight, their propensity for innovation and the fact of their greater level of average education compared to that one of the older population groups, has been ensured both by their strong presence among the village trainers and by the involvement of Village Youth Office and Organizations in selecting final beneficiaries of the various training activities. Such organizations have indicated at least 340 representatives attending the training courses.

The communication has had a significant impact on Italian public opinion thanks to the media campaign (see Chapter 11 of Section II) and a stronger impact on Ethiopian 100 Villages involved in Employ Project due to the effective commitments of Village leaders, farmers and cooperatives. It is expected that the whole population of the 5 District of Boloso Bombe, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koysha and Offa of about 616,000 inhabitants will benefit about the training as indirect beneficiaries.

Therefore, despite the challenges described above, all the information we have gathered confirm us that the Employ Project was not only very effective from the point of view of the effective implementation of the planned actions but also in terms of its impact on improving the economy and the living conditions of the communities of the 100 villages involved and in terms of indications for future projects

ANNEX

ANNEX I
Socioeconomic data about the Wolayta Zone and the districts involved in the project[26]

III.1 The *Wolayta* Zone

WOLAYTA ZONE SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**NOTES**
Wolaitta Zone	2014	2015	2016	
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:	*1.851.111*	*1.907.727,00*	1.907.805	
% Male of Population	907.044	915.708	941.763(49%)	
% Female of Population	944.067	992.019	966.041(51%)	
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):		918.547 (48,1%)	906.725	
		48,10%		
Pop. Aged 15-25 (%):			368.320	
Pop. Aged 26-64 (%):		49%	596.683	
Pop. Aged 15-64 (%):		965.003		
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):		39.732 (2.1%)?	36.077	
		2,10%		
Dependency rate		102,45%		
Population growth rate	2,9	2,9	2,9	
Farming acitivities		growing fruit and root crops		
Total Head of household:		331.148		
Male of Head of household		282.239		
Female of Head of household		48.909		
Yearly income		533.240.967,73		
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 years	70-80 years	70-80 years	
Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 years	60-70 years	60-70 years	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	1,38%	1,38%	1,38%	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0,42%	0,42%	0,42%	
Infant mortality rate below 5 years	1,00%	1,00%	1,00%	
Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		958.279(50.3%)		
Number of primary school in the Zone		496		

[26] Data gathered thanks to the vital collaboration of WODA and Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate.

Number of secondary school in the Zone		63		
% of population with only primary education: Total	471012(25%)	503.010		
Education: Primary gross enrolment ratio (f/m per 100 pop.): Male		262.408		
Education: Primary gross enrolment ratio (f/m per 100 pop.): Female		240.602		
% of population with secondary education: Total	261292(14%)	83.913		
Education: Secondary gross enrolment ratio (f/m per 100 pop.): Male		45.304		
Education: Secondary gross enrolment ratio (f/m per 100 pop.):Female		38.609		
% of illiterate population				
Urban population (%) : Total	*283970(15%)*	275.511		
Urban population (%) : Male		141.342		
Urban population (%) : Female		134.169		
Rural population (%)	1623835(85%)			
Number of Household	383.611	383.951,00	395.861,00	
Household size (population/household):	5	5	5	
Zonal Gross Product	326.345.772,44	349.080.666,44		
Yearly number of residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad):	0	763	76	
Migration data: Total		9.258		
Migration data: Male		6.721		
Migration data: Female		2.537		
Refugees stock (number):	2794	3609	4150	
New Refugees registered in the year:				
Yearly Tourist arrivals	4575	4.575		
Hospitals existing in the Zone	7			
Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the Zone	585			
Hospital beds available in the Zone	7			
Unemployment:Total		43.719		
Unemployment:Male		31.033		
Unemployment: Female		12.686		
Unemployment rate		6.4		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)	296.768,00	451.171square kilometer		
Mountain land (square kilometers)	46.877,00			

Name of Mountain				
Wojto Mountain *Hobecha Beda (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)*		*Elevation 2100*		
Ada Mountain *Hobecha Bongata (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)*		*Elevation 2015*		
Gamo Mount *Bola Wanche (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)*		*Elevation 1945*		
Kache Mountain Bossa Wanche ((Humbo S/Zuria Offa)		*Elevation 1910*		
Hoko Mountain Abela Gefeta (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)		*Elevation 1900*		
Sere Mountain Abela Shoya (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)		*Elevation 1870*		
Gamo Gofa Abela Longena (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)		*Elevation 1890*		
Solko Mountain Kodo Kanko (Humbo S/Zuria Offa)		*Elevation 2542*		
Damota Kokate (Sodo Zuria)		*Elevation 2958*		
Amacho Amacho (Sodo Zuria)		*Elevation 2500*		
Wanche Bolla wanche (Kindo koisha)		*Elevation 2025*		
Homia woshi Tulicha (Kindo koisha)		*Elevation 1925*		
Aldada Tepa (Kindo koisha)		*Elevation 2250*		
Mushate Gale Warko (Kindo koisha)		*Elevation 2234*		
Ambo Sere bakala (Kindo koisha)		*Elevation 2135*		
Kawo Dere Fechena (Offa)		*Elevation 2160*		
Holoze Yakima (Offa)		*Elevation 2810*		
Kawo garo Ome bolola (Offa)		*Elevation 2800*		
Anuwa Koddo (Offa)		*Elevation 2650*		
Bushecho Adaye dekaya (Offa)		*Elevation 2570*		
Kerbo		*Elevation 2800*		*Galda (Offa)*
Uke		*Elevation 2100*		*Ofa heramo*
Zaba		*Elevation 2500*		*Zaba*
SAaTusa		*Elevation 2145*		*Hereje*
Buna		*Elevation 1134*		*Udula Matala*
Wotagisho		*Elevation 2010*		*Koysha nare*
Shoke		*Elevation 1900*		*Zamine nare*
Didaye deria		*Elevation 1892*		*Kindodidaye*
Koysha deria		*Elevation 2480*		*Kindodidaye*
Abu mountain		-		*D/ofa kalaca*
Rivers (number or kilometers)	53,00			
Name of river				
Gammo				Boloso sore
Woybo				Boloso sore
Yeche				*Damot gale*

Cherake Damot Gale-D/Woide				
Damot Gale-D/Pulasa				
Ixana Damot Gale-Boloso Sore				
Wolecha Damot Gale-Duguna pango				
Bilbo				Damot woide
Bedesa				
Ella				*Ampo koisha*
Lsho				*Abala marako*
Lintala				*Sere tawrata*
Bissare				*Abaya bissare*
Bossa				*Abaya bilate*
Bilate				*Abaya bilate*
Faracho				*Abela faracho*
Hamasa				*Bossa-Ofasere*
Lintala				*Damote Waja*
Waja				*Damote Waja*
Bisare				*Gilo Bisare*
Takacha				*Shola*
Likimse				*ofa sere*
Omo				*Mashinga marana Fajena mata*
Gamo				*koisha Nare*
Gagura				*Amba Mauntain*
Kela				*under Mushete mauntain*
Finchawa				*under Amba mauntain*
Ongato				*Tepa*
Sankura				*Sere Bekela*
Woybo				*Bombe*
Magera				*Bombe*
Cherake				
Wodeba				Damot pulasa
Gamo				Damot pulasa
Matine				Damot pulasa
Bilate river				Duguna fango
Lintala				Sodo town
Ululea				Areka town

Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Average precipitation in millimeters	801-1600mm	801-1600mm	801-1600mm	
Average maximal temperature	27.5(oc)	27.5(oc)	27.5(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	15.1(oc)	15.1(oc)	15.1(oc)	
Town population (main Zone Towns inhabitants):	182.707	191.477	192.820	
Town population: Male		143182		
Town population: Female		134736		
Villages population (people living in villages)	1.716.324,00			
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)	156,8KM	115 km		
Federal gravel road		103		
Regional gravel road		214		
URRAP road		1025		
Other roads		1524		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	8			
Driver who have Driving license	10890			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	3051			
Renewed of license in year	6051			
Private automobile	70			
car check institution	1			
Organized traffic complex	1			
Public transport service association	3			
Loaders transport service association	2			
Number of public minibus	166			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	400			
TVs vehicle	633			
Water pipe line	47,15KM			
Erosion and waterway	56,022KM			
Fluids and erosion pipe way	7,1KM			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	37,23KM			

Bridge construction	16,5KM			
Erosional removal way maintenance	50,46KM			
Protective Water construction	4 km			
New road pathway clearance	95,5KM			
New asphalt road construction	10KM			
Asphalt maintenance	1KM			
pedal road maintenance	67,4KM			
Coble stone road construction	14,5KM			
Coble stone road maintenance	3,6KM			
New pedal road construction	15,37KM			
Electric line installation	29,22			
Butchery number	12			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
Areka	*Auto*	*wireless*	*23*	
Bodditti	*Auto*	*wireless*	*0*	
Bedessa subara	*automatic*	*512*	*254*	
Tebela	*Auto*	*500*	*0*	
Sodo	*automatic*	*wireless*	*41*	
Bale	*Auto*	*511*	*300*	
Gesuba	*Auto*	*500*	*392*	
Bombe	*Auto*	*Wireless*	*0*	
Gununo	*Auto*	*1000*	*220*	
Bele	*fixed line supply*	*0*	*0*	
Shanto	*fixed line supply*	*0*	*47*	
Bitana	*fixed line supply*	*60*		
Sodo	*fixed line supply*	*5375*	*4599*	
Areka	*Auto*	*1860*	*1860*	
Bodditti	*Auto*	*950*	*667*	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube	47	47	47	
Solar for home system	73	73	73	
Solar for institutional system	26	26	26	
Solar lantern	11.431	11.431	11.431	
Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				

% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	50%	73,40%	71%	
% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources	55,50%	58%	61%	1.093.580(63.6%)
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities	68%	68% (130.529)		
% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		1.093.580 (63,6%)		
GDP: Zone Gross domestic product				
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. year prices)				
GDP per capita		279,5		
Economy: Agriculture (% of GVA)				
Economy: Industry (% of GVA)		3.410		
Economy: Services and other activity (% of GVA)				
Employment: Agriculture (% of employed)	1673persons			
Employment: Industry (% of employed)	29088	3.410 persons		
Employment: Services and other (% of employed).				
Unemployment (% of labour force)	8,50%	10,00%	12%	
Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		49,80%		
Labor force partecipation:total		929.091		
Labor force partecipation:Male		454.505		
Labor force partecipation:female		474.794		
Whole Salers	212			
Retail Sales	4198			
Small Industries	930			
Service Giving	2646			
Major enterprises				
Trade	637			
Service	1242			
Manufacturing	1915			
Construction	1270			
Agriculture	1924			

Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Name of Enterprises				Group member
Singer				M:270; F:80; T:350
Wood work				M:432;F:113;T:545
Lessor production				M:52; F:18; T:70
Metal work				M:153; F:41; T:194
Bamboo work				M: 36; F: 8; T: 44
Coble stone work				M: 2895; F:592; T:3487
Manufacturing				M:940;F:640;T:1.580
Construction				M: 3.909; F: 1.118; T: 5.027
service delivering				M: 2.556; F: 1.492; T: 4.048
Business activity				M: 1.606; F:1.133; T: 2.739
Town agriculture				M: 435; F: 325; T: 760
Other				T: 2860
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		7663.75 hectars		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Skull cabbage	178612.98 quintal	178.612,98 quintal		
local cabbage	630706 quintal	630.706 quintal		
Carrot	117973 quintal	117.973 quintal		
Beat root	47204 quintal	4.7204 quintal		
Tomato	46061 quintal	46.061 quintal		

Red onions	296534 quintal	296.534 quintal		
White onions	43739 quintal	43.739 quintal		
Farmers concerned	70210 quintal			
Household concerned	359846 quintal			
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	dame, bisare, bedessa iree pro, elle,lasho lintala, bissere, bossa, chokare, gurucho,bilate, faracho, takacha, waja, balia &ongoto, adaye tita, woibo, magera, bilate river,bitite spring	dame, bisare, bedessa iree pro, elle,lasho lintala, bissere, bossa, chokare, gurucho,bilate, faracho, takacha, waja, balia &ongoto, adaye tita, woibo, magera, bilate river,bitite spring	dame, bisare, bedessa iree pro, elle,lasho lintala, bissere, bossa, chokare, gurucho,bilate, faracho, takacha, waja, balia &ongoto, adaye tita, woibo, magera, bilate river,bitite spring	
Name of irrigation system				Location
Dam				Damot gale
Bisare Irreg Pro				Damot woide
Bedessa Iree Pro				Damot pwoide
Ella				Humbo
Lasho				Humbo
Lintala				Humbo
Bssere				Humbo
Bossa				Humbo
Chokare				Humbo
Gurucho				Humbo
Bilate				Humbo
Faracho				Humbo
Takacha				Sodo zuria
Waja				Sodo zuria
Balia&Ongoto				Kindo koisha
Adaye Tita				Offa
Woybo Irrigation				Boloso bombe
Magera Irrigation				Boloso bombe
Bitite Spring				Boloso bombe
Bilate River				Duguna fango
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				

Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
2. FRUITS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	8920.45 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	1794610 quintal			
Banana	429989 quintal	429.989 quintal		
Orange	22712 quintal	22.712 quintal		
Papaya	17,776 quintal	17.776 quintal		
Avocado	471,212 quintal	471.212 quintal		
Mango	310,551 quintal	310.551 quintal		
Satsuma	1950 quintal	1.950 quintal		
Apple	1221 quintal	1.221 quintal		
Zeyton	6,560 quintal	6.560 quintal		
Gizta	7,800 quintal	7.800 quintal		
Most frequent fruits (and respective sale volumes) :	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentined above	mentined above	mentined above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	68390 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff	576502.675 quintal	469.782		
Barley	93602quintal	93.602		
Wheat	443084quintal	443.084		
Maize	2150450.7 quintal	1.259.412		
Sorghum	70853.1 quintal	50.352		
Bean	60187quintal	60.187		
Pea	108468quintal	108.468		
Misir	1500quintal	0		
Lentil	705677quintal	705.677		
Cheat pea	51371.3 quintal	29.211		

sun flowers	10650 quintal			
horse bean	54517.5 quintal			
field pea	49147.2 quintal			
ground net	10432 quintal			
cotton	40123 quintals			
spices	85996 quintals			
Farmers and Household concerned				280.843
Most frequent cerals (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	
Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentined above	mentined above	mentined above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentined above	mentined above	mentined above	
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				
Crop production		3695 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Selit	5884 quintal	5884 quintal		
Nug	200 quintal	200 quintal		
Gomen zeri	13325quintal	13325quintal		
Haricot bean	1283642quintal	1283642quintal		
Root crops	18273353quintal	18273353quintal		
Enset	1384383quintal	1384383quintal		

Kasaba	2493861quintal	2493861quintal		
sweat potato	7686329quintal			
ground nets	1446quintal	1446quintal		
cotton	25980quintal	25980quintal		
Cotton	12892quintal	12892quintal		
spices	21758quintal	21758quintal		
Coffee	96762.6quintal	96762,6quintal		
Sun flower		0		
Berber		22961		
Zingebil		0		
Bokolo		1259412		
Mashila		50352		
Maize		1354103		
Sourgum		196556		
Teff		437550		
Wheat		409034		
Barely		92667		
Aja		0		
Horse bean		190221		
field pea		58321		
check pees		37747		
Lentils		2024		
Dubulbul dinich		3.146.420		
Boyna		128.170		
Sukar dinich		7.686.329		
Gudare		7.624.329		
Farmers concerned				Farmers and Household concerned: 280,843
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
coffe				
washed coffe	6364.1493 quintal			
unwashed coffe	6851.31 quintal			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentined above	mentined above	mentined above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				

Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	oil crops(abishi, lewus, telba)	oil crops(abishi, lewus, telba)	oil crops(abishi, lewus, telba)	
LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	1.146.155,00	1.260.771	1.512.925	
Sheep	155748	171.323	205.587	
Goat	250239	275.263	330.315	
Poultry	764502	840.952	1.009.143	
Hen		1.073.316		
Horse	6749	7.424	8.909	
Donkey	61466	67.613	81.135	
muel	3879	4.267	5.120	
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				
Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	
Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
PROCESSING UNITS				
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		1.525		
number of member		137.242		
capital in *birr*		82.440.962,20		
cooperative union				
number of union		7		
number of member		162		
Union of capital in *birr*		19.818.356		
	total no of cooperative	male member	female member	
Farmers multi-purpose Coop	78	31064	12457	

Saving and Loan basic Coop	362	30472	17052	
Consumers Basic Coop	63	5210	1445	
Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	20	6238	1778	
Irrigation beneficiary Coop	12	1213	104	
Honey producers' Basic Coop	16	435	63	
House Dwellers Basic Coop	27	979	194	
Youth package Coop	346	10705	3076	
Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	8	391	146	
Leather and Hides	3	90	0	
Seed Multiplication Basic	2	140	3	
Handcrafts Basic Coop	5	98	218	
Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	104	954	193	
Milk and Milk products basic Coop	4	25	79	
Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	6	72	24	
Fishery Service Coop	2	105	17	
Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	1	8	5	
Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	1	12	0	
Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	2	35	0	
Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	13	438	25	
Pottery producers'' basic Coop	1	18	54	
Minerals Producing Basic Coop	1	16	0	
Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	2	15	23	
OTHER AGRICULTURE MARKET DATA				
cluster areas				
Frequency distribution of household size				

III.2 Boloso Bombe District

BOLOSO BOMBE DISTRICT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	Year of detection	Year of detection	Year of detection	NOTES
BOLOSSO BOMBE DISTINCT	2014	2015	2016	
Distinct social parameter summery				
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:			*109921*	
% Male of Population			53551	
% Female of Population			56370	
Farming activities		growing fruit and root crops		
Head of household: Total		22.048		
Head of household: Male		18.129		
Head of household: Male %		82,23%		
Head of household: Female		3.919		
Head of household: Female%		17,77%		
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):			56.892	55,008 (50%)
%				50%
Pop. Aged 15-25 (%):			19.526,00	
Pop. Aged 26-64 (%):			31.870	Age 15-64= 53,116(48.4 %)
% 15-25 + 26-64				48,40%
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):			1633	Over 65=1,797(1. 6%)
%				1,60%
Dependency ratio:				106,61%
Population growth rate	2,9	2,9	2,9	
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 year	70-80 year	70-80 year	

Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 year	60-70 year	60-70 year	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	
Infant mortality rate below 5 years	0%	0%	0%	
Number of primary school in the distinct			38	
Number of secondary school in the distinct			3	
population with only primary education			39810	
population with only primary education: male			21.075	
			52,94%	
population with only primary education: female			18.735	
			47,06%	
population with secondary education			5.509	
population with secondary education: Male			2.933	
			53,24%	
population with secondary education: Female			2.576	
			46,76%	
Total Population with primary or secondary education			45.319	
% of illiterate population				
Urban population	1.468			
Urban population (%)	1,37%			
Rural population	105.431			
Rural population %	98,63%			
Total Population:	106.899			
Number of Household	21.105	21.701	22.315	
Household size (population/household):	5	5	5	
Farm labor within household				
Yearly income				16.315.062,54

distinct Gross Product			9622487,5	
Yearly number of residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad):		763	76	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population:Male		763	76	
Refugees stock (number):	0	763	76	
New Refugees registered in the year:				
Yearly Tourist arrivals		1.512 person		
Hospitals existing in the distinct	1			
Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the distinct	33			
Hospital beds available in the distinct	1			
Population growth rate		2.9		
Unemployment: Total		2.860		
Unemployment: Male		2.170		
Unemployment: Female		690		
Unemployment rate		5.9		
Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		56,805(51%)		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)	14073			
Mountain land (square kilometers)	6973			
Name Mountain land:				
Zaba				*2500*
SAaTusa				*2145*
Buna				*1134*
Rivers (number or kilometers)	4	4	4	
Name Rivers				
woibo				
magera				

Balishe				
Chana				
Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Average precipitation in millimeters	1200-1600mm	1200-1600mm	1200-1600mm	
Average maximal temperature	25(oc)	25(oc)	25(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	12.6(oc)	12.6(oc)	12.6(oc)	
Town population (main distinct Towns inhabitants):		1.578,00		
Town population: Male		758		
Town population: female		820		
Villages population (people living in villages)		108.163,00		
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)		0		
Roads:				
Regional gravel road		26km		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	0			
Driver who have Driving license	380			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	80			
Renewed of license in year	100			
Private automobile	0			
car check institution	0			
Organized traffic complex	0			
Public transport service association	0			
Loaders transport service association	0			

Number of public minibus	0			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	21			
TVs vehicle	0			
Water pipe line	5.7KM			
Erosion and waterway	3.6KM			
Fluids and erosion pipe way	0			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	10km			
Bridge construction	0			
Erosional removal way maintenance	0			
Protective Water construction	0			
New road pathway clearance	5.2KM			
New asphalt road construction	0			
Asphalt maintenance	0			
pedal road maintenance	1KM			
Coble stone road construction	0			
Coble stone road maintenance	0			
New pedal road construction	1.9KM			
Electric line installation	0.27KM			
Butchery number	1			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
bolosso sore woreda	*Auto*	*wireless*	*23*	
Arekatown	*Auto*	*1860*	*1860*	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube	47	47	47	
Solar for home system	73	73	73	
Solar for institutional system	26	26	26	
Solar lantern	11.431	11.431	11.431	

Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				
% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	0%	0%	0%	
% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources	35%	35%	35%	
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities		0%		
% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		64,130(58%)		
GDP: distinct Gross domestic product				
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. year prices)				
GDP per capita		148		
Employment: Agriculture (% of employed)	85 person			
Employment: Industry (% of employed)	596			
Employment: Services and other (% of employed).	1.274,00			
Unemployment (% of labour force)				
Labor force partecipation:total		48.373		
Labor force partecipation: Male		23.610		
Labor force partecipation: Male %		48,81%		
Labor force partecipation:female		24.763		
Labor force partecipation: female %		51,19%		
Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		45,30%		
Whole Salers	10			
Retail Sales	157			
Small Industries	80			
Service Giving	151			
Major enterprises				

Trade	73			
Service	213			
Manufacturing	293			
Construction	0			
Agriculture	534			
Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Data on enterprise				
Singer				M: 9; F:4; T:13
Wood work				M:18; F:3; T:21
Lessor production				M:15; F: 0; T:15
Metal work				M: 5; F: 0; T:5
Bamboo work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Coble stone work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Manufacturing				M:45 ; F:9; T:54
Construction				M:117 ; F:2; T:119
service delivering				M: 185; F:34; T: 219
Business activity				M: 134; F:50; T:184
Town agriculture				M:11; F:9; T:20
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		193 hectars		skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion
skull cabbage		3016		
local cabbage		350		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				

Skull cabbage	227,5 quintal			
local cabbage	4240 quintal			
Carrot	1200 quintal			
Farmers concerned		40554		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	woibo irrigation ,magera irrigation, bitite irrigation	woibo irrigation ,magera irrigation, bitite irrigation	woibo irrigation ,magera irrigation, bitite irrigation	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
2. FRUITS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	2307 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	220247 quintal			
Farmers concerned		40554		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
banana	50250 kg			
avocado	70000 kg			
mango	90000kg			
appile	150kg			
tomato	5215kg			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	

CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		2767 hectars		
Extension under cultivation				Teff, gebis sinde, etc
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff	52528 quintal			400895
Barley	6042 quintal			
Wheat	21082 quintal			
Maize	118110 quintal			
horse bean	5400 quintal			
field pea	6480 quintal			
spices	10489 quintal			
Gebis		4966		
Sinde		20950		
Bokolo		39648		
Bakela		4155		
Ater		3795		
Boloqe		95746		
Farmers concerned		40554		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	
Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				

Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Extension				
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Farmers concerned		40554		Farmers and Household concerned
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Other main crops		Oil crops (abeshi, lewus, telba and other)etc.		
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion
Crop production		189,9 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Selit	400 quintal			
Nug	0			
Gomen zeri	0			
Haricot bean	84082 quintal			
Root crops	857397 quintal			
Enset	230000 quintal			
Kasaba	0			
sweat potato	418800			
ground nets	0			
cotton	0			
Cotton	0			
spices	240			
Coffee	7169,18			

Oil crop		0		
Sufi		0		
Berber		235,45		
Mashila		0		
sourgum		0		
wheat		53900		
barely		4770		
sunflower		0		
field pea		5806		
chek pees		0		
lentles		0		
cotton		0		
Dubulbul dinich		79555		
boyna		0		
Sukar dinich		418800		
Gudare		536382,5		
Cotton		0		
Horse bean		31791		
Farmers concerned		40554		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	73134	87761	105313	
Sheep	896	1075	1290	
Goat	12600	15120	18144	
Poultry	66111	79333	95200	
Horse	343	412	494	
Donkey	6402	7682	9219	
muel	153	184	220	
Hen		82646		
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				

Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	
Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
Collective and individual marketing				
Associated marketing and group dynamics				
Main buyers and buyers				
PROCESSING UNITS				
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		130		
number of member		13.949		
capital in *birr*		4.225.199		
cooperative union				
number of union		0		
number of member		0		
Union of capital in *birr*		0		
Name of cooperative	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	
Name of cooperative	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	
Name of cooperative	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	
Name of cooperative	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	
Name of cooperative	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	

Name of cooperative	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	
Name of cooperative	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	
Name of cooperative	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	
Name of cooperative	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	
Notes:				
OTHER AGRICULTURE MARKET DATA				
cluster areas				
Frequency distribution of household size				

BOLOSO BOMBE DISTRICT VILLAGES DATA (Year of detection 2015 unless otherwise indicated)	Total Population:	Male	Female	% Male of Population	% Female of Population	Yearly number of residents emigrated to other regions or abroad:	Yearly residents emigrated to other regions or abroad in % of population
District summery	113186	55262	57924	48,8	51,2	207 (35 female, 172 male)	0,18
VILLAGES OF BOLOSO BOMBE DISTRICT INVOLVED IN EMPLOY PROJECT:							
ADILA	7295	3462	3833	47,5	52,5	13	0,18
AJERA	8199	3996	4203	48,7	51,3	12	0,15
AMIBE	0	0	0	0,0	0,0		
BEDAYE	5755	2932	2822	51,0	49,0	12	0,21
BOMIBE	9489	4700	4789	49,5	50,5	14	0,15
DENBA HERGE	4200	1989	2211	47,4	52,6	13	0,31
FERAWOCHA	5783	2849	2934	49,3	50,7	14	0,24
GAMO WALENA	4007	1870	2138	46,7	53,3	13	0,32
GIDO AMBE	4610	2301	2309	49,9	50,1	12	0,26
HEREJE	9643	4751	4892	49,3	50,7	12	0,12
KUTO AMBE	4985	2003	2982	40,2	59,8	15	0,30
LIBASE	4595	2212	2383	48,1	51,9	13	0,28
METALA WALENA	10288	5069	5219	49,3	50,7	11	0,11
MOLE MANIESA	5088	2507	2581	49,3	50,7	12	0,24
MOROCHA WALENA	8516	4202	4314	49,3	50,7	10	0,12
OSE	7680	3724	3956	48,5	51,5	11	0,14
UDULA METALA	5326	3023	2303	56,8	43,2	9	0,17
ZABA	7727	3672	4055	47,5	52,5	11	0,14

III.3 Duguna Fango District

DUGUNA FANGO DISTRICT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	Year of detection	Year of detection	Year of detection	NOTES
Duguna Fango Distinct	2014	2015	2016	
Distinct social parameter summery				
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:			121027	
% Male of Population			60455	
% Female of Population			60572	
Farming activities		growing fruit and root crops		
Head of household: Total		23.026		
Head of household: Male		20.179		
Head of household: Male %		87,64%		
Head of household: Female		2.847		
Head of household: Female %		12,36%		
Pop. Aged 0-14 :			62.369	Age 0-14=61.798(51.1)
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):				51,10%
Pop. Aged 15-25 (%):			23.772	15-64= 56.795(46.9 %)
Pop. Aged 26-64 (%):			32.775	
% 15-25 + 26-64				46,90%
Pop. Aged 65-more:			2111	Over 65=2.433(2 %)
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):				2%

Dependency ratio				113,22%
Population growth rate	2,9	2,9	2,9	
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 year	70-80 year	70-80 year	
Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 year	60-70 year	60-70 year	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	0%	0%	0%	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0%	0%	0%	
Infant mortality rate below 5 years	0%	0%	0%	
Number of primary school in the Zone	48			
Number of secondary school in the Zone	4			
population with only primary education		28941		
population with only primary education: male		15.020		
population with only primary education: male %		51,90%		
population with only primary education: female		13.921		
population with only primary education: female %		48,10%		
population with secondary education		7.903		7.903
population with secondary education: Male		3.632		
population with secondary education: Male %		45,96%		
population with secondary education: Female		4.271		

population with secondary education: Female %		54,04%		
Total population with primary or secondary education		36.844		
% of illiterate population				
Urban population (%)	5.207,00			4.769
	4,44%			
Urban population: Male				2.309
Urban population: Female				2.460
Rural population (%)	112.186,00			
	95,56%			
Number of Household	22.748	23.406	24.083	
Household size (population/household):	5	5	5	
Yearly income				18.758.133,13
distinct Gross Product	9.440.537			
Yearly number of residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad):	151	105	74	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population				
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population:Male	108	86	64	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population: Female	43	19	10	
International migrant stock (% of total				

pop.)				
New International migrant registered in the year				
Refugees stock (number):	151	105	74	
New Refugees registered in the year:				
Yearly Tourist arrivals	0	0	0	
Hospitals existing in the distinc	1	1	1	
Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the distinct	54	54	54	
Hospital beds available in the distinct	1	1	1	
Population growth rate		2.9		
Unemployment: Total		10.061		
Unemployment: Male		6.427		
Unemployment: Female		3.634		
Unemployment rate		8.5		
Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		64.232(53%)		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)	12736			46.348
Mountain land (square kilometers)	6165,7			
Name Mountain land:				
Abu mountain				*2474*
Rivers (number or kilometers)	2	2	2	
Name Rivers				
Bilate				
Charake wanza				
Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	

Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Average precipitation in millimeters	800-1200mm	800-1200mm	800-1200mm	
Average maximal temperature	22.5(oc)	22.5(oc)	22.5(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	17.6(oc)	17.6(oc)	17.6(oc)	
Town population (main distinct Towns inhabitants):		10.243		
Town population: Male		5.046		
Town population: female		5.197		
Villages population (people living in villages)		110784		
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)		0		
Roads:				
URRAP Road		48,1 km		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	0			
Driver who have Driving license	150			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	60			
Renewed of license in year	6			
Private automobile	0			
car check institution	0			
Organized traffic complex	0			
Public transport service association	0			
Loaders transport service association	0			
Number of public minibus	6			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	0			
TVs vehicle	0			
Water pipe line	5,5			
Erosion and	0			

waterway				
Fluids and erosion pipe way	0			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	1.58KM			
Bridge construction	0			
Erosional removal way maintenance	13,06			
Protective Water construction	0			
New road pathway clearance	20.6KM			
New asphalt road construction	0			
Asphalt maintenance	0			
pedal road maintenance	0			
Coble stone road construction	0			
Coble stone road maintenance	0			
New pedal road construction	0			
Electric line installation	0			
Butchery number	0			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
Bitana	*fixed line supply*	*60*	_	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube	47	47	47	
Solar for home system	73	73	73	
Solar for institutional system	26	26	26	
Solar lantern	11.431	11.431	11.431	
Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				
% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	

% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources	81,20%	81,20%	81,20%	
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities		0%		
% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		45,275(37.5%)		
GDP: Zone Gross domestic product				
GDP per capita		155		
Employment: Agriculture (% of employed)	177 persons			
Employment: Industry (% of employed)	433			
Employment: Services and other (% of employed).	945			
Unemployment (% of labour force)				
Labor force partecipation:total		52.914		
Labor force partecipation: Male		24.911		
Labor force partecipation: Male %		47,08%		
Labor force partecipation:female		28.003		
Labor force partecipation: female %		52,92%		
Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		45,10%		
Whole Salers	1	1	1	
Retail Sales	86	86	86	
Small Industries	69	69	69	
Service Giving	107	107	107	
Major enterprises				
Trade	5	5	5	
Service	131	131	131	
Manufacturing	92	92	92	
Construction	0	0	0	
Agriculture	71	71	71	

Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Data on enterprise				
Singer				M:13; F:2; T:15
Wood work				M:5; F:0; T:5
Lessor production				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Metal work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Bamboo work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Coble stone work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Manufacturing				M:25; F:5; T:30
Construction				M:24; F:6; T:30
service delivering				M:71; F:83; T:154
Business activity				M:89; F:36; T:125
Town agriculture				M:68; F:26; T:94
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	Skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion			
skull cabbage		7920		
local cabbage		230		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Skull cabbage	7920 quintal			
local cabbage	230 quintal			
Carrot	4897 quintal			
Keysir		0		
Tematim		7041		
Beat root	0			

Tomato	7041 quintal			
Farmers concerned		6709		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	bilate river	bilate river	bilate river	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	local cabbage, tomato, onions, carrot, etc	
2. FRUITS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	1138 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	254912 quintals			
Farmers concerned		6709		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
banana	8456kg			
birtukan	548kg			
papaya	1250kg			
avocado	24314kg			
mango	61250kg			
zayton	14247kg			14274,7
tomato	2190kg			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				

Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya, mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	3048 hectars			
Extension under cultivation				Teff, gebis sinde, etc
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff	83723,5			55993
Wheat	21504			
Maize	204447,8			
Sorghum	7938			
Check pea	255			
horse bean	3188			
field pea	1860			
Gebis		2987		
Sinde		24520		
Bokolo		307164		
Machila		8040		
Bakela		1740		
Ater		3135		
Boloqe		248531		
Farmers concerned		6709		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	
Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	

Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Extension				
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Farmers and Household concerned		6709		
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Other main crops		Oil crops (abeshi, lewus, telba and other)etc.		
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				
Crop production		258.9 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Selit	0			
Nug	0			
Gomen zeri	0			
Haricot bean	156508 quintal			
Root crops	2167058 quintal			
Enset	77875 quintal			
Kasaba	38700			
sweat potato	855235			
ground nets	0			
cotton	300			
spices	300			140
Coffee	4663,7			
Sufi		0		

Berber		85		
sourgum		6507		
wheat		2814		
barely		4487		
sunflower		0		
field pea		4711		
Check pees		85		
lentles		0		
Cotton		300		
Dubulbul dinich		213222,5		
boyna		0		
Sukar dinich		855235		
Gudare		1388520,5		
horse bean		1833		
Farmers concerned		6709		Farmers and Household concerned
LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	88480	97328	107061	
Sheep	16367	18004	19804	
Goat	18750	20625	22688	
Poultry	60123	66135	72749	
Horse	85	94	103	
Donkey	8805	9686	10654	
muel	256	282	310	
Hen		73787		
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				
Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	
Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
Collective and individual marketing				

Associated marketing and group dynamics				
Main buyers and buyers				
PROCESSING UNITS				
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		155		
number of member		7.354		
capital in *birr*		8.345.359		
cooperative union				
number of union		1		
number of member		16		
Union of capital in *birr*		838.864		
name of cooperative	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	
name of cooperative	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	
name of cooperative	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	
name of cooperative	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	
name of cooperative	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	
name of cooperative	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	
name of cooperative	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	

name of cooperative	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	
name of cooperative	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	
Notes:				
OTHER AGRICULTURE MARKET DATA				
cluster areas				
Frequency distribution of household size				

DUGUNA FANGO DISTRICT VILLAGES DATA (Year of detection 2015 unless otherwise indicated)	Total Population:	Male	Female	% Male of Population	% Female of Population	Yearly number of residents emigrated to other regions or abroad:	Yearly residents emigrated to other regions or abroad in % of population
District summery	121027 (2016)	60455 (2016)	60572 (2016)			105 (48 female, 57 male)	0,087
VILLAGES OF DUGUNA FANGO DISTRICT INVOLVED IN EMPLOY PROJECT:							
ARISO WEYIDE	3195	1574	1621	49,3	50,7	4	0,13
DANIDO KOYISHA HUMIBO	4751	2341	2410	49,3	50,7	4	0,08
DANIDO OFA	4388	2162	2226	49,3	50,7	6	0,14
DANIDO WEIKICHA	5400	2594	2806	48	52	3	0,05
DUGUNA DAMOTI SHINKA	4978	2451	2527	49,2	50,8	7	0,14
DUNUNA BOLOSO	4493	2159	2334	48,1	51,9	2	0,04
DUNUNA KINDO	2526	1245	1282	49,3	50,7	2	0,08
DUNUNA KOYISHA HUMIBO	3955	1892	2063	47,8	52,2	7	0,18
DUNUNA OFA KELECHA	3044	1458	1586	47,9	52,1	2	0,066
DUNUNA SORE	1938	955	983	49,3	50,7	2	0,1
DUNUNA WERAZA LASHO	5493	2740	2753	49,9	50,1	3	0,05
FUNIGO BIJO	4986	2458	2528	49,3	50,7	5	0,1
FUNIGO DAMOT	5838	2978	2860	51	49	3	0,05
FUNIGO HUMIBO	4229	2012	2218	47,6	52,4	7	0,16
FUNIGO KINIDO	3285	1598	1687	48,6	51,4	6	0,2
FUNIGO KOYISHA	4048	1988	2060	49,1	50,9	8	0,2
FUNIGO OFA	3942	1921	2022	48,7	51,3	4	0,1
FUNIGO SORE	3787	1919	1867	50,7	49,3	8	0,2
FUNIGOBOLO	3632	1823	1808	50,2	49,8	7	0,2
ODO BOLOSO	2657	1309	1348	49,3	50,7	4	0,15
ODO KINIDO	4319	2073	2246	48,0	52,0	4	0,09
ODO SORE	2368	1167	1201	49,3	50,7	7	0,3

III.4 Kindo Didaye District

KINDO DIDAYE DISTRICT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	Year of detection	Year of detection	Year of detection	NOTES
Kindo Didaye Distinct	2014	2015	2016	
Distinct social parameter summery				
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:			121984	
% Male of Population			59851	
% Female of Population			62.133	
Farming activities		growing fruit and root crops		
Head of household: Total		26.998		
Head of household: Male		25.014		
		92,65%		
Head of household: Female		1.984		
		7,35%		
Pop. Aged 0-14:			59.018	64.970(53.3)
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):				53,30%
Pop. Aged 15-25:			23.241	Age 15-64= 52.688(43.2)
Pop. Aged 26-64:			37.184	
Pop. Aged 15-64 (%):				43,20%
Pop. Aged 65-more:			2541	4326 (3.5)
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):				3,50%
Dependency Ratio				131,48%
Population growth rate	2,9	2,9	2,9	
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 year	70-80 year	70-80 year	

Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 year	60-70 year	60-70 year	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	0,01%	0,01%	0,01%	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0,01%	0,01%	0,01%	
Infant mortality rate below 5 years	0,01%	0,01%	0,01%	
Number of primary school in the distinct	35			
Number of secondary school in the distinct	4			
% of population with only primary education: Total		31365		
% of population with only primary education: male		16.632		
% of population with only primary education: male		53,03%		
% of population with only primary education: female		14.733		
% of population with only primary education: female		46,97%		
% of population with secondary education: Total	6540	3.270		
% of population with secondary education: Male		1.664		
% of population with secondary education: Male		50,89%		
% of population with secondary education: Female		1.606		
% of population with secondary education: Female		49,11%		
Total population with primary or secondary education		34.635		
% of illiterate population				
Urban population	1.981	2.076		
Urban population (%)	0,02			

Urban population: Male		1.072		
Urban population: Female		1.004		
Rural population	116.641			
Rural population (%)	98,33%			
Number of Household	25.983	26.720	27.478	
Household size (population/household):	4	4	4	
distinct Gross Product	32.463.589,62			
Farm labor within household				
Yearly income	34.536.808			
Yearly number of residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad): Total	2.022	2.134	2.252	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population				
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population:Male	1.287	1.478	1.722	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population: Female	735	646	530	
International migrant stock (% of total pop.)				
New International migrant registered in the year				
Refugees stock (number):				
New Refugees registered in the year:	2.022	2.134	2.252	
Yearly Tourist arrivals	0	0	0	
Hospitals existing in the distinct	1	1	1	

Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the distinct	30	30	30	
Hospital beds available in the distinct	0	0	0	
Population growth rate		2.9		
inoyment: Total		1.882		
Unemployment: Male		1.419		
Unemployment: Female		463		
Unemployment rate		10		
Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		69.296(56%)		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)	24333			
Mountain land (square kilometers)	4570,9			
Name Mountain land:				
Didaye deria				Elevation 1892
Koysha deria				Elevation 2480
Rivers (number or kilometers)	1	1	1	
Name Rivers				
OMO				
Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	

Average precipitation in millimeters	1400-1600mm	1400-1600mm	1400-1600mm	
Average maximal temperature	27.5(oc)	27.5(oc)	27.5(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	15.1(oc)	15.1(oc)	15.1(oc)	
Town population (main distinct Towns inhabitants):	2076			
Town population: Male		1.105		
Town population: female		929		
Villages population (people living in villages)	119908			
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)	0			
Roads:				
URRAP Road		59km		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	0			
Driver who have Driving license	110			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	80			
Renewed of license in year	90			
Private automobile	0			
car check institution	0			
Organized traffic complex	0			
Public transport service association	0			
Loaders transport service association	0			
Number of public minibus	0			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	0			
TVs vehicle	0			

Water pipe line	0.75KM			
Erosion and waterway	2.722KM			
Fluids and erosion pipe way	0.5KM			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	2.55KM			
Bridge construction	0			
Erosional removal way maintenance	0			
Protective Water construction	0			
New road pathway clearance	2.722KM			
New asphalt road construction	0			
Asphalt maintenance	0			
pedal road maintenance	24.2KM			Teter road maintence
Coble stone road construction	0			
Coble stone road maintenance	0			
New pedal road construction	0			New teter road constructi on
Electric line installation	0			
Butchery number	0			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
Bele	fixed line supply	0	0	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube				
Solar for home system				
Solar for institutional system				
Solar lantern				710
Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				

% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	0%	0%	0%	
% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources	40%	40%	40%	
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities		0%		
% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		66,030(54%)		
GDP: distinct Gross domestic product				
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. year prices)				
GDP per capita		283		
Economy: Agriculture (% of GVA)				
Economy: Industry (% of GVA)				
Economy: Services and other activity (% of GVA)				
Employment: Agriculture (% of employed)	165 persons			
Employment: Industry (% of employed)	416			
Employment: Services and other (% of employed).	42.907			
Unemployment (% of labour force)	553			
Labor force partecipation:total		57.063		
Labor force partecipation:Male		27.589		
Labor force partecipation:Male %		48,35%		
Labor force partecipation: female		29.474		
Labor force partecipation: female %		51,65%		

Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		48,10%		
Whole Salers	2			
Retail Sales	301			
Small Industries	16			
Service Giving	129			
Major enterprises				
Trade	145	145	145	
Service	68	68	68	
Manufacturing	21	21	21	
Construction	0	0	0	
Agriculture	0	0	0	
Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Data on enterprise				
Singer				M: 5; F: 0; T: 5
Wood work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Lessor production				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Metal work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Bamboo work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Coble stone work				M: 4; F:1 ; T: 5
Manufacturing				
Construction				M: 5 ; F: 1; T: 6
service delivering				M: 100; F:29; T: 129
Business activity				M: 205; F:76; T:281
Town agriculture				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		145 hectars		skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion
skull cabbage		227,5 kg		
local cabbage		4.240		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Skull cabbage		227.5 quintal		
local cabbage		4240 quintal		
Carrot		260 quintal		
Beat root		0		
Tomato		150 quintal		
Red onions				
White onions				
Keysir		0		
Tematim		150		
Farmers concerned		16161		Farmers and Household concerned
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	0	0	0	
2. FRUITS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	90 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	22462 quintals			
Farmers and Household concerned		16161		
Household concerned				

Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
banana	4048 kg			
birtukan	0			
Orange	0			
papaya	1561kg			
avocado	18000kg			
mango	2114kg			
mendrin	1950kg			
appile	0			
zayton	360kg			
gista	420kg			
tomato	150kg			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		965 hectars		
Extension under cultivation				Teff, gebis sinde, etc
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff	96850			
Wheat	1800			
Maize	633001,9			
Sorghum	8391,2			
Check pea	4200			
horse bean	6552			
Gebis		603		
Sinde		15750		
Machila		2730		
Bakela		3960		
Boloqe		25967		

Farmers concerned		16161		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	
Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Extension				
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Farmers concerned		16161		Farmers and Household concerned
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Other main crops		Oil crops (abeshi, lewus, telba and other)etc.		

Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				
Crop production		160.9 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Selit	2448 quintal			
Nug	0			
Gomen zeri	0			
Haricot bean	12665			
Root crops	649957			
Enset	66285			
Kasaba	129263			
sweat potato	107.209			
ground nets	0			
cotton	0			
spices	65			
Coffee	2830,64			
Oil crop (pea nut)		2000		
Sufi		0		
Berber		150,33		
Mashila		2730		
sourgum		2188		
wheat		8970		
barely		630		
sunflower		0		
field pea		660		
cheek pees		11345		
lentils		0		
Cotton		0		
Potato		165.190		
Taro		4.280		
Yam		264.033		
horse bean		25.819		
Farmers concerned		16161		Farmers and Household concerned
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentoned above	mentoned above	mentoned above	

LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	91474	100621	110684	
Sheep	9303	10233	11257	
Goat	16141	17755	19531	
Poultry	34916	38408	42248	
Horse	1227	1350	1485	
Donkey	675	743	817	
muel	1036	1140	1254	
Hen		60880		
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				
Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	
Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
PROCESSING UNITS				
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		56		
number of member		10.966		
capital in *birr*		1.338.541		
cooperative union				
number of union		0		
number of member		0		
Union of capital in *birr*		0		
name of cooperative	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	
name of cooperative	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	

name of cooperative	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	
name of cooperative	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	
name of cooperative	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	
name of cooperative	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	
name of cooperative	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	
name of cooperative	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	
name of cooperative	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	

KINDO DIDAYE DISTRICT VILLAGES DATA
(Year of detection 2015 unless otherwise indicated)

	Total Population:	Male	Female	% Male of Population	% Female of Population	Yearly number of residents emigrated to other regions or abroad):	Yearly residents emigrated to other regions or abroad in % of population
District summery	121984	59851	62.133	49,06	50,94	2134 (1281 male and 853 fema-le)	1,75
VILLAGES OF KINDO DIDAYE DISTRICT IN-VOLVED IN EMPLOY PROJECT:							
BEREDA	5287	2564	2723	48,5	51,5	118	2,23
BOSA BORITO	6353	3188	3165	50,2	49,8	121	1,90
BOSA MANERA	5868	2840	3028	48,4	52	153	2,61
CHEW KARE KINDO	7579	3673	3906	48,5	51,5	123	1,62
CHEW KARE OFA	6456	3088	3368	47,8	52,2	125	1,94
GALA	2934	1420	1514	48,4	51,6	131	4,46
KINDO MANDINA	4685	2297	2388	49,03	50,97	143	3,05
KINIDOHALA	6249	3046	3203	48,7	51,3	123	1,97
MOGISA	5064	2456	2608	48,5	51,5	102	2,01
PATATA	8546	4213	4333	49,3	50,7	128	1,50
SHELA MEK'IRA	2339	1153	1186	49,3	50,7	112	4,79
SHELA SADE	2340	1153	1187	49,3	50,7	103	4,40
SIME DOLAYE	3732	1813	1918	48,6	51,4	96	2,57
WAMURA	7631	3723	3908	48,8	51,2	104	1,36
WAMURA BERIKOS'HE	4991	2369	2622	47,5	52,5	157	3,15
ZEBO	8812	4264	4547	48,4	51,6	155	1,76
ZEREDA	7196	3619	3577	50,3	49,7	140	1,95

III.5 Kindo Koisha District

KINDO KOISHA DISTRICT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**NOTES**
Kindo Koisha Distinct	2014	2015	2016	
Distinct social parameter summery				
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:		131.785		
Male of Population		64.630		
Female of Population		67.155		
Pop. Aged 0-14:		66.008		
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):		50,09%		
Pop. Aged 15-25:		41.865		
Pop. Aged 26-64:		21.865		
Pop. Aged 15-64 %:		48,36%		
Pop. Aged 65-more:		2.047		
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):		1,55%		
Dependency ratio:		109,57%		
Population growth rate	2,90%	2,90%	2,90%	
Farming activities		growing fruit and root crops		
Head of household: Total		26.501		
Head of household: Male		22.802		
		86,04%		
Head of household: Female		3.699		
		13,96%		
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 year	70-80 year	70-80 year	
Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 year	60-70 year	60-70 year	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	0,30%	0,30%	0,30%	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0%	0%	0%	

Infant mortality rate below 5 years	0%	0%	0%	
Number of primary school in the distinct	43			
Number of secondary school in the distinct	4			
population with only primary education	31.351			
population with only primary education: male	16.630	16.630		
population with only primary education: male %	53,04%			
population with only primary education: female	14.721	14.721		
population with only primary education: female %	46,96%			
population with secondary education	4.595			
population with secondary education: Male	2.417	2.417		
population with secondary education: Male %	52,60%			
population with secondary education: Female	2.178	2.178		
population with secondary education: Female %	47,40%			
Total population with primary or secondary education	35.946			
% of illiterate population				
Urban population (%)	9.589			
Urban population: Male		4.857		
Urban population: Female		4.732		
Population growth rate		2.9		
Rural population (%)	109.121			
Number of Household	26970	27769	28592	
Household size (population/household):	5	5	5	

distinct Gross Product		26.025.771,33		
Farm labor within household				
Yearly income		26.025.771,33		
Yearly number of residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad):				
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population	621	607	520	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population:Male	420	465	362	
Yearly residents emigrated elesewhere (other regions or abroad) in % of population: Female	201	142	158	
International migrant stock (% of total pop.)				
New International migrant registered in the year				
Refugees stock (number):	621	607	1.748	
New Refugees registered in the year:				
Yearly Tourist arrivals	1,045 person			
Hospitals existing in the distinct	1			
Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the distinct	46			
Hospital beds available in the distinct	1			
Population growth rate		2,9		
Unemployment: Total		1.806		
Unemployment: Male		1.200		
Unemployment: Female		606		
Unemployment rate		6.9		

Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		68.055(51%)		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)				
Mountain land (square kilometers)				
Name Mountain land:				
Homia woshi				*1925*
Aldada				*2250*
Mushate				*2234*
Ambo				*2135*
Kawo Dere				*2160*
Rivers (number or kilometers)				
Name Rivers				
Gerera				16
Sangura				25
Kela				20
Fincha				28
Angoto				24
Gamuwa				26
Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Average precipitation in millimeters	1401-1600mm	1401-1600mm	1401-1600mm	
Average maximal temperature	25(oc)	25(oc)	25(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	12.6(oc)	12.6(oc)	12.6(oc)	
Town population (main town Towns inhabitants):	9589			
Town population (main town Towns inhabitants) %:	7,28%			
Town population: Male		4.734		
Town population: female		4.671		
Villages population (people living in villages)	122196			

Villages population (people living in villages) %	92,72%			
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)	0			
Roads:				
URRAP Road		38KM		
Regional gravel ROAD		28KM		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	0			
Driver who have Driving license	410			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	110			
Renewed of license in year	87			
Private automobile	0			
car check institution	0			
Organized traffic complex	0			
Public transport service association	0			
Loaders transport service association	0			
Number of public minibus	0			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	15			
TVs vehicle	0			
Water pipe line	5.9KM			
Erosion and waterway	2.7KM			
Fluids and erosion pipe way	0			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	0.2KM			
Bridge construction	0			
Erosional removal way maintenance	0			
Protective Water construction	0			
New road pathway clearance	1KM			
New asphalt road construction	0			
Asphalt maintenance	0			

pedal road maintenance	2.2KM			tetar road maintenance
Coble stone road construction	0			
Coble stone road maintenance	0			
New pedal road construction	1.5KM			New tetar road construction
Electric line installation	3.1KM			
Butchery number	1			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
Bale	Auto	511	300	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube				
Solar for home system				
Solar for institutional system				
Solar lantern				
Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				
% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	0%	0%	0%	
% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources	93,60%	93,60%	93,60%	
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities		0%		
% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		111,860(85%)		
GDP: distinct Gross domestic product		13.310.653,96		
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. year prices)				
GDP per capita		197		

Employment: Industry (% of employed)		25 person		
Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		48,40%		
Labor force partecipation:total		61.955		
Labor force partecipation:Male		29.099		
Labor force partecipation:Male%		46,97%		
Labor force partecipation:female		32.856		
Labor force partecipation:female %		53%		
Whole Salers	1			
Retail Sales	82			
Small Industries	4			
Service Giving	47			
Major enterprises				
Trade	85	85	85	
Service	50	50	50	
Manufacturing	203	203	203	
Construction	535	535	535	
Agriculture	0	0	0	
Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Data on enterprise				
Singer				M:15; F: 1; T:16
Wood work				M: 39; F:9; T:48
Lessor production				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Metal work				M: 39; F:9; T:48
Bamboo work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Coble stone work				M:641; F:124 ; T:765
Manufacturing				M:64; F:16 ; T:80
Construction				M:1,348; F:133; T:1.481

service delivering				M: 80; F:39; T: 119
Business activity				M: 218; F:102; T:320
Town agriculture				M: 62; F:28; T:90
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion
skull cabbage		2019		
local cabbage		2444		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Skull cabbage		3056		
local cabbage		234		
Carrot		1410		
Beat root				
Tomato				
Red onions				
White onions				
Keysir		0		
Tematim		7041		
Farmers and Household concerned		16134		
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :		The most frequent vegetables are cabbage, carrot, onions and etc..		
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	balia and ongoto	balia and ongoto	balia and ongoto	
2. FRUITS				

Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	603 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	135186 quintals			
Farmers and Household concerned		16134		
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
banana	41600			
birtukan	360			
papaya	5136			
avocado	47400			
mango	68000			
mendrin	0			
appile	255			
zayton	280			
gista	1200			
tomato	7041			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		2864 hectars		
Extension under cultivation				Teff, gebis sinde, etc
Teff	36632,5			
Wheat	19972			
Maize	132688			
Sorghum	7917			
Lentil	1108			
horse bean	6480			
field pea	5500			

Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff	32624quintal			
Gebis	31750quintal			
Wheat	167832quintal			
Bokolo	2568			
Sorghum	6000			
pea	3624			
horse bean	158743			
Sinde		31750		
Machila		2568		
Bakela		6000		
Ater		3624		
Boloqe		158743		
Farmers and Household concerned		16134		
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	
Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	*Balia&Ongoto*	*Balia&Ongoto*	*Balia&Ongoto*	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Extension				
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				

Farmers and Household concerned		16134		
Household concerned				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Other main crops		Oil crops (abeshi, lewus, telba and other)etc.		
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				
Crop production		224 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Selit	0			
Nug	0			
Gomen zeri	0			
Haricot bean	84082 quintal			
Root crops	1261959 quintals			
Enset	78750			
Kasaba	440673			
sweat potato	685278			
ground nets	0			
cotton	0			
spices	648			
Coffee	3434,15			
Farmers concerned				
Oil crop		0		
Sufi		0		
Berber		322,36		
Mashila		2568		
sourgum		8037		
wheat		27300		
barely		9300		
sunflower		0		
field pea		2387		
chek pees		0		
lentels		0		
spices		648		
Dubulbul dinich		139520,3		
boyna		0		
Sukar dinich		685278		

Gudare		551800		
Cotton		0		
horse bean		3267		
Household and Household concerned		16134		
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	91474	100621	110684	
Sheep	9303	10233	11257	
Goat	16141	17755	19531	
Poultry	34916	38408	42248	
Horse	1227	1350	1485	
Donkey	675	743	817	
muel	1036	1140	1254	
Hen		77.224		
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				
Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	
Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		112		
number of member		11.987		
capital in *birr*		4.991.625		
cooperative union				
number of union		1		

number of member		26		
Union of capital in *birr*		268.548		
name of cooperative	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	
name of cooperative	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	
name of cooperative	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	
name of cooperative	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	
name of cooperative	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	
name of cooperative	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	
name of cooperative	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	
name of cooperative	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	
Notes:				

KINDO KOISHA DISTRICT VILLAGES DATA
26/10/2017 (Year of detection 2015 unless otherwise indicated)

	Total Population:	Male	Female	% Male of Population	% Female of Population	Yearly number of residents emigrated to other regions or abroad:	Yearly residents emigrated to other regions or abroad in % of population
District summery	131.785	64.630	67.155	49,04%	50,96%	110 (24 male, 86 female)	0,08
VILLAGES OF KINDO KOISHA DISTRICT INVOLVED IN EMPLOY PROJECT:							
OYIDU CHAMA	8096	3909	4187	48,3	51,7	0,0	0,0
BEDE WEYIDE	9316	4550	4766	48,8	51,2	8,0	0,1
BORKOSHE	5251	2472	2779	47	53	4,0	0,1
CHERACHE	6741	3397	3344	50,4	49,6	0,0	0,0
DADA KARE	1197	612	585	51	49	7,0	0,6
DOGE LAROSO	5731	2830	2901	49,4	50,6	7,0	0,1
FAJENA MATA	2062	1014	1048	49	51	9,0	0,4
FECHENA	5751	2821	2930	49	51	6,0	0,1
GALE WARGO	8416	4082	4334	48,5	51,5	8,0	0,1
HANEZE	5115	2456	2659	48	52	6,0	0,1
KINDO ANGELA	6060	2958	3102	48,8	51,2	6,0	0,1
SERE ATALACHA	4067	1958	2109	48,14	51,86	0,0	0,0
MANARA	8548	4248	4300	49,7	50,3	6,0	0,1
MASHINGA	1169	596	572	50,98	49,02	6,0	0,5
MINO WARAZA	6911	3370	3541	48,8	51,2	9,0	0,1
MOLTICHO	829	420	409	50,7	49,3	0,0	0,0
MUNDENA	3123	1558	1565	49,9	50,1	3,0	0,1
SERE FINCHAWA	3414	1676	1737	49,1	50,9	0,0	0,0
SERE BELEKA	6609	3174	3435	48	52	4,0	0,1
TEPA	4765	2272	2493	47,68	52,32	6,0	0,1
TULICHA	6707	3412	3295	50,87	49,13	7,0	0,1
ZEBETO	7498	3593	3905	47,9	52,1	8,0	0,1

III.6 Offa District

OFFA DISTRICT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DATA				
09/08/2017				
Activities	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**Year of detection**	**NOTES**
Offa Distinct	2014	2015	2016	
Distinct social parameter summery				
SOCIO CULTURAL DATA				
Total Population:			130677	
% Male of Population			64111	
% Female of Population			66565	
Farming activities		growing fruit and root crops		
Head of household: Total		25.937		
Head of household: Male %		22.801		
Head of household: Male		87,91%		
Head of household: Female		3.136		
Head of household: Female %		12,09%		
total population:			130.676	
Pop. Aged 0-14:		62965	64.462	
Pop. Aged 0-14 (%):			49,30%	
Pop. Aged 15-25 (%):		27.317		
Pop. Aged 26-64 (%):		37.386		
Pop. Aged 15-64 %:			63.083	
Pop. Aged 15-64:			48,30%	
Pop. Aged 65-more:		3009	3.131	
Pop. Aged 65-more (%):			2,40%	
Dependency ratio:			107,04%	

Population growth rate	2,9	2,9	2,9	
live births per woman (%):				
Life expectancy at birth females (years):	70-80 year	70-80 year	70-80 year	
Life expectancy at birth males, (years):	60-70 year	60-70 year	60-70 year	
Mortality rate				
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	0	0	0	
Infant mortality rate below 1 years	0	0	0	
Infant mortality rate below 5 years	0	0	0	
Number of primary school in the distinct	32			
Number of secondary school in the distinct	4			
% of population with only primary education	30042	30871		
% of population with only primary education: male		16.136		
% of population with only primary education: female		14.735		
% of population with secondary education		5.027		5.027
% of population with secondary education: Male		2.515		
population with secondary education: Female		2.512		
population with secondary education: Female %				
Total population with primary and secondary education		35.898		

% of illiterate population				
Urban population	7535			
Urban population (%)	5,93%			
Urban population: Male				4.061
Urban population: Female				3.834
Rural population	119436			
Rural population (%)	94,07%			
Number of Household	26349	27125	27924	*28.019*
Household size (population/household):	5	5	5	
Farm labor within household				
Yearly income		22.916.800,86		Dato pdf: 22.917.562,62
distinct Gross Product	11520867,89			
Refugees stock (number):	0	0	0	
New Refugees registered in the year:				
Yearly Tourist arrivals	0	0	0	
Hospitals existing in the distinct	0	0	0	
Rural surgeries and other health points existing in the distinct	43	43	43	
Hospital beds available in the distinict	0	0	0	
Population growth rate		2.9		
Unemployment: Total		6.791		
Unemployment: Male		5.055		
Unemployment: Female		1.736		

Unemployment rate		8.5		
Total dependency ratio (Pop. aged 0-14 & 65+ per 100)		67.594(51)		
GEOGRAPHIC DATA				
Agricultural land (square kilometers)	20054			37.356
Mountain land (square kilometers)	1092,9			
Name Mountain land:				
Holoze				*Elevation2810*
Kawo garo				Elevation 2800
Anuwa				Elevation 2650
Bushecho				Elevation 2570
Kerbo				*2800*
Uke				*2100*
Rivers (number or kilometers)	2	2	2	
Name Rivers				
Manisa				
Wiyu				
Plant life (description of main local plant species)	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff, wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc
Animal life (description of main local animal species)	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,
Average precipitation in millimeters	1401-1600mm	1401-1600mm	1401-1600mm	
Average maximal temperature	22.5(oc)	22.5(oc)	22.5(oc)	
Average minimal temperature	17.6(oc)	17.6(oc)	17.6(oc)	
Town population (main distinct Towns inhabitants):	7895			
Town population: Male		4.146		

Town population: female		3877		
Villages population (people living in villages)	122.782,00			
Asphalt Roads infrastructures (kilometers)	0			
Roads:				
regional gravel road		22km		
federal gravel road		41km		
Railways infrastructures (kilometers)				
Number of Garage	0			
Driver who have Driving license	420			
Driver with New license receiver in every year	90			
Renewed of license in year	67			
Private automobile	0			
car check institution	0			
Organized traffic complex	0			
Public transport service association	0			
Loaders transport service association	0			
Number of public minibus	0			
Number of medium and higher public minibus	15			
TVs vehicle	0			
Water pipe line	3.4KM			
Erosion and waterway	3.25KM			
Fluids and erosion pipe way	0			
Erosion preventive hedgerows	7.67KM			
Bridge construction	0			
Erosional removal way maintenance	2KM			
Protective Water construction	0			

New road pathway clearance	8.4KM			
New asphalt road construction	0			
Asphalt maintenance	0			
pedal road maintenance	8.4KM			
Coble stone road construction	0			
Coble stone road maintenance	0			
New pedal road construction	0.37KM			
Electric line installation	1.24KM			
Butchery number	1			
GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA				
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)				
Name of station	Service	Capacity of line	Total connected line	
Gesuba	Auto	500	392	
Energy production				
Biogas with 6 metric cube				1
Solar for home system				7
Solar for institutional system				3
Solar lantern				1554
Energy supply per capita (kWh/populaton)				
% Urban Population using improved drinking water sources	0%	0%	0%	
% Rural Population using improved drinking water sources				92,215 (70.5%)
% Urban Population using improved sanitation facilities		0%		

% Rural Population using improved sanitation facilities		92,215(70.5%)		
GDP per capita		175		
Employment: Agriculture (% of employed)	80 persons			
Employment: Industry (% of employed)	794			
Employment: Services and other (% of employed).	1005			
Labor force partecipation: total		60.997		
Labor force partecipation: Male %		28.949		
Labor force partecipation: Male		47,46%		
Labor force partecipation: female		32.047		
Labor force partecipation: female %		52,54%		
Unemployment (% of labour force)				
Labour force participation (female/male pop. %)		48%		
Whole Salers	5			
Retail Sales	273			
Small Industries	7			
Service Giving	182			
Major enterprises				
Trade	15	15	15	
Service	5	5	5	
Manufacturing	80	80	80	
Construction	0	0	0	
Agriculture	0	0	0	
Registered Enterprises	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	singer,wood work, lessor production, metal work, ambo work, obblestone, manfacturing, construction and others	
Data on enterprise				
Singer				M:10; F:5;

				T:15
Wood work				M:13; F:2; T:15
Lessor production				M: 5; F: 0; T: 5
Metal work				M:5; F: 0; T: 5
Bamboo work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Coble stone work				M: 0; F: 0; T: 0
Manufacturing				M:18; F:15; T:33
Construction				M:50 ;F:41; T:91
service delivering				M:217; F:178; T: 395
Business activity				M:44; F:36; T:80
Town agriculture				M:17; F:13; T:30
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DATA				
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
VEGETABLE				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				skull cabbage & local cabbage, carrot, tomato, onion
skull cabbage		3056		
local cabbage		234		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Skull cabbage		3016		
local cabbage		350		
Carrot		1275		
Keysir		0		
Tematim		150		
Farmers concerned		18230		Farmers and Household concerned

Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :		The most frequent vegetables are cabbage, carrot, onions and etc..		
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	adaye tita	adaye tita	adaye tita	
2. FRUITS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)	672 hectars			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)	150000 quintals			
Farmers concerned		18230		Farmers and Household concerned
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
banana	420kg			
birtukan	240kg			
papaya	1750kg			
avocado	1560kg			
mango	3900kg			
mendrin	0			
appile	500kg			
zayton	5040kg			
gista	0			
tomato	2056kg			
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	mentioned above	mentioned above	mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				

Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	banana,orrange,papaya,mango, apple, avocado,Gizta etc	
CEREALS				
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)		1745 hectars		
Extension under cultivation				Teff, gebis sinde, etc
Teff	18000			
Barley				
Wheat	20685			
Maize	50423			
Sorghum	4873			
Chek pea	5819			
horse bean	3900			
field pea	4000			
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Teff		21460		
Gebis		4768		
Sinde		20550		
Bokolo		44764		
Machila		3102		
Bakela		31791		
Ater		4125		
Boloqe		55608		
Shinbura		1500		
Farmers and Household concerned		18230		
Household concerned				
Most frequent vegetables (and respective sale volumes) :				
Teff	1380	1250	1380	
Wheat	850	850	950	
Barley	820	850	950	
Maize	650	650	580	
Sorghum	580	820	600	
Pea	920	850	100	

Bean	940	900	930	
Haricot bean	810	800	800	
Available irrigation systems (% of concerned farmers with irrigation systems available):	`mentioned above	`mentioned above	`mentioned above	
Set-aside schemes and rotating systems yes/not				
Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	teff,wheat,barley, rice, maize,bea, pea,chick pea,lentile etc	
HONEY AND BEEKEEPING				
Extension				
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Farmers and Household concerned		18230		
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT				
OTHER CROPS				
Other main crops		Oil crops (abeshi, lewus, telba and other)etc.		
Extension under cultivation (square kilometers)				
Crop production		202.4 hectares		
Productivity level (production/extension ratio)				
Oil crop		0		
Selit		1776		
Nug		0		
Gomen zeri		0		
Sufi		0		
Berber		685,45		
Mashila		3102		
sourgum		4500		
wheat		8173		
Haricot bean		66531		

Root crops		1051642		
Enset		30750		
barely		4685		
sunflower		0		
field pea		3624		
chek pees		2200		
lentles		0		
cotton		0		
spices		585		
Coffee		5565,02		
Dubulbul dinich		173713		
boyna		4000		
Sukar dinich		259316		
Gudare		256607,5		
Kasaba		530088		
horse bean		3623		
Cotton		12892		
Farmers and Household concerned		18230		
LIVESTOCK				
Range and quantity of livestock raised				
cattle	96589	106248	116873	83.741
Sheep	12983	14281	15709	11.964
Goat	13557	14913	16404	45.029
Poultry	54426	59869	65855	
Horse	999	1099	1209	619
Donkey	4000	4400	4840	5.264
muel	1120	1232	1355	309
Hen		83970		
Watering devices				
Adoption of Good Practices	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	donkey, hen, goat,hourse, mule,sheep, cattle,	
Appointed household member				
Quantity sold, price received and Income				
Ox	3800	5000	6000	
Cow	3000	5000	6000	
Goat	650	700	1000	
Sheep	700	750	1000	

Poultry	70	90	130	
Donkey	2000	2500	3000	
hourse	5000	6000	7000	
PROCESSING UNITS				
PRODUCERS GROUPS AND COOPERATIVES				
cooperative organization				
number of cooperative		128		
number of member		9.219		
capital in *birr*		4.951.990		
cooperative union				
number of union		0		
number of member		0		
Union of capital in *birr*		0		
name of cooperative	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	Farmers multi-purpose Coop	
name of cooperative	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	Saving and Loan basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	Consumers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	Forestry Development and Conservation Coop	
name of cooperative	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	Irrigation beneficiary Coop	
name of cooperative	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	Honey producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	House Dwellers Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	Youth package Coop	
name of cooperative	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	Fruits and Vegetables basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	Leather and Hides	
name of cooperative	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	Seed Multiplication Basic	
name of cooperative	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	Handcrafts Basic Coop	

name of cooperative	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	Job Opportunity facilitation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	Milk and Milk products basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	Animals breeding and fattening basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	Fishery Service Coop	
name of cooperative	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	Seedlings Suppliers basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	Ginger Producers' Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	Loaders and un-loaders' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	Solar Electric Installation Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	Pottery producers'' basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	Minerals Producing Basic Coop	
name of cooperative	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	Energy Saviours' Basic Coop	
Notes:				

OFFA DISTRICT VILLAGES DATA
26/10/2017 (Year of detection 2015 unless otherwise indicated)

	Total Population:	Male	Female	% Male of Population	% Female of Population	Yearly number of residents emigrated to other regions or abroad:	Yearly residents emigrated to other regions or abroad in % of population
District summery	130677 (2016)	64111 (2016)	66565 (2016)			64 (male 19, female 45)	0,05%
VILLAGES OF OFFA DISTRICT INVOLVED IN EMPLOY PROJECT:							
ADAYE DAKAYA	5425	2673	2752	49,3	50,7	3	0,06
BUSHA	9101	4415	4686	48,5	51,5	3	0,03
GALAKO	6577	3150	3427	47,9	52,1	5	0,08
GALDA	5440	2736	2704	50,3	49,7	2	0,04
GARBE	5272	2598	2675	49,3	50,7	7	0,13
KODO	3456	1631	1826	47,2	52,8	5	0,14
MANCHA GUGARA	2183	1132	1050	51,8	48,2	2	0,09
OFA HERAMO	8852	4380	4471	49,5	50,5	3	0,03
OKOTOSERE	6604	3320	3284	50,3	49,7	6	0,09
OMEBOLOSA	4661	2204	2457	47,3	52,7	3	0,06
QANKO BOSHASHU	5788	2808	2979	48,5	51,5	6	0,10
SADOYE	8905	4319	4586	48,5	51,5	2	0,02
SERE ESHO	5358	2639	2718	49,3	50,7	3	0,06
GARBE	5271	2597	2674	49,3	50,7	3	0,06
TIDA	5422	2671	2751	49,3	50,7	3	0,06
WACHIGA ESHO	8497	4133	4364	46,6	51,4	6	0,07
WARZA	6730	3274	3456	46,6	51,4	2	0,03
WESHE ALDADA	4587	2158	2430	47	53	0	0,00
WOSHI WOCHA DAKAYA	5469	2695	2774	49,3	50,7		
YAKEMA	6175	2977	3198	48,2	51,8		
ZAMO	8278	4135	4143	49,9	50,1		

ANNEX II

Interviews Recorded (video index)

II.1. Second Level Technical and Agricultural Training

May 25th 2017

Bele, Kindo Koisha District

1. Interview to Frehun, expert of the Agricultural Office of the zonal Administration and trainer of the 2nd-level course;
2. Interview to Tesfay, trainee, district development agent and intended to become a trainer in village courses;

Halale, Kindo Didaye District

3. Interview with Habtarhu Mando, responsible for the Agricultural Office of the Kindo Didaye District Administration, trainer for 2nd-level courses;
4. Interview to Tamirat Hizkel and Tihitina Salebo, trainees, rural development agents for villages and intended to promote training for farmers in relevant villages;

Gesuba, Offa District

5. Interview with Mathewos Gunta, trainee, village expert;

May 26th 2017

Bombe, Boloso Bombe District

6. Interview to Yerusalem Wordimu, trainee, rural development village agent intended to promote training for farmers in the relevant village;
7. Interview with Gobezu Goa, expert for horticulture for the Agricultural Office of the Boloso Bombe District Administration, trainer of 2nd-level courses;

7A Footage of Theoretical Training;

Bitna, Distretto di Duguna Fango

8. Interview to Alemajo Wadda, expert for the agricultural sector of the Duguna Fango District Administration, trainer of 2nd-level courses;
9. Interview to Znash Haile, trainee, rural development agent intended to promote training in the relevant village;

10. Footage of practical demonstrations in the farm destined to trainings by the Duguna Fango District Administration.

II.2. Summer School Rome (Italy)

October 27th 2017
Rome

11. Interview to Mr. Kifle Tawle Hardido, Head Agriculture and Natural Resources Department of the Wolaiyta Zone Administration;
12. Interview to Mr. Ashenafi Mathewos Zema, Director of WODA Program Operation Directorate;
13. Interview to Mr. Daniel Balta Wodeso, Director of WODA Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate;
14. Interview to Mr. Liulsegede Kebede Manaye, Head of the Cooperative Office in the Wolaiyta Zone Administration;
15. Interview to Mr. Abrham Ambole Odro, WODA Agricultural expert and project coordinator;
16. Interview to Mr. Tesfaye Feleke Kassaye, Director of WODA Business Development Directorate;
17. Interview to Mr. Alemayehu Katta Babiso, WODA team leader for the economic development.

II.3. Third Level Technical and Agricultural Training

March 20th 2018
Mancha Village, Offa District

18. Interview to Mr. Tamirat Tanga, farmer;
19. Interview to Mr. Menghistu Gidebo, farmer;
20. Interview to Mrs. Lagushe Wala, farmer;
21. Interview to Mr. Angino Acma, farmer;

Sere Finchawa Village, Kindo Koisha District

22. Interview to Mr. Germamaw Geletu, farmer;

March 21st 2018
Galda Village, Offa District

23. Interview to Mr. Dawit Nune, farmer;

March 22nd 2018
Bilate Village, Duguna Fango District

24. Interview to Mr. Balka Belachen, farmer;
25. Interview to Mr. Abrahm Balaka, farmer;

Fango Bijo Village, Duguna Fango District

26. Interview to Mrs. Misrach Halacho, farmer;

March 23rd 2018
Ajora Village, Boloso Bombe District

27. Interview to Mr. Bezene Bazore, farmer.

II.4. Final Monitoring Visit: Third Level Technical and Agricultural Training

February 19th 2019
Sere Esho Village, Offa District

28. Interview to Mr. Demise Dea, beekeeper;
29. Interview to Mrs. Litisha Liqa, dedicated to sericulture;
30. Interview to Mrs. Alemitu Mutie, farmer;

February 20th 2019
Bilate Eta Village Village, Duguna Fango District

31. Interview to Mr. Wonoimu Waza, farmer;

February 21st 2019
Gocho Village, Kindo Didaye District

32. Interview to Mr. Abera Balcha, farmer;

Dada Kare Village, Kindo Koysha District

33. Interview to Mr. Simon Gonta, farmer;

February 22nd 2019
Fara Wocha Village, Boloso Bombe District

34. Interview to Mrs. Hana Samuel, farmer;

Adila Village, Boloso Bombe District

35. Interview to Mr. Abraham Ayza and Mr. Legese Feleke, farmers;

II.5. Final Monitoring Visit: Local Authorities, Cooperative Management and Micro-Finance Training

February 19th 2019
Woshi Wocha Village, Offa District

36. Interview to Mr. Medihin Gecheve, property administrator of the Village multi-purpose cooperative;

February 20th 2019
Bilate Eta Village, Duguna Fango District

37. Mr. Asrat, Head of Development Office of Bilate Eta Village, reporting to Regional and Zonal Administrations Review Team;

Fango Boloso Village, Duguna Fango District

38. Interview to Mrs. Hewot Zewdineh and Mr. Yonas Dana, respectively account expert and Chairperson of the multi-purpose cooperative of Fango Boloso Village;

February 21st 2019

Gocho Village, Kindo Didaye District

39. Interview to Mr. Ayele Anjulo, member of the Board and former chairperson of the multi-purpose cooperative of Gocho Village;

Oydu Chama Village, Kindo Koysha District

40. Interview to Mr. Gebre Medihn Adeto, Mr. Tadesse Tamache and Mr. Dapaso Dama, members of the Board of the multi purpose cooperative of the Oydu Chama Village;
41. Interview to Mr. Ergene Loma, Manager of the Village of Oydu Chama

February 22nd 2019

Fara Wocha Village, Boloso Bombe District

42. Interview to Mr. Tajura Balgo and Mr. Wolde Mena, respectively Head of Village and manager of the Village of Fara Wocha;
43. Interview to Mr. Alemayehu Balgo, accountant of Faro Wocha Village ginger production cooperative

Bombe Town, Boloso Bombe District

44. Interview to Mr. Ashebir Abraham, the Coordinator of Cooperative Organization and Promotion Office of Boloso Bombe District Administration;
45. Interview to Ms. Aregash Dima, expert of the Cooperative Office of Boloso Bombe District Administration.

ANNEX III

Communication by CCCA

Meetings and Press articles and radio and broadcasting services on the Employ Project appeared in the Italian press

- February / March 2017: Definition of the official logo of the EMPLOY Project, the information brochure and the EMPLOY advertising sketch in cooperation with all the Employ Project Partners
- 8 February 2017: meeting of CCCA and WODA representatives with the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome to illustrate the objectives and program of the project
- 2 March 2017: meeting of representatives of CCCA, CEFA and WODA with the Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa to illustrate the objectives and program of the project
- 3 March 2017: meeting of representatives of CCCA and CEFA with the head of the Wolayita Area Administration and other local authorities to illustrate the objectives and program of the project
- May 5, 2017: Interview with RAI Italia Community aired May 24 and also put on youtube on May 25th.
- 5 May 2017: Article VITA.
- 11 May 2017: Interview with the Director of the Radical Agency and on youtube
- Video on the home page of www.agenziaradicale.com
- 22 May 2017: CCCA and WODA representatives meeting with Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa to illustrate project developments
- 24 May 2017: Il Velino telephone interview with article on www.ilvelino.it
- 27 May 2017: live interview with Radio RnS Lazio "Preferisco il Paradiso"
- May 30th 2017: TG2 Interview - "All the beauty there is" column aired May 31st
- May 30, 2017: Radio Godot live interview
- 12 June 2017: Radio Popolare Milan interview
- 17 June 2017: Organizational meeting with the press agency
- 13 July 2017: Interview with Vatican Radio, broadcast on 17 July 2017
- 13 July 2017: Presentation of the Employ Project in the Seminar "Rome, City of Peace with the Voluntary and Business Cooperation" at the European Commission Representation Office in Italy.
- 13 July 2017: Articles related to the Seminar "Rivista San Francesco" - "Corriere della Sera" - "New Town"
- 15 July 2017: Radio Roma Capitale Interview
- 17 July 2017: Vatican Radio Interview

- 19 July 2017: Organizational meeting with the press agency
- 4 October 2017: Press Conference in Ethiopia
- 5 November 2017: Article on "Il Messaggero"
- December 27, 2017: Tele Pace interview
- 11 January 2018: Plenary meeting for the Employ project
- 24 January 2018: Article "La Repubblica", Rome edition page
- 25 January 2018: Press Conference "Report on the Employ Project in Ethiopia, Italy's international cooperation project" - Ecumenical Library, Rome.
- 25 January 2018: Article "SIR"
- 25 January 2018: Interview "Radio Roma Capitale"
- 25 January 2018: "Radio Vaticana" interview
- 26 January 2018: Article "Il Velino"
- 27 January 2018: Article "Future"
- 12 June 2018: meeting with the Project Partners
- 15 July 2018: Interview with Radio Roma Capitale
- 17 September 2018: ANSA article
- 17 September 2018: Article 9 COLUMNS
- 18 September 2018: Article PAESEITALIAPRESS.IT
- 18 September 2018: Article GEOPOLITIC NEWS
- 19 September 2018: Article AVVENIRE.IT
- 19 September 2018: Interview with VATICAN RADIO
- 19 September 2018: Interview with TELEPACE
- 19 September 2018: Interview with SIR - RELIGIOUS INFORMATION SERVICE
- 22 September 2018: Telephone interview with RADIO CAPITAL
- 24 September 2018: Article INFOAFRICA
- September 24, 2018: Article CORRIEREDELLASERA.IT
- 24 September 2018: Interview with RAI NEWS 24
- 27 September 2018: Conference "We create work in Africa" at the Basilica of St. Mark in Rome
- 26 October 2018: Organizational meeting with the Italian Government Agency for Microcredit (ENM)
- October 30, 2018: Photo reportage on LA REPUBBLICA.IT
- November 5, 2018: VATICAN RADIO telephone interview
- 6 November 2018: RADIO RADICAL INTERVIEW
- 10 November 2018: Article GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO
- 2 December 2018: Interview on CIOCIARIA OGGI

- 8 December 2018: Video interview with AGENZIA RADICALE
- 18 December 2018: Informal hearing at the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission with video presentation of the Employment Project
- 14 January 2019: Interview with RADIO ROMA CAPITAL
- 22 February / 8 March 2019: Article on www.roma.repubblica.it
- 26 February 2019: Concluding Conference "The Employee Project - the future in its own land. Example realized in Africa "at the Headquarters of the European Commission Representation in Italy.
- February 28, 2019: Info Africa
- 27 February 2019: SIR - Religious Information Service
- 21 February 2019: Financial Time
- 25 February 2019: Press Release on the Focsiv website
- 6 March 2019: Article Avvenire
- video production and distribution at the beginning and end of the project
- photo production and distribution
- publication of an informative report on the socio-economic impact of the Employment Project;