Federal Republic of Ethiopia
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
and Natural Resource

Federal Republic of Ethiopia

The Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through Farmer Field School (FFS) in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region

Project Completion Report

April 2018

Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

IC Net Limited

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
AESA	Agro-Ecosystem Analysis
AGP	Agriculture Growth Program
ANRDO	Agriculture and Natural Resource Rural Development Office
ARC	Agriculture Research Centre
ARDO	Agriculture and Rural Development Office
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
ATVET	Agriculture Technical Vocational and Educational Training
CIP	International Potato Center
C/P	Counterpart
DA	Development Agent
EEFRI	Ethiopia Environment and Forest Research Institute
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FREG	Farmer Research & Extension Group
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTP	Growth Transformation Plan
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
LC	Liben-Chukala
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economy of Ethiopia
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OBA	Oromia Regional Bureau of Agriculture
OBANR	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wild Animal Enterprise

Abbreviation	Name
OJT	On the Job Training
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PFS	Pastoralist Field School
PO	Plan of Operation
PR	Public Relations
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
QSPP	Quality Seed Promotion Project
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
R/D	Record of Discussion
SHEP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SPFS	Silvo-Pastoralist Field School
ToF	Training of Facilitator
ToMT	Training of Master Trainer
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

1. Overview of the Project

1.1 Background

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is a country where the agricultural sector accounts for approximately 40% of GDP; more than 80% of the population (84,700,000 as of 2011) are farmers. Furthermore, in semi-arid areas, which constitute nearly 20% of the country, inappropriate agricultural methods have led to major soil erosion. To address this situation, many international organisations are providing agricultural and rural development support to minimise soil erosion and improve agricultural productivity.

The Oromia Region has the largest population (29,500,000) and area (353,000 km²) in Ethiopia; the Rift Valley, which stretches from the Oromia Region to southern Ethiopia, is typical of Ethiopia's semi-arid lands. Large amounts of soil are being washed away on scattered communal lands as they are being denuded by the felling of trees. Meanwhile, on farmlands, although cereals such as teff (a gramineous crop) and wheat are mainly cultivated, productivity is low because proper cultivation techniques have not been disseminated. Therefore, the region needs to implement sustainable natural resource management that achieves both soil conservation and improvements in agricultural productivity.

Against this background, in August 2010, the Ethiopian government enquired as to whether it would be possible for the Japanese government to implement a technical cooperation project for natural resource management and livelihood improvement through the Farmer Field School (FFS) method for disseminating techniques in the semi-arid Oromia Region. Japan agreed to Ethiopia's request; subsequently, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a survey in the Liben-Chukala District in the East Sho'a Zone, based on which a survey team was dispatched to conduct detailed planning in November 2012. It was decided that a technical cooperation project entitled the 'Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the FFS in the Oromia Rift Valley Region' (hereafter the 'Project') be carried out.

In addition, since the first year in its second phase, the Project has been advocating the institutionalisation of natural resource extension through FFS in the Oromia Regional Bureau of Agriculture (OBA). As a result, the OBA has indicated its intention to introduce the FFS practices and disseminate them in the entire region. In March 2016, upon such expression of interest in the FFS practices from high OBA officials, the OBA and the JICA guidance mission team agreed on the extension of the Project period and the expansion of the Project target zones to implement a series of pre-scale up activities for developing the regional FFS programme.

1.2 Outline of the Project

Project Objectives and Activities

The objective of the Project is to promote the techniques on agroforestry and soil conservation which contribute to natural resource management and improvement of livelihood for farmland as well as communal land through the FFS. The Project aims to strengthen the district strategy of natural resource management in the target areas.

By sharing its outcomes with regional officials and other programs on agroforestry and soil conservation, the Project helps strengthen the capacity of the district officials on sustainable natural resource management. Finally, the Project facilitates the strengthening of the policy on sustainable natural resource management in the semi-arid areas of the Oromia Region.

Overall Goal

A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of Oromia Region is strengthened.

Project Purpose

Capacity of the relevant stakeholders of Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama district of East Sho'a Zone in the semi-arid area of Oromia Region to promote sustainable natural resource management including agroforestry and soil conservation measures through FFS is strengthened, and their experiences are shared with other areas of Oromia Region.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1. 6 FFS master trainer candidates, and 10 back-stoppers, 50 facilitators and 100 farmer facilitators are qualified.
2. Implementation plan on natural resource management of the target districts is revised along with the relevant guideline of the target districts.

Outputs and Activities of the Project

1. By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS

Activities

1.1. Identify target sub-villages
1.2. Conduct baseline survey
1.3. Conduct facilitator trainings including supplementary technical trainings
1.4. Promote agroforestry in farmland through FFS
1.4.1. Formulate farmers' groups for FFS
1.4.2. Select learning enterprises
1.4.3. Implement FFS sessions
1.4.4. Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation
1.5. Prepare/ revise training materials
1.6. Conduct farmer facilitator trainings
1.7. Conduct backstopper trainings
1.8. Conduct master trainer trainings
1.9. Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s)
1.10. Conduct impact assessment

2. By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of

FFS.

Activities

2.1. Conduct a survey for identifying/formulating potential target groups and for specifying demonstration practices for soil conservation

2.2. Conduct baseline survey

2.3. (Conduct facilitator trainings including supplementary technical trainings)

2.4. Promote soil conservation measures through FFS and other demonstration practices in the target communal lands

2.4.1. Identify FFS members

2.4.2. Select learning enterprises

2.4.3. Implement FFS sessions and demonstration practices

2.4.4. Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation

2.5. (Prepare/ revise training materials)

2.6. (Conduct farmer facilitator trainings)

2.7. (Conduct backstopper trainings)

2.8. (Conduct master trainer trainings)

2.9. (Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s))

2.10. (Conduct impact assessment)

*Note: 2.3. and from 2.5. through 2.10. are jointly conducted with the relevant activities for Output 1.

3. Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.

Activities

3.1. Conduct regular joint monitoring

3.2. Conduct workshop(s) to discuss policy options on sustainable natural resource management

3.3. Propose recommendations for sustainable natural resource management to the target districts

4. The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).

Activities

4.1. Prepare promotion media (incl. training materials)

4.2. Conduct cross visits with other related programmes

4.3. Conduct joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc.

4.4. Prepare project report(s) (incl. outcomes and lessons learnt)

5. Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Sho'a Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Sho'a Zone of Oromia Region.

Activities

5.1. Prepare and implement agroforestry through FFS outside of East Sho'a Zone

5.1.1. Develop pre-scale up plan

5.1.2. Select zones and districts for pre-scale up

5.1.3. Conduct facilitator trainings

5.1.4. Promote agroforestry through FFS in the target pre-scale up districts

5.2. Develop a report of pre-scale up and recommendations for scale up

1.3 Project Framework

Project Implementation Structure

The OBANR is responsible for the Project. Natural Resource Sector of OBANR is in charge of implementing the Project. A Project Director, a Project Manager, Zonal and District Coordinators, technical staff, and administrative personnel are assigned to implement the Project. In addition, Japanese experts are dispatched[1].

For effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation through the Project, the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) was established, and had met at least once a year and whenever needed[2].

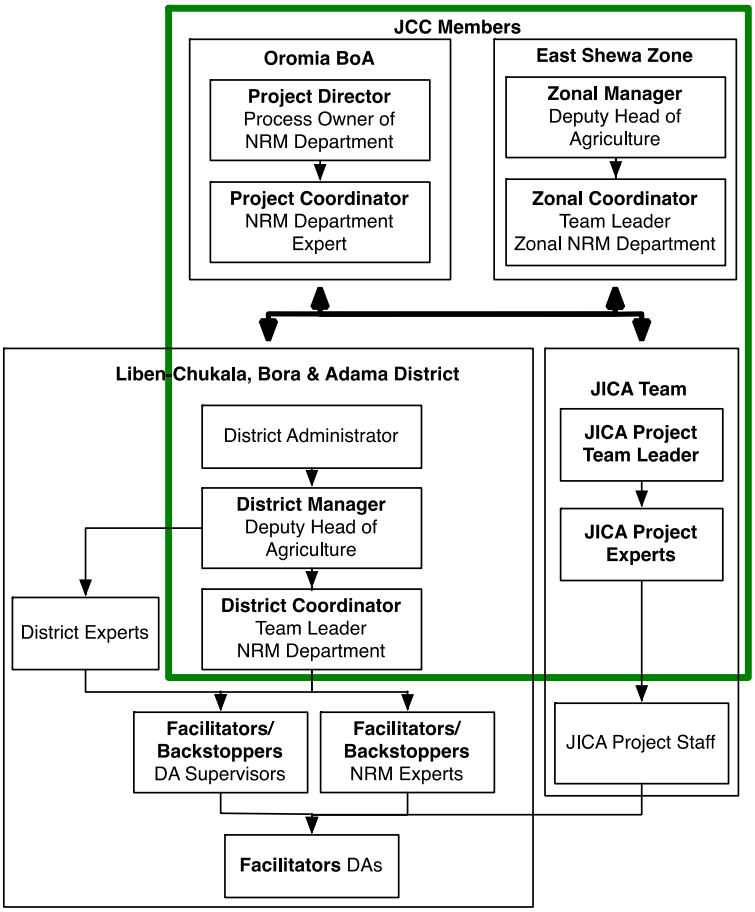


Figure 1: Implementation Structure

[1] The R/D shows the composition of the Project personnel

[2] The R/D shows the functions and composition of the JCC

Target Areas

The Project has been implemented in the East Sho'a Zone: Liben-Chukala, Bora, and Adama Districts, West Arsi and West Harerge Zones in Oromia Region. As the target areas for pre-scale up activities, two zones other than East Sho'a have been added.

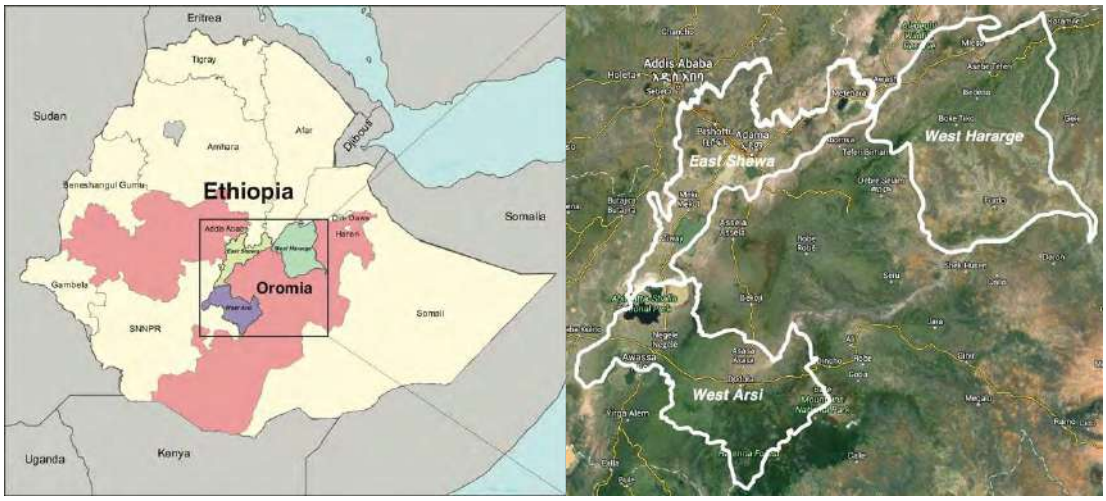


Figure 2: Map of the Target Area

Target Groups of the Project

The target groups for the Project intervention are Staff of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture at regional, zonal, and district levels; local people in the target area.

Period of the Project

The Project started in September 2011 and ended in March 2016. The duration of the Project consists of the following two phases.

Phase 1	June 2013 - February 2015
Phase 2	March 2015 - March 2018

2. Project Activities

2.1 Project Operation

(1) Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) meeting

The JCC had been held ten times. Table 1 shows the dates, participants, and subjects of the JCC.

Table 1: List of JCC Meetings

Date	Participants	Subject
Kick-Off Meeting: 8 July 2013	Representative of Biodiversity, OBA Head of Biodiversity, OBA NRM Expert, OBA SWC Expert, OBA Expert on Asia Desk, Oromia Bureau of Finance & Economic Development Team Leader, East Sho'a Zone District Administrator, Bora District Head Agriculture Development Office, Bora District NRM Expert, Bora District NRM Team leader, Bora District Head of Agriculture Office, Liben-Chukala District NRM Expert, Liben-Chukala District Team leader, Liben-Chukala District JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Selection of JCC members ・ Presentation of the Project and progress during the verification phase by C/P ・ Presentation of the work plan for the 1st period
1st JCC: 11 Dec. 2013	Water Shed Case Team Coordinator, MOA Planning Process owner, MOFED Head of Biodiversity, OBA NRM Expert, OBA Deputy Head, East Sho'a Zone ARDO Deputy Head, Bora District ARDO DA Supervisor/FFS Facilitator, Bora District ARDO NRM Team leader, Bora District ARDO NRM Expert, Liben-Chukala District ARDO Team leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the work plan for the 1st period ・ Proposal and agreement for PDM Ver. 1
2nd JCC: 23 May 2014	Process owner, OBA Water Shed Planning Expert, OBA Director, MoFED Head of Biodiversity, OBA NRM Expert, OBA Deputy Administrator, East Sho'a Zone NRM Expert, East Sho'a Zone ARDO Administrator, Adama District Head, Adama District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Adama District ARDO Administrator, Bora District NRM Expert, Bora District ARDO DA Supervisor, Bora District ARDO NRM Expert, Liben-Chukala District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the last JCC Meeting Minutes ・ Project Progress Report, General Question &Answer, Comments ・ Work Plan of the 1st year phase 2 ・ Review, discussion, and approval on indicators of the PDM
3rd JCC: 17 Jan. 2015	Process owner, OBA Senior Expert, OBA Watershed Case Team, MoA Senior Engineer, MoA Agronomist, MoA Senior Expert, MoFED Deputy Head, East Sho'a Zone ARDO NRM Expert, East Sho'a Zone ARDO Administration Delegate, Adama District Deputy Head, Adama District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Adama District ARDO Deputy Head, Bora District ARDO	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project Progress Report, Q&A, and suggestions ・ Discussion on PDM and Monitoring Sheet ・ Presentation and approval of the Work Plan of Phase 2

Date	Participants	Subject
	Expert, Bora District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Bora District ARDO Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO Extension Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	
4th JCC: 2 April 2015	Process owner, OBA Senior Expert, OBA Watershed Case Team, MoA Senior Expert, MoFED Planning Expert, MoFED Head, Bora District ARDO Expert, Bora District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Bora District ARDO Deputy Head, Bora District ARDO NRM Expert, Bora District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Bora District ARDO Representative of Administrator, Liben-Chukala District ARDO Deputy Head, Liben-Chukala District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project Progress Report by each district, Q&A, and suggestions ・ Presentation on Kenya visit ・ Discussion and approval on the changes of the PDM indicators ・ Presentation and approval of Work Plan of Phase 2
5th JCC: 18 Dec. 2015	Cooperation Expert, MoFED Case Team Coordinator, MoA Expert, MoFED Expert, OBA NRM Team Leader, East Sho'a Agriculture Office Administrator, Adama District Deputy Head, Adama District Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader, Adama District Agriculture Office Deputy Head, Bora District t Agriculture Office Expert, Bora District Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader, Bora District Agriculture Office Expert, Liben-Chukala District Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District Agriculture Office JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project Progress Report ・ Plan for 4th Round FFS ・ Report of JICA Guidance Mission and general progress in scaling up of FFS to other areas of Oromia
6th JCC: 25 April 2016	Process owner, OBA NRM Senior Expert, OBA NRM Team Leader, FAO Ethiopia Team Leader, MoFEC NRM Team Leader, Adama District NRM Team Leader, East Sho'a ARDO Head of Administration, Adama Administration Expert, MoFEC Expert, MoANR Deputy Head, Bora District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Bora District ARDO Deputy Head, Liben-Chukala District ARDO NRM Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO Deputy Head, Adama District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project Progress report and Q&A session ・ Sharing of Project Monitoring Sheet Version 2 ・ General progress in pre-scaling up of FFS to other areas of Oromia ・ Discussion on project design matrix (PDM) version 4 ・ Presentation and approval of work plan of term 2 of the phase 2

Date	Participants	Subject
	Japanese Experts	
7th JCC: 20 Dec. 2016	Process owner, OBA NRM Senior Expert, OBA NRM Team Leader, FAO Ethiopia Team Leader, MoFEC Expert, MoFEC Expert, MoANR Extension Team Leader, East Sho'a ARDO Zonal Deputy Head, West Harerge District Deputy Head, Arsi Negele District NRM Team Leader, Liben-Chukala District ARDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project progress report and Q&A session ・ General progress of the technical committee meeting ・ Presentation and approval of the work plan of term 3 of the phase 2 ・ Sharing of the project Monitoring sheet
8th JCC: 12 June 2017	Deputy Head OBANR Expert, OBANR Team Leader, MoFEC NRM Senior Expert, EFCCAO Deputy Head, West Harerge District ANRDO Agri Head, West Harerge District ANRDO Zonal Coordinator, West Harerge District ANRDO Vice Head, Bora District ANRDO Deputy Rep, Liben-Chukala District ANRDO Deputy Head, East Sho'a ANRDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Project progress report and Q&A session ・ Sharing project achievement ・ Debriefing of Rwanda visit ・ FFS-based extension expansion plan in Oromia ・ Project's way forward and information on terminal evaluation
9th JCC: 26 Aug. 2017	Deputy Head OBANR Extension Expert, OBANR Expert, OBANR Team Leader, MoFEC NRM Senior Expert, EFCCAO AWC Expert, MoANR NR Team leader, West Arsi District ANRDO Deputy Head, Gedab Asasa District ANRDO Deputy Rep, Arsi Negele District ANRDO Deputy Rep, Bora District ANRDO Deputy Rep, Liben-Chukala District ANRDO Deputy Rep, Adama District ANRDO JICA Terminal Evaluation Team JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Presentation of the result of terminal evaluation ・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC meeting ・ Sharing of the Project monitoring sheet Ver. 4 ・ Upcoming activities
10th JCC: 10 March 2018	Deputy Head OBANR Team Leader, MoFEC NRM Senior Expert, EFCCAO Deputy Head, East Sho'a Zone ANRDO NR Team leader, West Harerge District ANRDO NR Team leader, West Arsi District ANRDO Deputy Head, Bora District ANRDO Expert, Liben-Chukala District ANRDO Deputy Head Representative, Adama District ANRDO Deputy Head, Gedeb Asasa District ANRDO Deputy Head, Arsi Negele District ANRDO Deputy Head, Doba District ANRDO Deputy Head, Tulo District ANRDO JICA Ethiopia Office Japanese Experts	・ Approval of the minutes of the last JCC Meeting ・ Reporting the Project's progress ・ Presentation of the project termination report (including project monitoring sheet) ・ Way forward and discussion on the Overall Goal

(2) Quarterly consultative meetings

The Project has organized quarterly consultative meetings to assess progress, share the plan, and resolve problems that concern Project activities at the regional, zone, and district Project implementer level.

The Project organized consultative meetings twice per quarter in Phase 1 and four times per quarter in Phase 2.

Table 2: List of Quarterly Consultative Meetings

	Date	Remarks
Phase 1 1st meeting	Aug. 2014	・ It was combined with a site visit in the plan; however, the site visit was cancelled owing to bad weather, and only the meeting was carried out. ・ Progress and challenges were presented from three districts. ・ The C/P also requested a few proposals on the Project side. With regard to their proposals, action was immediately taken on their request for provision of a list of Japanese experts, provision of the dispatch schedule, and sharing the progress report with zone and district counterparts
Phase 1 2nd meeting	Nov. 2014	・ In this meeting, pressing issues were identified based on the JICA monitoring sheet, and it was confirmed that the guidance mission was received. ・ The Project coordinator from the Oromia Region attended to share detailed progress and to discuss issues to be handled by the Oromia Region. ・ Overall, it was a constructive meeting because a few responsibilities were allocated by zone and region. The daily direct channel of communication from the districts to the region is very limited.
Phase 2 1st meeting	April 2015	・ The resumption of mobile monitoring, which had previously been stopped, was discussed and confirmed. ・ Monthly management meetings, as well as the objectives and participants of such meetings, were discussed and approved. ・ Motorbike license plates were finally issued by the Oromia Bureau, and participants agreed on payment procedures for fuel costs. ・ Action Plans in each district were confirmed.
Phase 2 2nd meeting	July 2015	・ Each natural resource management team leader from the target districts presented a quarterly plan for district FFS activities. ・ The main objectives in this meeting were to report on joint monitoring and discuss the draft of the monitoring sheet.
Phase 2 3rd meeting	Oct. 2015	・ Progress on FFS activities and preparation for second round graduation were reported from each district. ・ Also, each district shared their experience on how to maintain and improve the quality of the FFS activities. ・ Project presented the progress of facilitator evaluation
Phase 2 4th meeting	Feb. 2016	・ The result of joint monitoring, issue and challenges based on PDM, and policy and way forward were shared and discussed.

(3) Joint monitoring with Ethiopian counterparts

The Project conducted three joint monitoring sessions with Ethiopian government officers at the federal, region, zone, and district levels as well as with the JICA Ethiopia Office. The first one was conducted for five days in June–July 2015. The second one was conducted for three days in the middle of February 2016. The third one was conducted for six days in August-September 2016. The objectives of the monitoring were to 1) assess the current progress of Project activities and report results of the assessment using a monitoring sheet designed at the JICA headquarters and 2) collect best practises in regard to Project activities on the ground in order to incorporate such practises into future project plans.

The initial idea for joint monitoring came from the C/Ps. This autonomous proposal from the C/Ps demonstrates the significant extent to which their attitudes changed concerning the management of the Project. Previously, the

Japanese experts on this Project often compiled and reported information on overall Project progress, although progress reports on the activities of individual districts are normally prepared and presented by the C/Ps.

Monitoring targeted various stakeholders of FFS activities, including FFS members, FFS graduates, APG-FFS members, FTC-FFS members, forest cooperative FFS members, DA facilitators, farmer facilitators, and district management officers as well as non-FFS farmers; monitoring was conducted in order to collect necessary information to meet the above-mentioned objectives of the monitoring. After interviewing personnel targeted in the three districts, the monitoring team held a wrap-up meeting and updated the monitoring sheet to summarise progress on the Project.

This type of joint monitoring consumed time and required many logistics for preparation and implementation. In addition, as the activities expanded into wider areas, more time was needed for travel and to conduct the survey. However, as mentioned above, the C/Ps at the Oromia level and the Project could easily share progress and high-priority issues on the ground. It also helped to increase the C/P's ownership of the Project. In addition, through repeated discussions, all the C/Ps involved perfectly understood the content of the PDM without explanation.

Since 2017, the Project and the C/Ps have introduced alternative data collection thorough zonal and district FFS coordinators in order to align with the monitoring system of OBANR.

2.2 Output 1: By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS

(1) Numbers of FFS groups and participants

In total, 71 FFS groups, 872 farmers have graduated from first to fourth FFS rounds in three districts: Liben-Chukala, Bora, and Adama. The table below shows the details in each round.

Table 3: Numbers of FFS Groups and Participants

FFS Round No. of FFS Male/Female	1st Round June 2013–Dec. 2014	2nd Round May 2014–Dec. 2015	3rd Round Dec. 2014–July 2016	4th Round Dec. 2015–Dec. 2016	Total
No. of FFS	11	29	11	20	71
Male	67	239	95	176	577
Female	77	135	65	18	295
Total	144	374	160	194	872
Graduation rate	40.91%	49.25%	51.70%	75.59%	Ave 50.12%

The average graduate rate from first to fourth round records is 50.0%, with 40.91%, 49.25%, 51.70%, and 75.59% for each round, respectively. It is evident that the graduate rate improved gradually, and there was a significant improvement increment in the fourth round.

(2) Capacity development of human resources

(2)-1 Induction Seminar

The induction seminars were a kind of FFS induction training targeting diverse officers at the zone and district level. Creating a conducive environment for achieving the Project objectives was critical to making the FFS a standard district extension system. The FFS extension system should have been recognized by different stakeholders in each zone and district. However, when FFS was introduced in a new zone or district at the beginning of the Project, it was known to only a few key officers. In new areas, FFS was still neither recognized nor supported by many district officers, and some even talked negatively about FFS activities. This neglect and negative attitude by other departments affected the progress of the Project by discouraging grassroots officers and FFS facilitators. Hence, the Project realized that it must increasingly involve different stakeholders and administrators from other departments and provide sound information on FFS activities. For this purpose, induction training for the FFS were conducted many times, especially before introducing new zones and districts, targeting officers from different departments (e.g., extension, animal health, and input and supply). The main content of the training was a briefing on monitoring and methodology of the FFS.

(2)-2 Training of Facilitators (ToF)

Facilitators of FFS have the responsibility to run weekly FFS sessions and support the education of members. The Development Agents (DAs), who are in charge of extension services, were selected as FFS facilitators. The selection criteria for prospective facilitators with the respective districts were set in advance. The candidates for DA facilitator were selected from those who were motivated and capable of conducting FFS sessions. In addition, among graduated FFS members, excellent ones were trained and used as 'Farmer Facilitators'. Farmer Facilitators, like DAs, had provided FFS services to farmers in neighbouring villages from the subsequent season, and increased beneficiaries of FFS.

The table below shows the ToF held in the East Sho'a zone during the Project Period.

Table 4: Training of Facilitators (ToF)

	Duration	No. of trainees	Target trainee	Trainer
March 2014	5 days	30	2nd round FFS farmer facilitators	Kenyan master trainer
April 2014	8 days	33	2nd round FFS DA facilitators	Kenyan master trainer
December 2014	8 days	26	3rd round FFS DA facilitators	Kenyan master trainer
December 2014	5 days	6	3rd round FFS farmer facilitators	Project counterparts and Project staff (OJT of national trainers)
December 2015	4 days	30	4th round FFS farmer facilitators	Project counterparts and Project staff (OJT of national trainers)

In the first round of FFS, most of the selected DA facilitators failed to continue FFS sessions for various reasons

including the following: attending higher education courses, taking annual leave, attending three-month educational courses, a lack of motivation, and having other duties assigned by the District Agriculture Office. To solve this issue, for the second round of FFS, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was drafted to be signed by the DAs and the Project agents at the end of the TOF. The MoU specifies FFS facilitators' duties and responsibilities item by item, such as participating in FFS activities consecutively, submitting monitoring reports to the district office, and submitting advance notice in case of long-term leave or resignation to the district office. This MoU is signed by four parties, including those from the zonal and district agriculture offices, the DA, and the Project. As a result, the districts' sense of responsibility increased, and in the middle of the second round, official replacements were announced by means of official letters from the district for three DA facilitators who were leaving for education.

(2)-3 Monthly meeting as supplementary technical training

Complementary technical training was provided during monthly meetings in the form of short presentations, lectures, demonstrations, and opportunities for practise. DA facilitators and farmer facilitators who conduct FFS sessions, and a representative member from each FFS group to facilitate active group management attended the meetings. Participants in the meeting confirmed the progress of the FFS groups and discussed the groups' problems. In principle, the meetings were held once a month.

The Project gradually delegated main management roles in the monthly facilitator meetings to the districts. Natural Resource Team Leaders in the districts, backstoppers, and other relevant experts set meeting dates and agendas, notified participants, and facilitated and organised meetings. Necessary seasonal topics were covered on ToMT and preparation for the monthly meeting was done during that training. Through this process, district activities were assisted through self-management.

(2)-4 Training of backstoppers

Backstoppers supervised facilitators, and usually DA supervisors or Experts had this responsibility during the Project. The selected backstopper had at least one round of FFS facilitation experience and participated in the backstopper training. They were also evaluated as capable of backstopping for other FFS sites and had to agree on the terms of reference.

The backstoppers were in the position of back up facilitators in case of the absence of DA facilitators both in the short and long term. Compared with DAs, DA supervisors had less possibility of alternating their positions. There were some cases in which backstoppers took over as facilitators when DA facilitators left for their official alternation or personal reasons, and then those FFSs could complete the necessary number of sessions for graduation.

On the other hand, support for farmer facilitators from district officers was insufficient, chiefly because the number of district official backstoppers was limited. In addition, backstopping at the FFS sites was not frequently conducted because those who could do it were busy with government work. To address this situation, the Project

decided to train farmer facilitators who performed well as farmer backstoppers, and ask them to backstop farmer-run FFS activities. One of the reasons for introducing a farmer backstopper system was that the results of the capacity evaluation of farmer facilitators were mostly higher than those of DA facilitators. Five of the best-performing farmer facilitators from the Liben-Chukala district were selected for farmer backstopper training. In January 2015, the training of farmer backstoppers was done for two days. The training consisted of practical guidance, including an understanding of the role and responsibilities of a backstopper, how to prepare a monthly backstopping plan, and how to write a backstopping report. In April 2016, another training course for three days was conducted for those five famer backstoppers and four backstoppers from district offices who were assisting in the fourth round FFS.

(2)-5 Evaluation of facilitators

Through the three cycles of FFS implementation, discrepancies in capacity and willingness were found among facilitators. As a result of discussions with counterparts, the Project introduced an objective evaluation for facilitators in order to maintain quality facilitators and to provide opportunities for those who were capable and motivated to step up and participate. Conversely, the Project decided to ask facilitators to step down from the Project activities if they demonstrated low performance or unwillingness. Additionally, it was necessary to assess the current facilitators to see if any were backstopper candidates.

The introduction of the facilitator evaluation had proven effective for the following reasons. First, it provided a way to analyse the capacities of facilitators objectively. Second, the evaluation results shared with the districts were useful for helping the district to understand each DA's performance. Third, weaknesses could easily be identified in overall FFS implementation so that supplemental review sessions could be provided.

All FFS facilitators were evaluated before their group members graduated. The facilitator evaluation included the following two steps: a written exam on knowledge of the FFS and field performance evaluation. The latter covered 10 items including leadership, Participatory Technology Development (PTD) design, technical lessons given to FFS members, AESA, and group organisation skills. The total maximum score of the evaluation was 200 points, with 100 points each for the written exam and the field exam. The graphs below summarise the results of the facilitator evaluations of 30 FFS facilitators in charge of the second-round FFS (12 district officers and 18 farmers) and 13 facilitators in charge of the third-round FFS (10 district officers and 3 farmers).

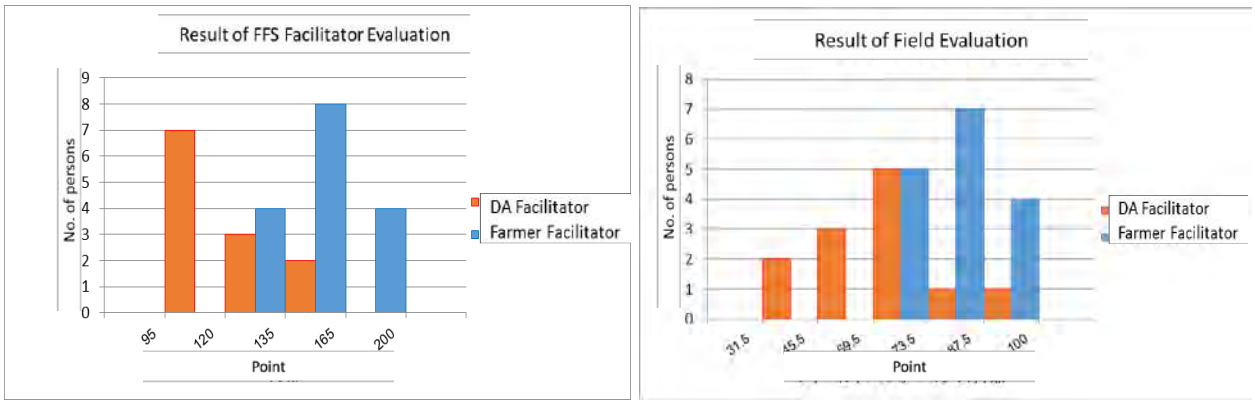


Figure 3: Results of Second-Round FFS Facilitators' Evaluation

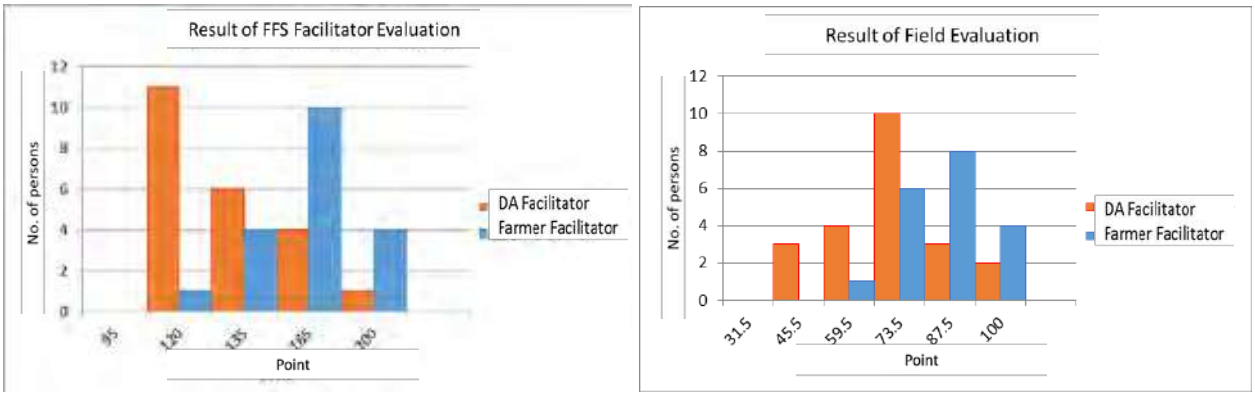


Figure 4: Results of Third-Round FFS Facilitators' Evaluation

The results show that the farmer facilitators performed better than the DA ones. The evaluation scores were categorised into the following four levels: [Level 1] a backstopper who can monitor and instruct others; [Level 2] a qualified facilitator; [Level 3] a facilitator who needs help; and [Level 4] someone who requires additional training.

(2)-6 Training of master trainers

To continue and expand FFS in other areas, facilitators of FFS needed to be trained by master trainers. Inviting master trainers from other countries, as the Project had been doing in the first years, was costly and not sustainable. Therefore, it was important to train a few Ethiopian master trainers for sustainable and effective natural resource management through FFS in Ethiopia. The training of master trainers (ToMT) was discussed, and the stakeholders in the Project agreed on its necessity. Concretely, each training session consisted of a five-day programme that was conducted 10 times per year.

The trainees for the first round ToMT were selected among counterparts from the three target districts and the Project staff. These were the top four performing backstoppers, the four team leaders from zone and each district, and one Project staff members, totalling nine trainees.

A summary of the ten blocks of ToMT is shown in the table below.

Table 5: Summary of ToMT of Ten Blocks

Block	Period	Duration	Topic
1	Dec. 2014–Jan. 2015	3.5 days	Basics of FFS such as the FFS approach and overview, group organisation, learning enterprise, experiments on farms, and the Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AESA); backstopping promotion meeting in one village; discussion on dropout
2	March–April 2015	5 days	AESA (dry season); backstopping methods; AESA approach for illiterate members; watering; Today's Topic presentation and preparation for the monthly meeting; communication skills; principles of adult learning; ToMT annual calendar
3	May 2015	5 days	Difference between backstopping and monitoring; reconfirmation of the mobile monitoring system; selecting a host farm and concerns; PTD design writing for the rainy season; PTD for vegetable production (practice), traditional pesticide (practice); difficulties and procedure to introduce woodlot production in FTC-hosted FFS enterprise; catalogue development for the rainy season; common mistake in proposal writing and revision of proposal format; water management in communal land
4	June 2015	5 days	How to improve FFS facilitation; water harvesting; fodder production and PTD; Fertilizer application and production; cereal production and PTD; vegetable transplanting and PTD; pit preparation for tree planting; seedling management; vegetable transplanting and pit preparation for tree planting (practice); FFS activities in the District annual plan
5	July 2015	5 days	Integrated pest management for vegetables, cereals and fruit trees; agroforestry; plantation establishment; management of a forest cooperative, FTC and individual farmers; AESA practice methods (discussion)
6	August 2015	5 days	FFS final sessions (result analysis, knowledge assessment, attendance evaluation, farmer self-evaluation, self-assessment of farms, way forward, graduation)
7	Aug.–Sep. 2015	5 days	Animal husbandry and silage (practice); Cooperative; post-graduation activities (income generating activities); FFS led by a farmer facilitator, post-graduation activities 1 (micro-finance service; market linkages; value addition, government service after Project completion); post-graduation activities 2 (personal development plan)
8	Oct. 2015	5 days	Improvement of salt-damaged soil; poultry production; nursery seedling management; small-scale micro enterprises; natural regeneration techniques; grafting; extension system and FFS
9	Dec. 2015	5 days	FFS management (sharing the results of graduation of the second round); planning and preparation of Training of Farmer Facilitators (ToF) (scheduling and division of labour); soil and water conservation; tree seed collection and seed treatment
10	April 2016	4 days	FFS management; Lessons learned from ToF and training of backstoppers; pre-scaling up and responsibility of ToMT participants; planning and preparation of ToF (DA); training of FFS coordinator on pre-scaling up; summary of ToMT

From block 3 of the ToMT a different training methodology from the previous blocks began to be applied; trainees dealt with topics according to their expertise. As a result, discussion was more active as participants shared common difficulties in the field and practical solutions they had implemented using locally available

resources.

Gradually ToMT participants took responsibility as trainers for the Supplementary Technical Training mentioned in (2)-3 at the Monthly Facilitator Meetings and the ToF. In the ToMT, the participants formed detailed content and schedules for the sessions and set the division of roles among themselves. To prepare for the training, they worked in sub-groups with the materials from the past training sessions. Each participant had a rehearsal and commented on the performance of others for improvement.

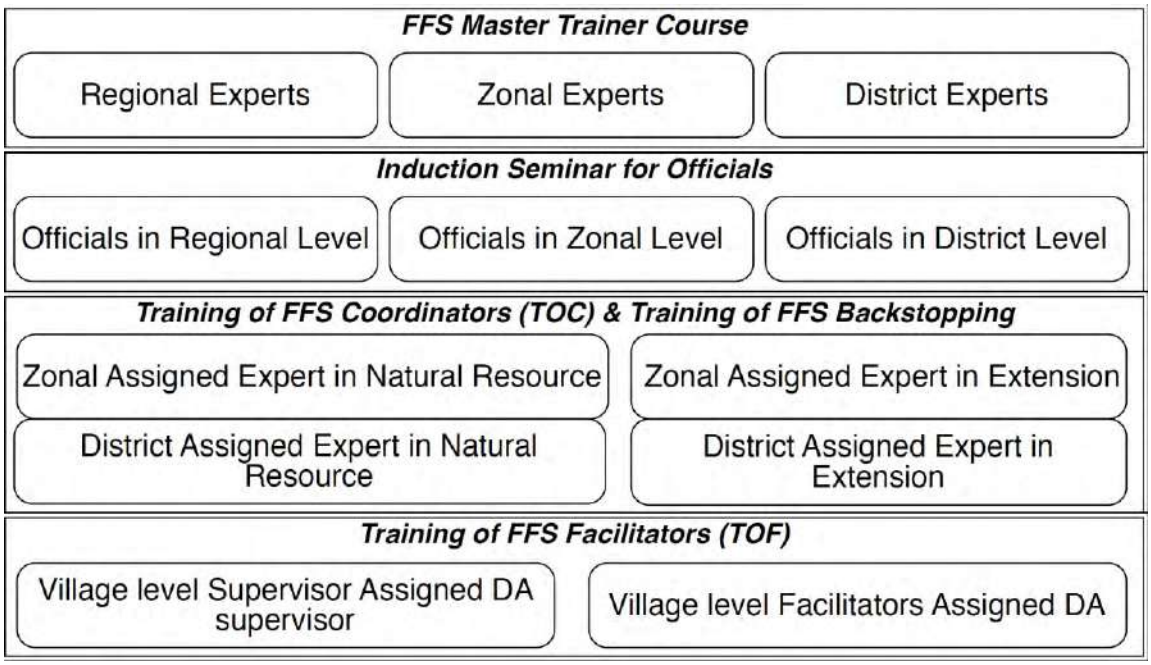


Figure 5: Training on FFS Activities

(3) Implementation of FFS sessions

(3)-1 FFS annual calendar and FFS sessions

The table below shows the annual calendar of natural resource management FFS by OBANR.

The duration of FFS was one year starting from December, in the dry season, continuing through the wet season, and was completed in December of the following year. Details are shown in 'implementation guide for FFS[3]'.

Table 6: Implementation Schedule of Main FFS Events

	Timing	Event	Remarks
(a)	December	Selection of FFS target zones/districts and villages Training of Coordinators (ToC) Training of Facilitators (ToF)	

[3] https://www.jica.go.jp/project/ethiopia/005/materials/ku57pq000028p3ax-att/implementation_guide.pdf

	Timing	Event	Remarks
(b)	January	Forming FFS groups	1. Briefing for village leaders 2. Sub-village meeting to promote FFS 3. Selection of members 4. Organisation of groups
(c)	February	Preparation for FFS	1. Learning enterprise selection 2. Host farm selection 3. Host farm design 4. Proposal formulation involving necessary materials in accordance with the host farm design and the presentation to the Project; 5. Host farm establishment (such as farm preparation, sowing, transplanting seedlings)
(d)	March	FFS Weekly Sessions in the dry season	
(e)	June	Field day in the dry season	Reports on enterprise learning in the dry season
(f)	May-June	FFS Weekly Sessions in the wet season	
(g)	October	Field day in the rainy season	Reports on enterprise learning in the rainy season
(h)	November	Implementation of self-evaluation session by participants	Review of annual activities and planning for the future
(g)	December	Graduation ceremony	

(a) Selecting FFS target area and conducting training

OBANR together with target zones and districts held a planning meeting and identified the target villages and DAs to train. After the planning meeting, training of coordinator (ToC) and Training of Facilitators (ToF) were conducted.

1a: Planning meeting

1b: Training of coordinator (ToC)

Photo 1: Before Implementing FFS

(b) Forming FFS groups

The target village leaders were briefed on the Project and FFS implementation. The leaders were also asked to hold a meeting of all the farmers in the selected sub-village.

Other meetings were convened in the target sub-villages to explain the FFS. The DAs were also instructed to consider women who did not take any positive action for inclusion. .Because the participations of this type of training from women were more limited than those from men. .After questions and answers, 32 people (16 men and 16 women) were selected by lottery from among all interested participants.

2a: Selection for female member

2b: Selection for male member

Photo 2: Selection of FFS Members

After the FFS members were selected by lottery, group officers (chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, vice-secretary, and accountant) were selected and organised as a group. The group name, a group motto, and the day for the weekly FFS sessions were also selected. Furthermore, the 32 people were divided into four subgroups to make it easier to participate in group activities. After the group was organised, all of the members together selected dry season learning enterprises and rainy season learning enterprises. For the dry season activities, natural resource management activities, in particular, a nursery for tree seedlings, were recommended. For the rainy season, members selected enterprises they were interested in from the catalogue.

In each phase of the process, group interest in the FFS was encouraged using visual tools, ice-breaking activities, and other participatory techniques.

3a: Placing learning enterprise catalogs

3b: Counting voted stones

Photo 3: Selection of FFS Learning Enterprises

(c) Preparation for FFS

After agreement on a learning enterprise, farmers were recruited who could supply land for FFS learning. Farmers were chosen based on their field conditions and its appropriateness for the learning enterprise, as well as the profit distribution rate of the product. At the same time, the FFS group discussed the design of the comparative cultivation trial for the learning enterprise selected. Based on the calculation, the group formulated a proposal on a learning plan and submitted it to the district. Based on the proposal, the group created a host farm (a farm for FFS learning) using the purchased and distributed materials. After finishing the host farm, the group developed a timetable and learning sites and maintained a weekly FFS class schedule.

4a: Host farm establishment

4b:Preparation of learning site

4c: FFS timetable

Photo 4: Preparation of FFS

(d) and (f) FFS weekly sessions in the dry and wet season.

The agenda for FFS weekly session is as follows. There was no difference is the agenda between the dry season and the wet season. It takes three to four hours to conduct one session.

(i) Roll call at the beginning

(ii) Review of the last lecture

(iii) AESA taking

(iv) AESA processing

(v) AESA presentation

(vi) Group dynamics (time for relaxation or group friendship reinforcement and problem resolution)

(vii) Today's topics

(viii) Schedule and plan for the following week

(ix) Other report matters

(x) Roll call at the end

5a: Role call

5b: AESA taking

5c: AESA preparation

5d: AESA presentation

5e: Group dynamics

5f: Today's topic

Photo 5: FFS Weekly Session

One of the most important activities in FFS was AESA (Agro Ecosystem Analysis). It composed of three stages, 1) AESA taking that included field monitoring based on data collection, observations, and findings, 2) AESA processing which included data analysis, discussion, and a chart development, and 3) AESA presentation which included the presentation of the analysis, questions and answers, and assessment of problems.

Through these stages, farmers could practice regular, comprehensive on-farm monitoring and evaluation. In addition, AESA involved most of the essential empowerment practices for farmers: systematic observation, discovery learning, critical analysis, confidence building through presentation and discussions, collective decision-making, and others.

'Today's Topic' was another important part of the session, allocated to provide FFS members with knowledge and technical input. It was also referred to as 'Special Topic'; because it introduced many different topics not

necessarily related to FFS and included health, social, and cultural topics.

Results of the weekly sessions were saved as AESA charts and gathered into a general report every week by the group secretaries. The weekly general reports were monitoring documents that outlined the content and progress of each session.

(e) and (g): Field day in the dry and wet season.

After several months, just before harvest when the results of the AESA were easy to observe, presentations on the dry and rainy season learning enterprise (field day) were held. The field day was a good opportunity to share the learning results with the various people concerned, such as local support staff, neighbours, government officers, and NGOs. It encouraged expanding the network and the interest of other farmers.

With the harvest, measurements were taken at every plot and the results were analysed. A cost analysis was the most important of these analyses. After the evaluation of participation type, the dry season learning enterprise was finished and preparation began for the wet season learning enterprise.

6a: Field day

6b: Mesuring yeild

6c: Result analysis

Photo 6: Field Day

(h): Implementation of self-evaluation session by participants

On the basis of the learning results from the dry and the wet seasons, participatory evaluation sessions were conducted before the groups could graduate. The sessions consisted of five steps, and they were crucial opportunities for all members to review their activities and the management of their own groups, and to plan for after graduation.

a) Attendance assessment – calculating the attendance rate of each member
b) Knowledge assessment – answering questions on techniques they learned, which were prepared by a facilitator
c) Self-evaluation – reviewing changes they experienced through FFS
d) Self-farm assessment – reviewing improvement and problems on their own farms
e) Way forward – planning for after graduation as a farmer or as a group

Group members who only met some criteria, such as a 75% attendance rate, graduated as farmer experts after they had completed the final sessions.

7a: Knowlage assessment

7b: Confirmation of result

7c: Attendance assessment

Photo 7: Evaluation

(g): Graduation ceremony

The graduation ceremonies were conducted collectively at the village level. Two to three FFS groups in neighbouring sub-villages jointly organised the ceremony and invited guests from the local government, NGOs, and local people. It provided opportunities to introduce the results of the previous study in the same way as on field day. Moreover, graduation ceremonies contributed to graduates' self-confidence and self-esteem as they exhibited the results of their work over a year, and explained the work to other community members.

The FFS sessions were then finished for the year.

8a: Presentation of the certificate

8b: Graduates

Photo 8: Graduation Ceremony

The following table shows the summaries of measures in the FFS implementation and countermeasures proposed by the Project and OBANR. Every time weaknesses were identified, the Project and OBANR discussed possible solutions and continued other trials.

Table 7: Outline of Measures in FFS Implementation

	Before	Countermeasures proposed by the Project and OBANR
1	When FFS duration was 16 months, considering growth rate of tree seedlings, newly formed groups overlapped with existing groups. The human resources at the district level was not able to cover all activities for the two groups in parallel.	Shortened FFS implementation cycle from 16 months to 12 months.
2	Vegetable seedlings were procured when starting FFS in the wet season due to insufficient time for preparation.	Started FFS activities in the dry season. Because farmers were idle in the dry season and more people could concentrate on FFS activities. Farmers could prepare tree and vegetable seedling for the wet season.
3	Some FFS groups stopped the dry season activities because of a shortage of water, even for domestic use.	Candidate FFS villages and sub-villages were selected under the condition of accessibility to water in the dry season.
4	Many FFS participants dropped out in the middle of sessions.	Allocated enough time for explanation of FFS activities in which members who understood the objectives of FFS took part.
5	Some farmer facilitators had difficulties mobilising villagers at the village meeting and failed launching new FFS.	In the initial stage, additional support from DA or the district was crucial for mobilising the village leaders and briefing in sub-village meetings.
6	DA facilitators did not continue facilitation for the entire year, because of transfer, resignation, or education.	If the absence of the DA was a short period, several FFS members could participate in the monthly meetings and received information for the following month. However, if it was longer, dropout rates of member became higher.
7	Qualities of farmer facilitators were different from one another,	Farmer facilitators should have been selected from qualitative DA-round FFS. Those who had learned in the qualitative FFS could manage the qualitative FFS by themselves.
8	New facilitators did not know how to properly facilitate the preparation of a host farm design and proposal.	Backstopping by an experienced facilitator or national trainer at this time was important.
9	New facilitators had not facilitated properly when AESA and weekly report writing should have started.	After starting regular sessions, another backstopping by an experienced facilitator or national trainer was important.
10	Facilitators did not provide ‘Today’s Topics’ in the session.	The Project provided materials for ‘Today’s Topics’ in the monthly meeting.
11	FFS learning norms were not properly followed.	The Project allocated time for confirming learning norms and consultation on facilitation.
12	In some areas, women’s participation and literacy rate were low.	Additional support by female farmer backstoppers, who were of the same gender and social status, encouraged dormant female members.
13	Backstopping was not conducted periodically.	Backstoppers tried to collect basic information through mobile monitoring.
14	Transportation costs for exchange visits increased, because each FFS group was a far distance from others.	Exchange visits were conducted as an option if it was financially affordable and two groups existed nearby.
15	Procurement of FFS stationaries and agricultural inputs were varied and small quantities.	OBANR needs to decide how procurement of items should be done, by which level of office, and by which financial resources.
16	There was a basic understanding that “The Project” was an extra job and government officers could receive an allowance.	Presence and explanation of OBANR at the meeting and training changed the mind-set and attitude of officers at all levels.

(3)-2 Learning enterprises and selection of useful cultivation technologies

1) The dry season activities

In the dry season, the Project recommended the production of tree seedling as a main activity in natural resource management. Each group selected several tree species and comparative conditions. Some groups preferred native species and found seeds by themselves. The tree species the Project recommended are shown in Table 8. Table 9 shows the cultivation technologies introduced in the East Sho'a zone.

Table 8: Recommended Tree Species for the Dry Season

Category	Name of tree
Fruit	Mango, avocado, papaya, coffee, guava
Tree	*Faidherbia albida, Eucalyptus spp, Melia azedarach, Grevillea robusta, Hagenia abyssinica, Cordia africana, Olea spp, Molinga spp.*

Table 9: Cultivation Technologies Introduced for the Dry Season

Technical name	Purpose
Fencing	Prevention of animal damage
Seed-soaking before sowing	Improvement of seed germination
Sunken seedling pots in the soil	Prevention of drying out of pot soil
Net cover against insects	Prevention of insect damage
Mulcting for seed bed	Keeping temperature, moisture, protection from bird attack
Shading for seedling pot	Protection of seedling pot after transplanting
Direct sowing into seedling pot	Reduction of workload for preparation of seed bed
Close the bottom of seedling pot	Reduction of watering

2) The wet season activities

For FFS in the rainy season, the Project introduced five different learning enterprises, i.e. wood lot, fruit tree, fodder, vegetable, and cereal. The introduction of crops and technologies was summarized in the 'Catalogue of Learning Enterprises' and accompanying visual training materials. All of FFS members together selected rainy season learning enterprises from the catalogue and determined which learning enterprise they wanted to prepare for. Table 10 shows the types of introduced crops. In addition, Table 11 shows the main technologies introduced for the rainy season.

These technologies and crops were applicable within the East Sho'a zone, because all districts belong to a relatively similar ecological zone. However, if OBANR expands FFS throughout the region, recommendable crops and technologies needs to be identified considering altitude, rainfall, and ecological zone for each zone and district level.

Table 10: Cultivation and Nursery Crops in the Rainy Season

	Enterprise	Recommended crops
1	Cereal	Buckwheat; teff (Kuncho, Cross 37, Gamachi); wheat (Kakkaba, Digalu, Hawi); maize (AM1, AM6, AM7, Katumani)
2	Fruit	Mango, avocado, papaya
3	Fodder	Elephant grass, pigeon pea, alfalfa, lablab, sesbania, sinner, vetch, cowpea
4	Wood lot	*Faidherbia albida, Eucalyptus spp, Melia azedarach, Grevillea robusta*
5	Vegetable	Cabbage, onion, local cabbage, potato, carrot, garlic, haricot bean, beetroot

Table 11: Recommended Techniques of Cultivation and Raising Seedlings in the Rainy Season

Technical name	Purpose
Fencing	Prevention of animal damage
Transplanting hole and mound for fruit seedling	Prevention of waterlogging
Transplanting trench for fruit seedling	Prevention of waterlogging
Manure production	Substitute for chemical fertilizer
Traditional pesticide	Substitute for chemical pesticide

3) Seedling production in FFS

As Table 12 shows below, from 2013 to 2017, an average of 644 tree seedlings (Total 52,846/82 FFSs) from a dozen varieties were planted in farmlands and homesteads in each FFS. The reasons for the significant increase in 2016 were site selection with consideration of water access, improvement of watering technology, fencing, and seed quality.

Table 12: Number of Seedling Production by FFS in East Sho'a

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-2017
Average per FFS	285	490	288	1,241	714	644
Maximum	870	3,408	516	3,904	1,010	3,904
Minimum	11	100	27	270	200	11
Total	3,706	14,211	3,167	26,052	5,710	52,846
No. of FFS	13	29	11	21	8	82

Source: Monitoring sheet version 4, 2017

4) Technology adoption

According to an additional end line survey (2017) which will be mentioned later, the enterprise adaptation rates were reported as 78% for vegetables, 83.5% for cereals with agroforestry, 51% for fodder, 48% for fruit orchards, 82% for tree seedlings, and 81.8 % for woodlot. Area expansion compared before the Project, showed an increase of 1.5 times for woodlot, 2.7 times for tree seedlings, 5.4 times for vegetables, 5.3 times for fodder, and 30 times for fruit (Additional end line survey).

With regard to technology adoption, row planting practice, manure use, compost making, and tree nursery production were evaluated as indicators of the PDM. According to the end line survey (2016) and the additional end line survey (2017), the following was reported. Because the methodology of data collection for the additional end line survey was different from that of the end line survey in 2016, precise analysis cannot be applied. However, there is tendency of an increasing adaptation rate from 2016 to 2017. This may imply that the effectiveness of technologies was gradually recognised and transferred from FFS graduates who tried the technology immediately to other FFS graduates who had not tried the technology before.

Table 13: Adoption Rate of Selected Technologies

Year of survey	2016		2017
Target group	1st round in LC & Bora	2nd round in LC & Bora	1st & 2nd round in LC
Row planting	67.8%	85.8%	84.2%
Manure	74.5%	67.8%	87.6%
Compost	31.2%	67.8%	84.2%
Tree nursery	55.7%	67.8%	81.2% (polytube)
			79.3% (seed preparation, fruits)

Source: Monitoring Sheet version 4, 2017

(4) Preparing and revising the manuals and materials for FFS

The following manuals and materials for DA and farmer facilitators have been revised, based on findings and lessons learned through FFS implementation. Items a), b), and c) support inexperienced facilitators in organizing an FFS session, and d) and e) complement the techniques for natural resource management and agriculture.

a) FFS implementation guide

A guide was produced that describes the tasks required for the facilitator based on the FFS procedures, such as promotion and member selection, FFS registration and agreement, weekly sessions, and events like field day and graduation. The guide contains the necessary materials for FFS implementation and notes to the facilitator that are based on lessons learned from field activities. Sample formats for all necessary agreements and weekly reports were shown in the main text. Blank formats are also attached in the appendix. Contents of the guide were discussed carefully among the FFS technical committee members who were assigned by OBANR, before finalising the guuide. In a future, it is expected that OBANR revise the guide based on experiences in the field.

b) FFS activity picture cards

These picture cards were developed for facilitators to explain FFS activities in newly introduced villages. They summarise FFS activities in pictures and are used as a material for the promotion period.

c) Catalogue of learning enterprises

This catalogue helps FFS members understand and choose learning enterprises and design a farm. The catalogue for the rainy season has been revised to be suitable for the ecosystem in the East Sho'a zone. It describes the advantages, disadvantages, and implementation outlines for the following learning enterprises: vegetable production; food crop testing with Garbi tree planting; fruit orchard; fodder bank for livestock; and woodlot for poles, firewood, and timber. For those who are not literate, the booklet employs as many simple pictures or illustrations as possible.

In accordance with FFS expansion in the Oromia region, it was found that suitable crops and varieties are different based on altitude or rain fall within the Oromia region. The Project decided not to set the suitable crops in East Sho'a as a universal sample; each district was responsible for the identification of suitable crops. Since the catalogue uses simple A3 size cards with pictures of each enterprise, the DAs will be able to prepare own cards refereeing the catalogues which currently use.

d) Teaching materials for weekly topics

Teaching materials were developed for the Today's Topics part of the FFS sessions. Topics related to FFS implementation (host farm design, Agro-Ecosystem Analysis: AESA, exchange visit, funds management) were all integrated into the FFS implementation guide. Topics related to agricultural techniques (sowing methods, transplanting); cultivation techniques for introducing crops (e.g., buckwheat, pigeon pea, and elephant grass) are developed as additional teaching materials. Necessary techniques and guidance are distributed and explained to the facilitators at the monthly meeting. The Project tried to include practice and demonstrations because some facilitators read all written information without considering the level of understanding of the farmers.

e) Technical guide for nursery production

The Project prepared this guide as supplementary learning material for the extension personnel. The Project developed a guide for nursery production because experience showed that facilitator knowledge must be strengthened on tree seedling management, nursery maintenance, and available tree species.

(5) Surveys conducted by the Project

To assess the Project outcomes and impacts, the Project conducted two baseline surveys, the end line survey and the supplemental end line survey. Apart from these surveys, the Project conducted several joint monitoring sessions to provide opportunities with OBANR to assess the Project progress and encourage involvement in the activities.

(5)-1 Baseline Surveys

Baseline surveys, which were employed to gather samples from both FFS participants and non-FFS participants, were conducted to collect baseline data for the Project. The survey was planned and implemented by a Japanese consultant who was a specialist in statistical analysis.

The first survey was carried out in September 2013. It targeted both FFS participants and non-participants from first-round FFS villages, and a total of 299 samples (129 FFS participants; 170 FFS non-participants) were collected from five sub-villages in the Liben-Chukala District and three sub-villages in the Bora District. Table 4 provides a breakdown of those surveyed.

The second survey was conducted in October 2014, targeting the second round FFS villages. Five sub-villages in Liben-Chukala, two sub-villages in Bora, and one sub-village in Adama were selected. The total number of samples collected was 321 (159 FFS participants; 153 FFS non-participants).

The surveys suggested that FFS participants and non-participants were similar in relation to their socio-economic characteristics, cultivation systems, assets, and revenues. Furthermore, this survey revealed that the economic status of the people in the target areas, specifically the Liben-Chukala and Bora Districts, was lower than the national average.

(5)-2 End-line survey

The end-line survey was conducted in March 2016. The same consultant who engaged in the baseline survey was hired. The survey aimed to collect end-line data of the FFS and compare them with the baseline data so that the Project can objectively learn the quantitative results of the FFS approach introduced in the target areas. The following is a summary of the survey findings. Attachment 7 describes the findings in detail.

- The average total revenue in 2016 decreased by 30 to 45 percent from the total revenue at the time of the baseline survey.
- The decline of the total revenue in 2016 stems largely from the loss of agricultural revenue due to the El Niño effect.
- In contrast, the revenue from livestock production and off-farm work increased in 2016, probably to compensate for the loss of agricultural production.
- Compared with other survey respondents, the respondents who took part in FFS in 2013 increased their revenue from vegetable production by approximately 3,000 to 5,000 ETB between the baseline survey (November 2014) to the end line survey (March 2016).
- The increase in revenue from vegetable production may be due to the use of knowledge distributed through the FFS Project.
- There is no statically significant difference in the number of trees among the respondents.
- However, compared to other survey respondents, the FFS participants in 2013 planted twice to four times the number of trees (i.e. additional 8 to 11 trees).

(5)-3 Additional end-line survey

Based on a request by the C/Ps, the Project conducted an additional end-line survey in January 2017. The additional survey's objectives were to study impacts that had not been captured in the previous end-line survey, such as technology transfer and changes in livelihood after FFS graduation. The additional survey targeted only

the Liben-Chukala district that had the longest history of FFS implementation. The survey was implemented in two stages. In the first stage, farmer backstoppers conducted interviews and collected 92 samples from randomly selected FFS graduates. In the second stage, a sub-contracted consultant verified 20 randomly selected samples.

The following were the major findings from the survey.

- Income diversification as a result of adopting multiple enterprises had helped stabilise farmers' income and build resilience.
- Nutritional diversification: before the Project, most of the farmers' nutritional sources were cereals and beans, but after the Project, the adoption of multiple enterprises helped improve the nutritional status of the farmers by diversifying their diet.
- Gender empowerment: women participated actively in FFS, which empowered them to talk freely and express themselves in a social gathering as well as at the household level. They developed their own enterprises to earn income, which also empowered them economically[4].
- Other benefits of the Project: better work discipline (farmers started tree seedling production and vegetable seedling in the dry season, they improved farm record keeping, and conducted cost-benefit analysis of farm enterprises); a culture of saving; a mind-set of experimenting to solve their own farm-related problems; and an increased trust in extension services and willingness to accept new techniques and technologies.

(6) Farmer facilitator cooperative activities

The Project promoted the FFS implementation system in which farmer facilitators had been acting as extension service providers. However, under the current government system, it was difficult to pay an allowance to farmer facilitators. The Project continued to support farmer facilitators' activities to consider how they could continue the activities after the Project completion. FFS implementation by farmer facilitators had mostly worked well.

In the Liben-Chukala district, the farmer facilitator cooperative had both farmer facilitators and five farmer backstoppers. The Project had the cooperative assume managerial responsibilities in cooperation with district experts on such matters as running the training of farmer facilitators, arranging monthly meetings, and conducting special events.

In March 2017, the cooperative and the Project concluded a service agreement based on a proposal by the cooperative to support its activities. The agreement established eight FFS with one-year FFS cycle. In February 2018, 113 members (63 men and 50 women) of seven FFS group ran by the farmer facilitator cooperative graduated.

2.3 Output 2: By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural

resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of FFS.

(1) Overview

In this scheme, the Project was trying to introduce and disseminate through the framework of FFS, some agroforestry practices that are a combination of short-term crops and natural resource development to the forest cooperatives whose economic activity is allowed in a specific communal land. Even on the communal land, the enterprises and practices promoted through FFS needed to interest cooperative members were not much different from those on farmland.

However, FFS on communal land put more emphasis on learning activities that contribute to the improvement of soil erosion and recovery of natural resources, such as perennial fodder grass and trees, fruit tree planting, seedling production, and small scale afforestation. It is also characterized with some forestry techniques through topic sessions during FFS such as tree planting, micro water catchment or natural regeneration management. Gully erosion improvement using gabion was also demonstrated in collaboration with the surrounding community members.

(2) Results

Capacity development of facilitators and other resource persons, preparation of learning materials, and implementation of a series of FFS sessions itself, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities for FFS on communal land are different from FFS on farmland and were conducted jointly and concurrently with FFS activities for Output 1. The table below shows the outputs in terms of the number of FFS and its participants. Five FFS groups for the forest cooperative (two in Liben-Chukala and three in the Bora district) were trained and three of them (two in Liben-Chukala and one in the Bora district) have graduated. The total number of graduates from the three FFS groups was 81.

Table 14: Number of FFS Groups and Participants in Communal Land

District	Cooperative name	Implementation round	Final result	Number of graduates
Liben-Chukala	Ameti	1	Graduation	37
	Tulu Chukala	1	Graduation	22
	Kaliti	1	Cancelled	-
Bora	Dalota	3	Graduation	22
	Ombole	3	Cancelled	-
	Aruse Shiboo	3	Cancelled	-
Number of groups that graduated		3	Number of graduates in total	81

As a result of these FFS activities on communal land, significant technical improvements were observed, such as the significantly higher survival rate of planted trees through improved planting techniques and construction of micro water catchments. This was true even on communal land where most of the planted trees had dried out

before. The members themselves expanded planting opportunities through the production of seedlings at the same time.

(3) Challenges

This scheme faces the following issues.

1) Problems in land use

There are cases in which land use and possession problems on the communal land in the past have not been talked about. This often causes problems that cannot be envisaged, even after sufficient investigation. There are cases in which land use and possession problems on the communal land in the past have not been talked about especially when there is a conflict with the government. This often causes problems that cannot be envisaged even after sufficient investigation. Actually, there are cases where the host farm was destroyed completely due to disturbance from a farmer who was excluded from the communal land.

2) Organization and management problems of forest cooperatives

Depending on the year of establishment and purpose, the characteristics of forest cooperatives were different. Some cooperatives had clear internal rules and profit allocation even before the cooperative system was introduced. However, most of cooperatives organized by the administrative guidance have low intrinsic interest, were not systematically operated, and their economic activities were temporary or not adequately promoted.
For this reason, the facilitators had to spend much time and effort before starting FFS, to solve organizational problems and discrepancies in the member's interests. In cases where there were more than 50 cooperative members, the Project could not conduct an FFS with all members, and only around 32 members were selected. However, this also complicated members and sometimes FFS sessions could not be started for this reason. Although it is not impossible to conduct two FFSs at the same time, it was not realistic because the number of DAs in charge of natural resources and forest cooperatives in the districts was also limited.

3) The issue of tree planting incentives on communal land

On the other hand, what attracted attention in FFS on communal land was that most of the practices, such as fruit tree planting, learned by many members were introduced to their own homestead or farmland rather than the communal land. It is fair to say that these members indirectly contributed to the conservation of communal land, as it is assumed that the tendency of use from communal land may decrease as the result of the practices and production of necessary products by each member on their farmland. However, from the original point of view, it is necessary to see forestry activities on communal land.

Originally, we determined that the reason why these activities were listless on communal land after FFS was because of the characteristics of common property or security reasons, as communal land cannot be protected like individual farmland. Through interviews, we found forestry cooperatives allowed very limited use of natural

resources on communal land and tree planting had never been considered as an economic activity but as environment rehabilitation for conservation. The use of planted trees and woodlot is still very restricted even to the forest cooperatives. This understanding seems different from the policy of the Oromia government, but the guidance is carried out according to the understanding of the district officials. Thus, even if the cooperative members cultivate perennial crops such as trees on communal land, the harvest is not guaranteed, disabling economic incentives for afforestation.

The recent demand for timber in Ethiopia is very high, and afforestation by famers is increasing around the Addis Ababa and Amhara regions. Therefore, it is very likely that great progress will be made if the cost and product sharing system is developed for communal land reforestation and the cooperatives produce and sell wood products according to the business plan. With this regard, the Project started discussions with districts on the use and benefit sharing of forest products from communal land between the districts and cooperatives. In addition, the Project collected information by visiting the Lime district in East Sho'a which has experience in afforestation on communal land and commercialization of products with cooperatives, and it has conducted seminar and field visits on the issue of reforestation and the use of the products from communal land, inviting the natural resource office and cooperative offices as well as forest cooperative officials from three districts in East Sho'a. However, the levels of understanding by districts still varied widely, and it was not possible to reach a consensus on afforestation and product use on communal land.

2.4 Output 3: Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.

(1) Farmer Training Centre (FTC)

Farmer Training Centre (FTC) farms are to be used for training and experiments pertaining to the three sectors of agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management. However, natural resource management has been rarely practised in most FTCs. The Project discussed with C/Ps to allow for FTC-hosted FFS groups to select woodlot enterprises when space for planting trees was sufficient. The Project identified FTC preconditions that were necessary for woodlot production and prepared a draft agreement for FTC-woodlot production describing procedures from the preparation to the harvest stages.

From the second round FFS, the FFS use of farmland within the FTC, which was called FTC-hosted FFS, was introduced in the Liben-Chukala District. The objectives of using the FTC were to strengthen institutionalisation in the government extension system[5] and to use demonstration farms in the FTC to disseminate FFS. However, a few FTC-hosted FFSs faced difficulties in the selection process. For example, sites had been located more than one-hour walking distance from members' homesteads, which made it difficult for them to participate weekly.

In another case, the FTC was close to the farmers' homesteads, but selected farmers showed a low level of participation. This happened because the agreement between the participants and the district defined that 75% of the harvest from the host farm in FTC can be shared among the participants. However, in a few cases, the idea of benefits to be derived from sharing did not reach all the participants.

In the third FFS round, two FTCs in the Bora District and three FTCs in the Adama District were selected. Based on lessons learnt in the Liben-Chukala District, target FTCs were carefully selected to ensure that they were located near villagers' homesteads.

By the end of the Project period, a total of six FFS-FTC in the East Sho'a zone and another six FFS in pre-scale up zones had been completed.

(2) Agriculture Growth Program (AGP)

The Agriculture Growth Program (AGP) is a joint project funded by donor agencies and the government. To secure the sustainability of FFS activities, the Project explored the possibility of FFS implementation with the AGP budget. As a result, the AGP budget was allocated for FFS learning material costs for three groups in the Liben-Chukala District on a trial basis during the second round. Two AGP-funded FFS groups were added in the third FFS round. Although the disbursement of AGP funds for FFS learning materials was delayed, funds for dry season activities were disbursed. Necessary materials were procured and delivered to FFS members by district officers.

As a result, during the Project period, in total five FFS with funds from AGP for the agro-forestry extension had been conducted and dry season materials such as polytube and seeds equivalent 4,500 ETB (900 ETB times the five FFS) were covered by AGP funds.

(3) Incorporating FFS activities into the annual plans of target districts

To continue FFS activities even after the Project support, it was necessary for each district government to make concrete budget plans. The financial year in Ethiopia starts in July, and on this schedule each district sector office outlines an annual plan. The Project arranged workshops twice in June 2016 to interpolate the FFS activities into the District Annual Plan. The plans and budgets that targeted 1) ongoing FFS, 2) graduated members and groups, and 3) scale-up areas of the districts were finalised and submitted to the district agriculture offices. These plans and required budgets were approved at the three district offices but were not implemented due to budgetary shortages.

Table 15: Plan to Scale-Up FFS by District in 2016

District	Budget	No. of FFS
Liben-Chukala	313,500 ETB	10
Bora	87,725.5 ETB	5
Adama	89,659.9 ETB	3

In addition to planning FFS activities, producing seedlings at district nursery sites, and supporting other nursery sites run by cooperatives or graduated FFS groups, there is another significant improvement in natural resource management in the target districts.

The district office of Liben-Chukala planned ten nursery sites related to FFS activities in their Growth Transformation Plan (GTP) II for natural resource management in 2015. The district also prepared nursery documents (i.e. production plans) for individuals and for schools in 2017, in which the planned and actual numbers of seedlings at eight tree nursery sites by graduates of FFS groups had been shown.

In the Bora district, 250,000 forest seedlings, 220,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation by graduates of FFS in 2016/17, and 120,000 seedlings for private households by graduates of FFS in 2016/17 were achieved. The district office of Bora planned in 2017/18 for around 240,000 forest seedlings, 300,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation, and 60,000 fruit seedlings to be planted by graduates of FFS as well as for 600,000 fodder grass seeds to be broadcast.

2.5 Output 4: The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s)

(1) Cooperation in holding meetings and training sessions with other projects in Ethiopia

(1)-1 Field visit to an FAO project site

The Project organized a field trip during 14–17 October 2013 to one of the FAO's project sites, aiming to exchange experiences and learn from their implementation. The site visited was located in the Delo District, Yabelo Zone in the Oromia Region, and the FAO project had used FFS to target pastoralists, instead of farmers, in the area by assisting a local NGO. Although the people targeted were different, the Project followed the principles and procedures of the FFS method; hence, important lessons were learned by comparing their activities with those of this Project. For example, the local NGO tried to adapt the way in which observations and results of FFS activities were recorded without using writing materials because a relatively high number of people in the area were illiterate, and it encouraged the pastoralists to suggest some of the business plans to be implemented as part of their FFS activities. These important innovations were observed and learned by the participants of this field visit.

(1)-2 Field visit to a JICA FFS project in Ethiopia

On 23 November 2013, the Project, with the DA facilitators, also organised another field visit to one of JICA's other projects located in the Dendi District of the Oromia Region. The project was the Quality Seed Promotion Project (QSPP) for small-scale farmers, and its main area of operation was the seed production of teff, which is the main staple grain of Ethiopia, using FFS methods. One essential lesson learned on this trip was how to employ the government budget for FFS purposes: the QSPP, in conjunction with their C/Ps, organised a 'Government-Run FFS' whose operational costs were funded with an Ethiopian government budget. Given that the Project will be handed over to the C/Ps at the end of the Project period, methods for sustainability, such as cost sharing, were critical, and it constituted an important lesson for the Project, especially for the planning of FFS funded by AGP.

(1)-3 Field visit to a SOS-Sahel project site

From 10 to 13 December 2014, the Project organised a field trip to the NGO SOS-Sahel Ethiopia's project sites (the project ended in 2011), aiming to exchange experiences and learn from their implementation. The site visited was located in the Yabelo District, Borana Zone in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People Region. About 50 people, including the ARDO head, experts, and DA from three districts, visited the field that carried out several activities in natural resource management. The project had used FFS to target pastoralists. The participants exchanged experiences with NGO members and previous members of silvo-pastoral field schools (SPFS). People in Borana have traditional custom of the communal resource management, including communal land tenure. Many questions were raised on how to function natural resource in such management system.

(1)-4 Field visit to the former site of the JICA Belete-Gera Participatory Forest Management Project

From 28 May to 1 June 2016, the Project together with the C/Ps conducted a field visit in the Jinmma Zone. From the Project C/P side, a total of 32 participants from the Liben-Chukala, Bora, and Adama districts, and OBA attended. The positions of the C/Ps include DA facilitators, DA supervisors who completed facilitation of the third-round FFS, national trainers who completed ToMT, and the head of the agriculture office.

The participants visited Meti-Chafe village in the Shabe-sombo district where FFS was being conducted under the JICA 'Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera' (2006–2010). The vice head of the Shabe-sombo district agriculture office explained that JICA helped organise a Forest Management Association (WaBuB) and taught sustainable forest conservation methods as well as income generating activities through FFS. One female former farmer facilitator also explained how the village developed after FFS activities from the perspective of its economic impact, women's empowerment, and sustainable forest management.

(2) Workshops and seminars for sharing the Project's outcomes and lessons learnt

(2)-1 FFS seminar in 2014

A joint FFS seminar was organized for 16–17 January 2014. The main collaborators were QSPP and FAO, and the seminar consisted of two main components: a field visit to the Project site on Day 1 and a conference in Addis Ababa on Day 2. Over 60 people attended the seminar, including the C/Ps from previous JICA projects using FFS methods, and a JICA expert from Burkina Faso and his C/Ps. Essential lessons learned with regard to FFS methods were shared by multiple stakeholders, and a discussion was held on how to make FFS methods more stable and sustainable in Ethiopia. The suggestions raised in the seminar were compiled as an output of the seminar.

(2)-2 Climate Change Seminar in 2014

A regional training course on mitigating climate change in Africa was organised by the JICA Kenya Office in October 2013, and one of the C/Ps attended the training with the support of the Project. Support was sought and granted to organize a feedback workshop on the regional training course, targeting ten districts in the East Sho'a Zone, including the two Project target districts. The workshop was conducted jointly at the beginning of March 2014.

(2)-3 Forest Cooperative Experience Sharing Workshop in 2015

In January 2015, the Forest Cooperative Experience Sharing Workshop was held. More than 40 people from OBANR, project target zones, districts, and cooperative members participated in the workshop. The main objective of the workshop was to share understanding of communal land use rights as in the Lume District, East Sho'a Zone.

In Lume district, the forest cooperative was considered a legal entity, and it obtained a land certificate through the district land administration office. It guaranteed the harvesting of forest products as well as the sale of the products from temporary use of the land. This understanding was different from that of other districts in East Sho'a. These concepts were shared though a presentation by Lume district and site visit to the women's forest cooperative in Lume district. Further, stakeholders discussed and prepared individual plans on how to secure benefit sharing in their districts.

(2)-4 Technical workshop with the Ethiopia Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI) in 2016

Reflecting the results of the discussions with the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI) in November 2015, a joint technical workshop was held in March 2016. The team visited the FFS sites and both sides made their own presentations related to participatory natural resource management/development and exchanged views. Although it was not a good season to observe FFS activities, it seemed effective in triggering the interest of the Ethiopian forest researchers in relation to actual extension activities through the FFS under the Project as well as in future technical support.

(2)-5 JICA-FAO Institutionalisation of Field School Workshop in Hawassa in 2017

A JICA-FAO joint FFS workshop was organized for 1–3 June 2017. The main objectives were sharing information on FFS activities in Ethiopia as well as discussing and sharing ideas about the institutionalisation of FFS. Over 30 people attended the workshop, including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, regional agriculture and livestock offices, FFS implementing donors, NGOs, Hawassa University, FAO East Africa Regional Office, and the government of Rwanda.

The three-day programmes included presentations on FFS activities from different donors, site visits to the Project site in Arsi Negele district in the Arsi zone, and discussions on the institutionalisation of field school. The merits for the Project were 1) to build relationships with officials from federal ministries and universities who were less known, 2) appeal to OBANR officials on how FFS are currently institutionalised in Rwanda through the invitation of Rwandan officials, and 3) demonstrate the quality of our FFS by organising the Project's site visit. Results of questionnaires from participants showed high satisfaction for the site visit, although many of them had never seen FFS before.

This workshop was co-financed and co-organised between JICA and FAO. All processes, including conceptualisation, logistics, and budgeting were divided by the two organisations. Through an interactional process, relationships with FAO were strengthened which would be effective for the institutionalisation of FFS in this country.

(2)-6 JICA-FAO Second Institutionalization of Field School Workshop in Adama in 2017

From 24 to 25 November 2017 in Adama, the second JICA-FAO institutionalisation of field school workshop was held. Like the previous time, the workshop was organized with FAO. The participants were from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, regional agriculture and livestock offices, and the University. The main themes were to share FFS knowledge and experience, discuss bottlenecks for institutionalisation, and identify the rolls of stakeholders. On day 1, FFS knowledge was shared, and on day 2, a field visit and discussions were conducted.

The focus for this workshop was the experience of sharing and interactive communication among the presenters and listeners. This workshop introduced a 'table trip' type of interaction: There were four tables with four presentation speakers. Participants divided into four groups and listened to all the presentations. The four themes were: 1) FFS learning process presented by an FFS facilitator, 2) Experience of FFS farmer facilitator cooperative presented by a member of a cooperative, 3) Significance of FFS in technology development, extension, and empowerment presented by an FFS master trainer, 4) Impact of FFS on farmers presented by representatives of FFS graduated farmers.

This workshop provided a good opportunity for the majority of participants who did not know about FFS, and helped them understand their role in institutionalisation. The Project also exhibited our outcomes to other stakeholders through the field visit to our Project's site in Arsi.

(2)-7 FFS Seminar for Administrators

As mentioned above, the Project took measures such as taking time to formulate FFS implementation plans in TOMT for the three districts in East Sho'a where FFS was implemented. The district coordinators were responsible for submitting the plans to the districts and were waiting for the necessary budget. However, most of the plans were not approved, and the number of FFS was not increased with district initiatives. Thus, while FFS has been introduced to the districts and necessary human resources have been trained, FFS has not been expended to other villages in the same district using the district budget. If FFS implementation always requires inputs from the region or external parties, it will be difficult to achieve the scaling-up goal itself, which is to cover all the communities in Oromia with FFS.

OBANR wishes to implement this approach in many areas and stated that it would provide political support. However, officials of the districts seem to believe that a sufficient policy consensus was not reached for the implementation of FFS, which was introduced through a donor programme while using district budgets. Thus, during the JCC meetings, the C/P side often requested OBANR for policy guidance to the district senior officials. To address this problem, a FFS seminar was planned for zonal and district administrators in order to introduce what is FFS and what is the real advantages of implementing FFS. Through the seminar, it was critical to give a clear message from officials at the bureau head or vice president level that FFS implementation was endorsed as policy, and Oromia and OBANR were requesting support for the expansion of FFS at the zonal and district level..

Because of the problems on security and political unrest, it was difficult to implement the seminar during the Japanese experts' stay in Ethiopia. However, the seminar was held in the beginning of April 2018 with OBANR's initiative and the Project's support. It has been reported that the briefings on FFS and its advantages by C/P were precise, and the Project director answered the participants' questions clearly, convincing most participants to adopt and even actively use FFS in their areas.

(3) Information exchange with similar projects in Ethiopia

(3)-1 Meeting with UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Throughout the Project period, the Project team contacted FAO in the East Africa Regional Office, FAO in the Ethiopia country office, and FAO in the Oromia regional office, trying to exchange information and enhance a cooperative relationship.

The Project team participated in a joint workshop on the Pastoralist Field School (PFS) in 2014 in Eastern Africa organised by FAO and a workshop on the institutionalisation of FFS in East Africa that was held in Uganda in 2017. The Project used these opportunities to have discussions with FFS stakeholders from other countries and promote JICA FFS activities in Ethiopia.

In November 2017, the Project also dispatched an OBANR C/P to Rwanda as a presentation speaker on natural resource management at the international FFS conference organised by the FAO East Africa Regional Office.

As a result of these efforts, JICA's presence in FFS was increased and currently JICA is recognised as an official FFS partner.

(3)-2 Discussions with the AGP

To secure sustainability of FFS activities after the Project completion, the Project had several discussions with the Oromia Region focal person for the AGP from 2013 until 2015. As a result, the Project succeeded in working with the AGP to disburse funds for FFS learning materials to the three groups in the Liben-Chukala District. However, the Project stopped further discussions with the AGP, because i) it took a long time to disburse AGP funds so much so that the procurement of stationaries and agricultural input, such as seeds or seedlings, could not be done in time and ii) OBANR itself recognised the outcome of FFS and decided to expand the Project with their own resources.

(3)-3 Discussion with SOS-Sahel Ethiopia

In November 2014, the Project met with the Programme Manager of SOS-Sahel Ethiopia based in Addis Ababa. According to the manager, the NGO conducted the Silvo-Pastoralist Field School (SPFS) project in Yabelo, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People Region, until 2011. The SPFS project also had a natural resource management component which had similarities with the Project. The NGO pointed out that they were considering restarting the SPFS project, as they have an implementation manual, but they faced difficulties in finding master trainers for the project. After the discussion, the NGO supported the logistics of our visit to Yabelo and arranged discussions with stakeholders of the SPFS project.

(3)-4 Discussions with SNV

The Project team met Mr. Gerit Holtland, the manager of the Horti-Life Project of SNV (Netherlands Development Organization) to continue a dialogue with SNV toward institutionalization of FFS. SNV supports the horticulture sector with Dutch funds and implements FFS for small-scale horticulture farmers. Unfortunately, FFS supported by SNV was merely a technology transfer without the empowerment component which was crucial for FFS. However, SNV was interested in the Project and requested to use the FFS song, manuals, and the programme for the Training of Master Trainers (ToMT). Apart from FFS activities, SNV had various experiences such as challenges in curriculum development for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and cooperation with universities.

The Project continued the relationship with SNV through discussions on the workshop platform and inviting lecturers in horticulture to its ToMT.

(4) PR activities during the Project period

The following summarises the PR activities during the Project period.

- Updated news and events for the Project web site within the JICA web site: 20 project-related news items

were posted.

- Updated ODA visual site: in total 20 pictures and captions were posted.
- Developed project leaflet (English): printed and posted on the JICA website.
- Recorded FFS song (Oromipha, Amharic): posted to YouTube through JICA
- Produced FFS calendar: year 2016, introduced with FFS monthly activities.
- Produced FFS-T-shirt: provided for graduates and facilitators at the graduation ceremony.
- Produced FFS cap: provided for official guests at the graduation ceremony.
- Produced FFS sticker: used to label official equipment such as motorbikes, bicycles, digital cameras, and furniture.
- Produced FFS bag: provided cotton bags for collecting materials for workshop in Hawassa.
- Invited media to the FFS graduation ceremony and broadcast on an Oromia Radio programme

Among the PR activities, project leaflet was one of the most effective work for the Ethiopian Government and other donor agencies in order to convey FFS impacts visually. For farmers and C/Ps at the local government level, PR of FFS events through radio or TV was effective. However, there were information gaps between what the Project wanted to emphasise and what actually media broadcasted. It should had careful briefing before the events. Fortunately, after local PR expert was assigned at JICA Ethiopia office, coordination among various media smoothened and became easier.

Another effective PR was recording of the FFS song. Although there were many illiterate participants, lyrics of FFS song which were sung in many occasions, helped to share concepts and objective of FFS among participants. It also created a sense of unity for both participants and implementations.

2.6 Output 5 : Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Sho'a Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Sho'a Zone of Oromia Region.

(1) FFS in pre-scale up zones

1) Numbers of FFS and participants

The pre-scale up plan has been developed and four districts from the two zones were selected as pre-scale up zones. In total, 16 FFS (including six FFS in FTC) were established for promoting agroforestry in the targeted districts of the pre-scale up zones, and 420 FFS members have participated.

Table 16: Number of FFS Groups

Pre-scale up zone	No. of FFS	Total	Men	Women
West Harerge	9	251	125	126
West Arsi	7	169	86	88
Total	16	420	223	214

2) Capacity development of human resources

2)-1 Training of Coordinators (ToC)

Japanese experts and the Project team had fewer opportunities to contact FFS and facilitators directly in the field when the pre-scale up zones started FFS activities. The Project activities were managed and monitored through focal people such as team leaders and experts at the regional, zonal, and district levels. Therefore, a new type of training for FFS programme coordinator targeting C/Ps in charge of management was held before the Training of Facilitators (ToF) targeting Development Agents (DA).

Table 17: Summary of Training of Coordinators

	Duration	No. of trainees	Trainee	Trainer
May 2016	6 days	24	Both team leaders of Natural Resources and Extension (West Harerge and West Arsi zone, Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa, Arsi Negele and Adama districts); Natural Resources Experts of those districts	Nine national trainers who graduated from the 1st round ToMT
Dec. 2016	3 days	20	Both team leaders of Natural Resources and Extension (West Harerge and West Arsi zone, Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa, Arsi Negele districts); Natural Resources Experts of those districts	Six national trainers who graduated from the 1st round ToMT

2)-2 Training of Facilitators (ToF)

The ToF is divided into two blocks in the pre-scale up zones: the first for FFS introduction and rainy-season activities, and the second, in November, for dry-season activities and FFS final evaluation session for graduation.

Table 18: Outline of ToF

	Duration	No. of trainees	Trainee	Trainer
May 2016	8 days	23	DA and DA supervisors of Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa and Arsi Negele districts	Nine national trainers who graduated from the 1st round ToMT
Dec. 2016	3 days	23	DA and DA supervisors of Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa and Arsi Negele districts	Seven national trainers who graduated from the 1st round ToMT
May 2017	5 days	26	Recommended FFS members to be expected to graduate of Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa and Arsi Negele districts	National trainers who graduated from the 1st round ToMT; experienced farmer backstoppers and farmer facilitators of Liben-Chukala district
June–July 2017	3 days	23	DA and DA supervisors of Doba, Tulo, Gedab Asasa and Arsi Negele districts	

2)-3 Training of Master Trainers (ToMT)

As the OBANR's commitment to the FFS scale-up became clear, the needs for training resource development in relation to the next-year FFS implementation operation also became urgent. Thus, the Project decided to start the second-round ToMT to increase local FFS training resources incrementally. The participants were nominated mainly from implementers in the pre-scale up zones and districts based on the level of understanding and commitment to FFS. The Project Manager and a Project team member, both of whom were FFS master trainers, finally selected 11 people as the training participants. In the same manner as the first round ToMT, the training sessions were conducted in ten five-day blocks each month.

The selected participants were team leaders from the Natural Resource or Extension of the zonal and district offices and DA or DA supervisors who were conducting FFS. There were concerns that it would be difficult for trainers in a particular district to conduct training in other districts after the Project ends. In Rwanda, such problems did not occur as the country developed FFS master trainers at the central government level. Thus, it may be necessary in Ethiopia to consider setting up such a human resource development system to train regional or zonal officials and using trained individuals as master trainers even if they had no long-term FFS facilitation experience.

Table 19: Summary of ToMT in Pre-Scale Up Zones

Block	Date	Duration	Venue
1	April 2017	5 days	Hawassa
2	May 2017	5 days	Adama
3	June 2017	5 days	Hawassa
4	July 2017	5 days	Adama
5	Aug 2017	6 days	Adama
6	Sep 2017	5 days	Adama
7	Oct 2017	4days	Adama
8	Nov 2017	5 days	Adama
9	Dec 2017–Jan 2018	4 days	Adama
10	March 2018	1.5 days	Adama

3) Implementation, management, and monitoring of FFS

Since the FFS implementation method under the Project has been given flexibility from the planning stage, reflecting the experiences of the previous projects, there is no difference between the pre-scale up area and the earlier three districts in East Sho'a. In the beginning, the Project examined the former learning enterprises coverage over the land use target of new districts. However, because no significant difference was observed, the FFS started in the pre-scale up zones using the same method as East Sho'a.

On the other hand, as the natural and cultural environment differ from one district to another, general field surveys and analysis have been conducted by Japanese experts and C/Ps before starting FFS, to identify appropriate crops and tree species to be used for each learning enterprise in each district.

At the same time, FFS implementation and management systems have also been reviewed and adjusted before starting pre-scale up with regard to mass-applicability and consistency with a region-zone-district cascading management system that is the administrative standard of the Ethiopian government (see the diagram below). The biggest points that can be mentioned were that the FFS programme coordinator was placed in each of zone and district, this made it possible to grasp and manage the whole of FFS activities through these appointed experts, although they are part-time. Furthermore, the new system is efficient, reflecting the lessons learned from the past project activities; two people, i.e., a principal and a deputy, were appointed to most positions in order to avoid interruption and discontinuity of FFS activities due to transfers and dropouts.

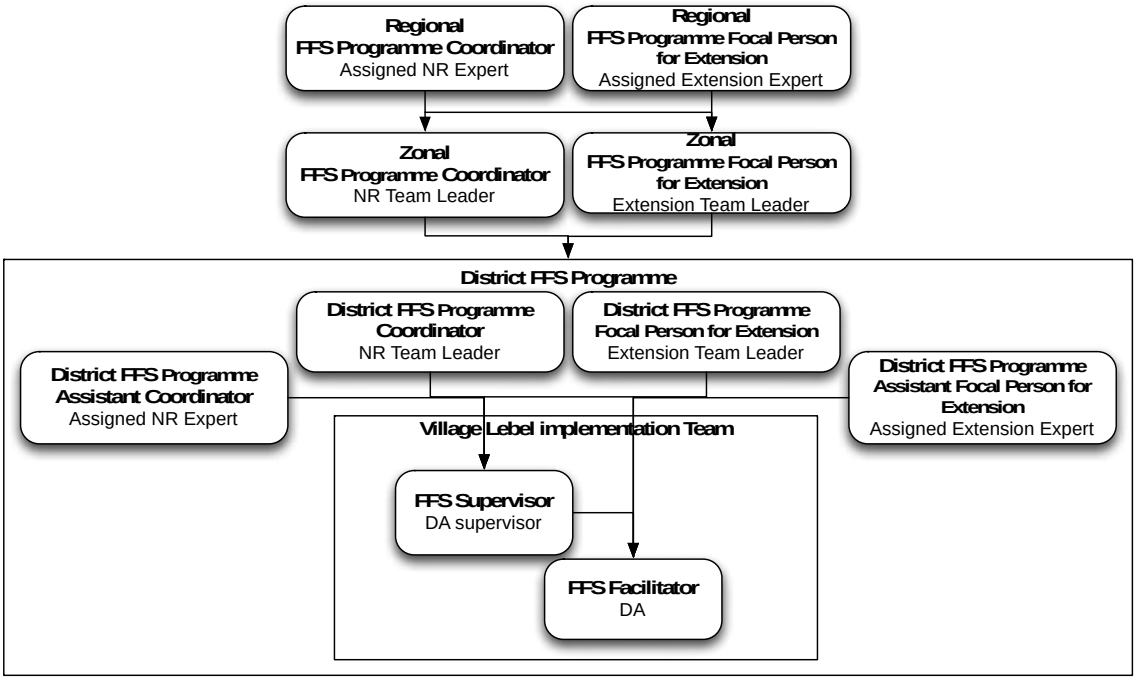


Figure 6: FFS implementation and management structure after pre-scale up

Concurrently, the framework of the training activities have also been simplified and converted to a standard unit

in consideration of a wider area application. The experience and know-how of past training activities, such as einduction seminars for administrators of zones and counties, master trainer training which is essential for the reproduction of training instructors, and coordinator training set in this location, are reflected.

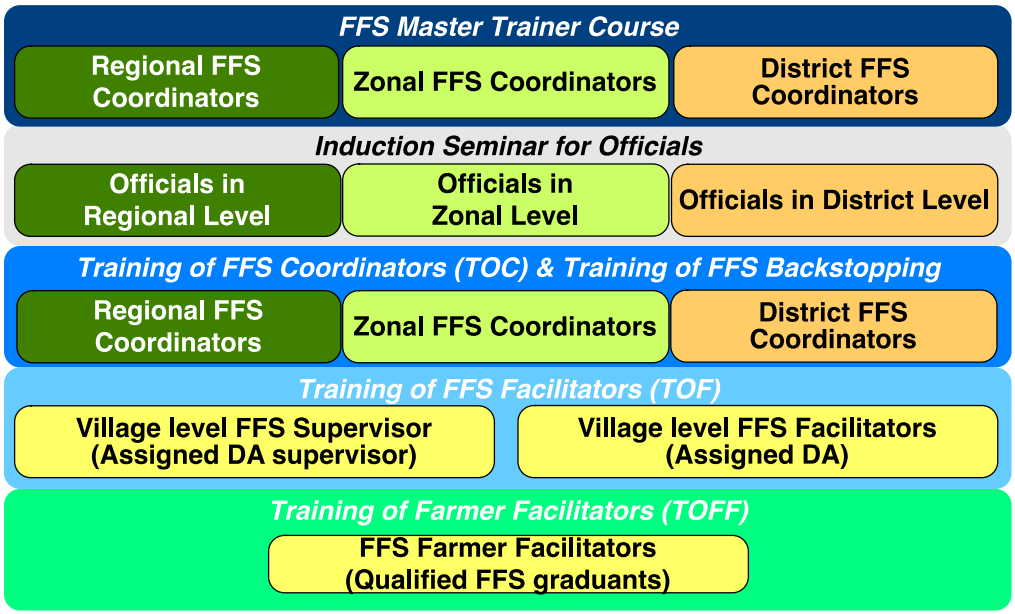


Figure 7: FFS training structure

4) Experience in pre-scale up zones and districts

The FFS activities in the pre-scale up zones provided many lessons and suggestions toward institutionalization. In a situation where the assignment of Project experts is few and not permanent, the Project staff consists practically of a coordinator only, and the time to be allocated by the Project C/P at the regional level is limited. Although there is some risk to quality control, the Project had no choice but to make the system as described above which manages the activities remotely. However, because it operated with such a system, it was possible to construct a system that can be managed with small human resources input from the Project. The problems that occurred due to lack of visits and backstopping could be improved by somehow incorporating supplemental training to reinforce the quality of the sessions. The system has been improved and it is getting ready to be managed remotely even during busy times.

The current concern is that the placement of a C/P at the regional level was delayed until the end and such management knowledge and logistical know-how have been transferred to the bureau. It is obvious that OBANR, where sufficient human resource placement to the FFS programme has not been carried out and the field experience has not accumulated, cannot manage this operation with the current human resources when it is going to further expand the area. It is assumed that additional staffing is to be done at the regional level before starting.

(2) FFS in adjacent zones and scale-up zones

OBANR showed a high interest in the framework of the extension on natural resources development through

FFS, and the former head of OBANR added an unplanned budget to FFS expansion activities in an additional three zones adjacent to the Project pre-scale up areas. OBANR further introduced FFS in the three zones in western areas just before the end of the Project and was further preparing the scale up. By the end of the Project period, 18 FFS were running in adjacent zones and 18 FFS had started in Scale up zones as follows.

1) Adjacent zones

The FFS activities started in the adjacent zones of South West Sho'a, Arsi and East Harerge in May 2017 and are expected to finish in September 2018.

Table 20: List of FFS of Adjacent Zones

No	Zone	District	Village	No. of FFS
1	South West Sho'a	Sodo Dachi	Trae Shino (FTC)	1
			Haroma	1
			Langano	1
		Ilu	Bantu Alito (FTC)	1
			Keta	1
			Jigdu Mida	1
2	Arsi	Heto sa'a	Tero Moye (FTC)	1
			Daya'a Debeso	1
			Teddo Lamman	1
		Digalu & Tijo	Tite Wajii (FTC)	1
			Ansha Lakicha	1
			Digalu Bora	1
3	East Harerge	Meta	Bikiye 2 (FTC)	1
			Biftu Ganama	1
			Wolensu 2	1
		Haromaya	Ifa Oromia (FTC)	1
			Biftu Gada	1
			Korke	1
Total	3 zones	6 districts	18 villages	18 FFS

ToC was conducted twice: the first in April 2017 and the second in December 2017, with 30 participants in each.

ToF also was held in April and December of 2017. The first training was for eight days and the following was for five days. 36 facilitators participated in each training block.

The first block of both ToC and ToF covered basic concept of FFS and wet-season activities, while the second block was about dry-season activities and the final session. Both training sessions were conducted by national trainers from the first round ToMT. Since the FFS activities had started, supplementary technical training for both coordinators and facilitators were held as well. The cost of those training sessions was shared with OBANR and the Project (see '4.1 Extent of Achievement of Indicators of the Project Purpose').

2) Scale-up zones

The FFS activities started in scale-up zones in January 2018 and are expected to finish in January 2019.

Table 21: List of FFS in Scale-Up Zones

No	Zone	District	Village	No. of FFS
1	Jimma	Sokoru	Dhaka (FTC)	1
			Yero Sokoru	1
			Yebu	1
		Limmu Kossa	Arangema (FTC)	1
			D/Soolee	1
			Tanabo Laloo	1
2	North Sho'a	Hidabu Abote	Weeluu Mojo (FTC)	1
			Sire Morose Ejere	1
			Debel Bokolo	1
		Derra	W/Hula (FTC)	1
			A/A/Yaya	1
			A/ Malkee	1
3	East wollega	Limmu	Waro (FTC)	1
			Bolale	1
			Mukarba	1
		Leka Dulecha	Bollo (FTC)	1
			Diga Fododo	1
			Gerracho	1
Total	3 zones	6 Districts	18 Villages	18 FFS

ToC was conducted in November 2017 targeting 30 team leaders from the Natural Resource and Extension of district and zonal offices for six days. ToF was implemented in November to December 2017 for 30 DA and DA supervisors over nine days. The ToMT participants in the second round were going to become OJT trainers for others.

2.7 Other activities

(1) Cost sharing with JICA and the OBANR

Since pre-scale up started, the Project and the OBANR have discussed cost sharing issues several times. However, promises with the JICA HQ mission were only partially realised, such as the provision of meeting spaces.

In January 2017 at the bureau head briefing, the draft scale-up plan was submitted and approved. Because the OBANR took an interest in implementing FFS on its own in the zones neighbouring the current Project area, the Project stressed independent implementation and management of FFS.

Concerning financial issues, the following are bottlenecks for smooth disbursement from the OBANR.

- If activities are conducted in limited areas, the status is recognised as pilot stage or project basis activities. To disburse from OBNAR budget, in principal FFS should be disseminated to the whole Oromia region equally.

- If the head of OBANR approves, there is still some budget for activities for a pilot project. In this case, a training budget is a plausible resource. However, this budget would pay only a Daily Subsistence Allowance for Government personnel, not for other costs, such as procurement of FFS stationaries, events, and graduation ceremonies.
- All payments from the OBANR must be done in cash by the financial section of the OBANR headquarters. Bank transfers or other payment methods are not acceptable. In this sense, officers of the financial section have difficulties to travel beyond Adama considering risk of carrying cash.
- The fiscal year of OBANR starts in July and ends in June. From July to September, it is difficult to disburse training budgets, because OBANR has other prioritised areas to disburse. This affects FFS implementation on the ground as it is the middle of wet-season activities.
- Procedures for disbursement are complicated. The financial plan for each Ethiopian fiscal year should be submitted and approved in the management meeting at OBANR. Even after the approval, a request letter needs to be prepared every month with attachments of the participant list, training briefing, and copies of the financial plan. In addition, the request letter must be approved by the head of natural resources and the head of the financial section.

Although it took time to understand OBANR procedures, continuous discussions and suggestions by the Project Director led to disbursement as the head of the OBANR pledged.

(2) Procurement of Project equipment

The Project equipment procured the items listed in the Contract, as follows:

Table 22: Procured Equipment

Item	Quantity	Remarks
Bicycle	116	For DA facilitators in Districts: Liben-Chukala (28), Bora (21), Adama (13), West Harerge (10), West Arsi (12), East Harerge (10), South West Showa (11), Arsi (11)
PC	15	For OBANR (3), For Agriculture and Natural Resource Zonal Office: West Harerge (1), East Sho'a (1), West Arsi (1) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (2), Adama (1), Bora (2), Tulo (1), Doba (1), Gedab Asasa (1), Arsi Negele (1)
Printer	4	For OBANR(1) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (1), Adama (1), Bora (1)
Photocopy machine	3	For OBANR (2) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (1)
Motorbike	9	For FFS Coordinators at District Agriculture and Natural Resources Office: Adama (1), West Arsi (2), Liben-Chukala (3), Bora (3)
Generator	2	For OBANR (2)
Projector	2	For OBANR (2)
Monitor	1	For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala District (1)

(3) Visit to a third country

The Project organised visits to Kenya in 2015 and Rwanda in 2017.

(3)-1 Visit to Kenya in 2015

The Project conducted training in Kenya to extract important lessons on Kenyan social forestry programmes. The training was conducted for six days starting 26 May 2015 with ten C/Ps, local project staff, and two Japanese experts. In the training, participants learned natural resource management practices from the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and local FFS extension systems. The following are lessons learned through the training in Kenya.

- In Kenya, more active involvement in FFS management by FFS members was observed, compared with Ethiopia. FFS members were confident with making remarks during FFS sessions, understood the content of the activities, and followed the learning norms decided by the group. These differences between the two countries might arise as a result of the experience and capacities of the facilitator, and the experiences of the members themselves. In Kenya, villagers basically belong to some community-based group activities, and FFS is formed based on the existing group. In Ethiopia, community groups or organizations are not as common as in Kenya. Discussions are necessary on how to apply this lesson to improve FFS management in Ethiopia. However, practice and experience of FFS in Ethiopia may boost the organizational capacity of communities.
- Among the FFS groups in Kenya, developed networking activities were also observed. The networking

system especially helped the FFS groups who completed a one-year FFS session to share more experiences, have opportunities to create new ideas, and promote the continuation of their activities. In addition, through networking, more groups and people were connected to many members within one organization, it expanded opportunities to borrow money from banks, or domestic or international financial agencies which also assisted the continuation of the activities.

(3)-2 Visit to Rwanda in 2017

Based on the preparatory mission from 1st to 5th May 2017, high-ranking officials of the C/Ps visited Rwanda in June 2017. Rwanda has institutionalised FFS as a national extension approach. The following _eight people took part in the visit: the head of OBANR, the vice head of OBANR (Project Director), a senior expert from the extension department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, a representative of the Agriculture Transformation Agency, a project manager, an agroforestry expert, and two project experts. The team received briefings on the FFS programme from the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB). In addition, the team observed the following: i) income generating activities by farmer facilitator cooperative, ii) a demonstration plot of agroforestry managed by a farmer facilitator, iii) FFS activities by a women's group, and iv) a tree tomato plantation by an FFS graduated group. Apart from observation, the team had discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the local government, and farmer facilitator cooperatives.

Lessons raised from the teams were as follows.

- Sophisticated extension systems are formulated. From provision of input, extension using FFS, access to marketing are all integrated.
- Technology improvement through FFS leads to not only income generation but also advanced agriculture such as improved seed production and irrigated farming.
- All levels of government officers understood FFS well and information transfer is seamless even if an officer leaves the position.
- Rwandan government approved the use of registered farmer facilitator cooperatives as service providers, but it was difficult to contract out to individual farmers.

The following must be discussed further for institutionalisation of FFS in Ethiopia.

- If Ethiopian government could pay farmer facilitator cooperatives as service provider?
- How many FFS master trainers should be deployed at which administrative level?
- How to conduct evaluation at the village level and how to compile all information at the regional level?
- Capacity to develop an FFS national coordinator at the regional level.
- Information sharing of FFS from the regional to districts.

(4) Third-country training and training in Japan

The Project facilitated in the dispatch of C/Ps for training opportunities in a third country and in Japan with discussions with JICA Ethiopia Office.

In total, three C/Ps participated in training in Kenya, and four C/Ps participated in training in Japan. Upon return to Ethiopia, most of the trainees showed close attention to the Project activities and contributed to smooth Project management in various aspects. Since many staff members from the OBANR and other stakeholders participated in the training in Japan, they have become more supportive of the Project. The Project appreciated these opportunities given by JICA

The list of training and participants is attached in Appendix.

3. Challenges, Key Innovations, and Lessons Learned in the Implementation of the Project

(1) Monthly coordinator/facilitator meetings and training sessions

Like many agriculture and natural resource related activities, the FFS programme is linked with the season. It is necessary to carry out the planned learning process and events according to the season step by step. A delay, e.g. the late distribution of seeds and seedlings, can sometimes make the enterprise itself worthless and be a fatal failure that completely destroys the farmers' interest. For these reasons, follow up and progress management are very crucial tasks during FFS. FFS coordinators must be conscious of whether those tasks are being implemented at the appropriate time according to FFS implementation steps within the area.

In the Project, those follow-up tasks together with progress management were conducted through 'Monthly coordinator/facilitator meetings and training sessions'. Those meetings are held every month according to the structure shown in the diagram, and all facilitators and supervisors attend and report the on progress in regards to FFS. Coordinators capture the progress and give facilitators necessary advice and aid if required.

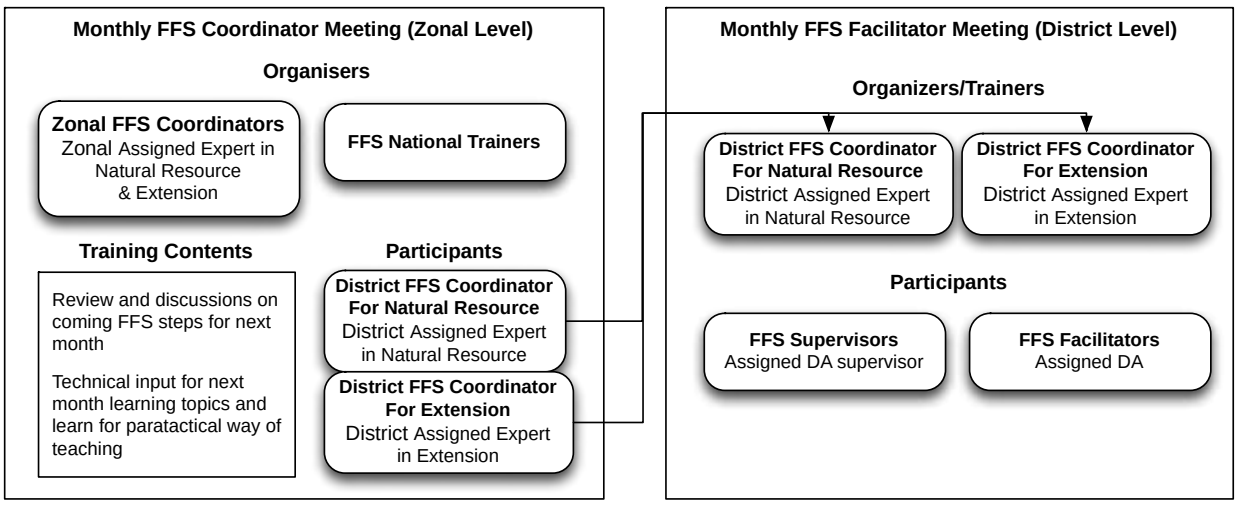


Figure 8: Structure of monthly coordinator/facilitator meetings

At the same time, coordinators can collect data based on the findings from facilitators for the monthly reports to next coordinators meeting. The meeting participants will discuss FFS implementation plans for the next month

so that they can be reminded of future plans and confirm the next implementation steps. If any materials are necessary, the coordinators will provide them. Another feature of those meetings is that the coordinators can conduct the necessary training and technical input during the meeting. Usually, coordinators focus on necessary knowledge and practices which the facilitators may require for the upcoming period.

Conducting those meetings requires certain budget and resources for the attendees. By this meeting once a month, however, the organizers can make reports and conduct monitoring, planning, evaluation, capacity building, and team building activities. For all those benefits they only need to physically meet once a month. The question is whether the organizers feel this is expensive or reasonable. It was sometimes reported that the monthly meeting was skipped because of a budget shortage. Considering those features and advantages, however, organizers have to make this regular meeting their first priority.

(2) Incorporation of the extension department in the FFS management structure

When the Project started, only the natural resource department in each district participated in FFS activities. However, as the Project found out from districts, the extension department was responsible for evaluating and supervising the DAs. Therefore, the Project started reporting the progress of FFS and sharing relevant information with the extension department as well as the natural resources department. This brought about many positive results. For instance, an agronomist from the extension department attended a monthly FFS meeting and provided lectures. Moreover experts from the extension department followed up on FFS activities facilitated by DA who had weaknesses, and the Project had easy access to information on FTC activities or regulations of the FTC committee.

After the start of the pre-scale up activities, both the natural resources and extension departments at the zonal and district levels were officially incorporated in the process to institutionalise FFS. It was extension team leaders who showed a keen interest in FFS, which was a new extension method for them. There were several other positive aspects. The extension departments had ample human resources that could reinforce the natural resource departments even if the latter's implementation system was weak. In addition, the extension departments had relatively abundant financial resources. Using the extension budget from an NGO, East Harerge district produced an FFS PR video without the Project's support. In addition, the extension departments were familiar with new and improved seeds recommended by the government. They received new seed varieties from ARC and provided them for trials in FFS.

(3) Use of farmer facilitators

The number of DAs is only three per village while FFS has a relatively long implementation period. If a DA implements one-week FFS per year, he or she will have only five FFS implemented in five years. On the other hand, if a DA implements FFS and trains a pair of farmer facilitators every year, he or she can implement 15 FFS in five years and rapidly disseminate new technologies to the surrounding communities.

At the same time, DAs have a high turnover rate due to transfer, leaving a high possibility that one-year FFS

will be discontinued. On the other hand, farmer facilitators usually live in the site of FFS so that they can carry out FFS on a continual basis and provide extension services without interruption. Farmer facilitators tend to perform better than DAs in operating FFS as well. Because the Project farmer facilitators have been selected from farmers who experienced FFS at least once, they know what FFS is and can be trained in a short period of time. Thus, there is a major advantage in using farmer facilitators.

(4) Implementation of training of master trainers (ToMT)

The Project initially planned the training of master trainers, but a few JICA officials questioned the implementation in relation to the required budget. The Project considered the training essential from a sustainability point of view because, to continue the FFS programme, it is necessary to train FFS facilitators with Ethiopian resources. Therefore, the training has been conducted in the middle of the Project, with the revised Terms of Reference (TOR) and methodology to reduce the cost. The first ToMT has been completed successfully and as a result, all of the facilitator and coordinator training sessions have been implemented with the Ethiopian trainers after the ToMT.

Since training knowhow has accumulated through the Project, it is recommended for projects which are planned to use FFS to consider ToMT training and incorporate it into the implementation plan, although it depends on the amount of the budget.

The number of DAs in each village is generally three. If a DA facilitates one year of FFS a week, he/she is able to facilitate five FFS over five years. However, if he/she identifies and trains a pair of facilitators each year after he/she helped a group to graduate, in five years he/she can complete three times as many FFS in the area. As a result, they are able to disseminate new techniques to an area very quickly.

On the other hand, young DAs are often transferred or quit the job for education, resulting in a stop or abandonment of FFS. On the contrary, farmer facilitators, since they live and cultivate their farm at the location and very rarely move, provide their extension services continuously. Their performance is also often better than DAs because they know their farmland and crops well. They also need a shorter training period because they have already experienced FFS for at least one cycle. Thus, there are many advantages to using the farmer facilitator system.

(5) Demonstrations on ordinary farms

It is common for extension agents to select some high-performing farmers and train them as model farmers. Those farmers usually have a good level of knowledge and education and are relatively wealthy in their community. Having demonstrations with them, other ordinary farmers will feel like they are able to do those techniques by themselves. The FFS host farm selection method is more random and tends to select ordinary or standard-level farmers. Through demonstrations with them, many farmers around feel like those practices can be copied on their farms. That is why the speed of destination through FFS is faster than other extension methodologies.

(6) Cooperation with relevant organisations

If the Project objectives are not to limit results to specific areas and sectors, but to broaden the outcome of the Project through the government system, naturally, it is necessary to introduce it as a policy. However, unless the Project has enormous funding, it seems difficult to achieve this objective only with the outcomes and recommendations of one project. In such a case, it seems necessary to work in coordination with other related organizations, including government agencies, donors, research institutes, and NGOs, that target similar activities and use the same methodology to achieve the same objectives.

The Project has been exploring possibilities to work with government programmes, NGOs, and research institutions including the following: the AGP, FAO, the forestry department, Oromia regional relief programmes, SNV, the Ethiopia Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI), the Agriculture Research Centre (ARCs), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Potato Center (CIP), Jimma University, Hawassa University, Farm Africa, and SOS Sahel.

Meanwhile, it was also very important to assess the degree of involvement by evaluating the importance of the relevant agencies, and to determine over time how to enhance their involvement. For example, regarding FAO, it is now considered a major cooperating organization and works with the Project whenever the opportunity arises, including events, meetings, and workshops. At the beginning of the Project, however, FAO officials on FFS were busy collecting PFS, and prior FFS officials were only being used on a small scale as a method of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and it had little interest in institutionalization. However, after the FFS global platform began, and the programme budget was placed in FAO Ethiopia, the degree of involvement became high. Actually, the cooperation on a policy level only started after the Project entered the extension period. Only by collecting information periodically, it is possible to assess relationships in this manner.

Either way, if experts are completely occupied with the Project activities and its stakeholders, they cannot create synergistic effects in a coordinated manner. Thus, experts must always work in many directions, spread their antennas around the perimeter, and collect a wider range of information through regular visits to relevant organizations.

(7) Participation in relevant international seminars and workshops

It was important to extend human networks and collect up-date information by participating not only at in-country level but also at regional level seminars or workshops related to the Project, e.g. FFS, PFS, climate change, agriculture, food security, and nutrition.

As part of the Project, the team leader participated in the FAO regional level workshop on the FFS platform in Uganda. Although it was a personal affair, it is fair to say that it produced a most valuable output, if we look at a series of developments that happened after the event. All of the following started after the participation in the meeting in Uganda: the Rwanda FFS study/contact visit, Rwanda OBANR head and officials visits, Project presentations at FAO regional seminars in Kigali, recognition of FFS institutionalization programme in Ethiopia,

sharing of FFS trainers, FFS joint-promotion activities to federal officials, and two joint workshops on the implementation of FFS institutionalization with FAO Ethiopia.

Therefore, the Project experts should be keen on such event opportunities and be flexible in participation.

(8) Incorporation of new ideas into the existing system

While the Project was promoting FFS as an alternative extension methodology, it tried to incorporate this into the current extension system. The idea of FTC hosted FFS was a product delivered from this attitude of respecting the advantages of existing systems and complementing them. "Not substitute but complement" this is very important behaviour when the Project is trying to introduce a new methodology.

(9) Use of funds from external sources

The Project once tried to operate FFS with AGP funding and realized the problems of material procurement. The Project later experienced FFS operation within the modality of OBANR budget as well. While the Project operation was based on the Project budget, it is very difficult to imagine how this operation works with funding from other programmes. It is crucial to try to operate the project activities with external funding, which may substitute the project budget in future. In this way, project organizers are able to know how to plan and manage project operation within the modality of the budget.

(10) Appropriateness of farm forestry as project targets

At the time of designing, the Project target set Farm Forestry and Agroforestry promotion in a semi-arid area in which JICA had been conducting social forestry projects in other East African countries such as Kenya. It is also considered that the accumulated experiences might be advantageous for conduct a similar project in Ethiopia. Because of the popularity of participatory forest management in Ethiopia, however, the Project design has diverged several times from its origin, even after the verification phase of communal land activities had been integrated into the Project design. Looking back on how the Project changed, its initial target, farm forestry, was appropriate. Sometimes it is better to concentrate on a principal target and avoid involving digressional activities which may not be successful.

(11) Promotion of small-scale nurseries

The Project tried to introduce small-scale nurseries managed by farmers themselves in semi-arid areas in Ethiopia for which it had some previous experience in such East African countries as Kenya and Tanzania through past JICA projects. This small-scale-nursery promotion seems effective for promoting tree planting among community members, especially in remote areas where most people depend on tree seedlings from government tree nurseries. It accelerated seedling production and tree planting probably because community members became able to produce the desired seedlings by themselves. This experience and lesson learnt can be used for other related JICA projects, or even by similar programmes of other organizations in neighbouring

countries where rural communities also depend on government seedlings.

4. Extent of Achievement of the Outputs, Project Purpose and Overall Goal

4.1 Extent of Achievement of Indicators of the Outputs

The achievement of Outputs based on the indicators set in PDM is as follows.

Output 1: By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. 100 (in Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama) FFS groups are trained.	- 74 FFS groups, 1209 famers have graduated from 1st to 4th FFS rounds. - Additionally, 7 FFS of farmer facilitator-led are 113 FFS members have graduated in Feb 2018 in Liben Chukala.	- As of July 2017, the total number of FFS groups, which have been trained under the 1st to 4th round of FFS in Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama, is 91. Out of 91, 71 FFS groups have graduated. - Another eight (8) FFS groups are being trained in the on-going FFS as of August 2017.
2. More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated.	- Same to the right	- As of June 2017, the graduation ratio of FFS participants is calculated at 54.1% on average from the 1st to the 4th round in Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama. The ratio exhibits an increasing trend over the four rounds of FFS from 40.9% in the 1st round to 75.6% in the 4th round.
3. More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.	- Same to the right	- According to additional end-line survey, the enterprise adaptation rates are reported that vegetable 78%, cereals with agroforestry is 83.5%, fodder is 51%, fruit orchard is 48%, tree seedling is 82% and woodlot is 81.8 %. - According to additional end-line survey, area expansion compared before the Project, woodlot shows 1.5 times, tree seedling 2.7 times, vegetable 5.4 times, fodder 5.3 times and fruit 30 times increased. - According to end-line survey (2016) and additional end-line survey (2017) the followings was reported;

		Year of survey	2016		2017
		Target group of survey	1st round in LC & Bora	2nd round in LC & Bora	1st & 2nd round in LC
		Row planting	67.8%	85.8%	84.2%
		Manure	74.5%	67.8%	87.6%
		Compost	31.2%	67.8%	84.2%
		Tree nursery	55.7%	67.8%	81.2% (polytube) 79.3% (seed preparation fruits)
4. Household income of FFS graduates increase in more than 20%	- According to endline survey, the average total revenue in 2016 decreased by 30 to 45 percent from the total revenue of the baseline survey. The decline of total revenue in 2016 stems largely from the loss of agricultural revenue due to the El Nino effect. - At endline survey, the respondents who participated to the FFS in 2013 increased the annual income from vegetable production by approximately 3,000 to 5,000 birr compared with other respondents. - According to the additional end-line survey in Jan. 2017, most of FFS graduates indicated that their income was improved due to such enterprises like vegetable.		- According to the additional end-line survey in Jan. 2017, most of FFS graduates indicated that their income was improved due to such enterprises like vegetable.
5. Each FFS on going/ graduated group produce more than 500 seedlings and plant more than 400 trees on farmlands in group and individually.	- From 2013 to 2017, in average 644 tree seedlings (Total 52,846 /82 FFS) of dozen varieties were planted in their farmlands and homesteads in each FFS. The reasons for significant inclement in 2016 are site selection with consideration of water access, improvement of watering technology, fencing and quality seed.		- In a period from 2013 to 2017, an average of 661 tree seedlings per FFS group (Total 52,244 / 79 FFS) of dozen varieties has been planted in their farmlands and homesteads in each FFS.

Output 2: By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of FFS.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. 5 FFS groups from natural resource management cooperatives or natural resource management related associations are trained.	- Same to the right	- As of Jul. 2017, 5 FFS groups for the forest coop (2 in L/C and 3 in Bora) were trained and 3 FFS groups (2 in L/C and 1 in Bora) out of 5 groups graduated.

2. More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated.	- Same to the right	- As of July 2017, 72.3% of participants from 3 FFS groups graduated.
3. More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.	- Same to the right	- Most of cooperative FFS graduated members practice techniques learnt through the FFS in their farmland, but application of techniques in communal lands is stagnated. - According to the end-line survey conducted in May 2016, technology adaptation on tree nursery for graduated members is 54.5% (sampling:14 person).
4. Each group/ cooperative produces 1,500 seedlings and plants more than 1,000 trees in the target communal lands.	- Same to the right	- The number of seedlings produced by the 3 forestry cooperatives when FFS was run was 602 seedlings in total. Only part of these seedlings was planted in communal lands.
5. More than 3 types of mitigative practices learnt through FFS are demonstrated and more than 1.5 ha/year of degraded communal land are treated.	- Same to the right	- Three types of mitigative practices were carried out through part of the FFS activities; 1) seedling production, 2) improved tree planting techniques, and 3) construction of micro water catchments. - The areas being protected by one cooperative is 16 ha and the other one is 10 ha in Liben Chukala.

Output 3: Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. Specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output2.	- Same to the right	Liben Chukala District - The district office prepared “Plan to scaling up FFS in district” in 2016 with the budget of 313,500 ETB for implementation of 10 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets. - The district office planned 10 nursery sites related to FFS activities in their 2nd GTP plan for natural resource management in 2015. The district also prepared the nursery document (i.e., production

		plan) for individual and for the schools in 2017, in which the planned and actual numbers of seedlings at eight (8) tree nursery sites by graduates of FFS groups have been shown. Bora District - The district office prepared "Planning on scaling-up of FFS to district" in 2016 with the budget of 87,725.5 ETB for 5 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets. - Achievement of 250,000 seedlings for forest seedlings, 220,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation by graduates of FFS in 2016/17. 120,000 seedlings for private households by graduates of FFS in 2016/17. - It is planned in 2017/18 that around 240,000 forest seedlings will be planned and 300,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation and 600,000 seeds of fodder grasses will be broadcasted, and 60,000 fruit seedlings will be planted by graduates of FFS. Adama District - The district office prepared "Plan to scale up FFS in the district" in 2016 with the budget of 89,659.9 ETB for 3 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets.

Output 4: The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. More than 3 types of promotion media and more than 3 project report(s) are distributed.	- A Project brochure has been developed. - Web-site has been updating in every 3 months - T-shirts and caps are provided for the FFS graduates at graduation	- As of July 2017, a Project brochure has been developed. Web site has been updating in every 3 months. T-shirts and caps are provided for the FFS graduates at graduation ceremonies. FFS activity calendar,

	ceremonies. - FFS activity calendar, FFS sticker, FFS song, conference bag for FFS platform workshop were produced for PR. - "Implementation Guide for Farmer Field Schools (FFS)", "Nursery Enterprise Guide For small scale tree nursery establishment and planning of comparative experiments in Farmer Field School (FFS)" and "FFS Promotion Picture Cards" (300 copies in each) had been produced and delivered to stakeholders.	FFS stickers, FFS songs, conference bags for FFS platform workshop were produced for PR. More than 3 Project reports have been prepared or are being prepared.
2. Cross visits with other related programmes are conducted at least 3 times.	- Same to the right.	- Cross visits with other related programs are conducted more than 3 times.
3. Joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc. are conducted at least 3 times.	- Same to the right	- Joint workshops with other programs, etc. are conducted more than 3 times

Output 5: Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Shewa Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Shewa Zone of Oromia Region.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. Additional 4 districts outside of East Shewa Zone introduce natural resource management through FFS approach during pre-scale up stage*. * pre-scale up stage is from April 2016 to February 2018.	- The pre-scale up plan has been developed and the four districts from two zones were selected as a pre-scale up zone. - 11 FFS (including 4 FFS in FTC) were established for promoting agroforestry in the targeted districts of the pre-scale up zone. 280 FFS members graduated in Sep 2017. - I5 additional FFS (2 in West Arsi and 3 in West Hararge including FFS in 2 FTC) were implementing by DA supervisors in pre-scale up zones. 140 FFS members graduated in Feb 2018.	- The pre-scale up plan has been developed and the four districts from two zones were selected as a pre-scale up zone. They are: Arsi Negele and Gedeb Asasa in West Arsi and Tulo and Doba in West Hararge. - As of July 2017, 11 FFS (including 4 FFS in FTC) were established in the targeted districts of the pre-scale up zones and 5 additional FFS (2 in West Arsi and 3 in West Hararge including FFS in 2 FTC) are being implemented by DA supervisors in pre-scale up zones.
2. Lesson learned through the pre-scale up is compiled as	- Same to the right	- OBANR regional level technical team prepared “Farmer Field School Based Extension System

recommendations for scale up of natural resource management through FFS approach.		Plan for scaling up" in January 2017 and shared the plan with the bureau head. It covers lessons learnt, a proposal on how to align FFS with current government extension system, scale up implementation plan and its budgets.

4.2 Extent of Achievement of Indicators of the Project Purpose

The achievement of Project Purpose based on the indicators set in PDM is as follows.

Project Purpose: Capacity of the relevant stakeholders of Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama district of East Sho'a Zone in the semi-arid area of Oromia Region to promote sustainable natural resource management including agroforestry and soil conservation measures through FFS is strengthened, and their experiences are shared with other areas of Oromia Region.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. Six (6) FFS master trainer candidates, and 10 back-stoppers, 50 facilitators and 100 farmer facilitators are qualified.	- 20 master trainers, 16 backstoppers, including 5 farmer backstoppers are qualified. - 146 facilitators and 89 farmer facilitators have been trained and 71 facilitators and 47 farmer facilitators are qualified. - 36 more facilitators are practicing the FFS in Adjacent zones and Scale up zones.	- As of June 2017, 9 master trainers, 16 backstoppers including 5 farmer backstoppers, 61 facilitators, and 70 farmer facilitators have been trained and qualified. - Another 10 master trainers will be trained by the Project termination.
2. Implementation plan on natural resource management of the target districts is revised along with the relevant guideline of the target districts.	- In June 2016, two workshops were held to interpolate the FFS activities into District Annual Plan. The plans and the budgets which target 1) on-going FFS, 2) graduated members and groups, and 3) scale-up areas of the districts were finalised and submitted to the district agriculture offices. These plans and the required budgets were approved at the three district offices but were not implemented due to budgetary shortages.	- In 2016, the FFS activities had been incorporated into District Annual Plans, which were consequently submitted to the district agriculture offices. These plans and the required budgets were approved at the three district offices, but were not implemented due to budgetary shortages. - The FFS plan and supplementary budgets will be prepared and incorporated into the District Annual Plan in 2017/18.

	- Six FFS in Farmer Training Centres (FTC) have been implemented in E/S zone and another six FTC-FFS in pre-scale up zones have been completed.	
3. Scale up plan of natural resource management through FFS approach in Oromia Region is elaborated and implemented by OBA based on experience through the project implementation and pre-scale up.	- OBANR announced at the final JCC meeting the main ideas and framework of FFS scale-up programme covering 351 districts in 20 zones of Oromia over six years. - In total, 279,000 ETB had been disbursed for training activities in adjacent zones and 94,240 ETB was budgeted for adjacent zones and Scale up zones as of March 2018. (see table 23)	- OBANR Regional Level Technical TEAM elaborated on "Farmer Field School Based Extension System Plan for scaling up" in January 2017. OBANR budgeted 200,000 ETB and have disbursed the amount for FFS implementation costs since April 2017 to facilitate 18 FFS in six districts in three zones adjacent to the Project site. - Budget proposal for 2017/18 has been prepared and the amount of 120,000 EBT has been secured to support implementation of 18 FFS in the adjacent zones.

OBANR showed a high interest in the framework of the extension of natural resources development through FFS, and the former head of OBANR added an unplanned budget for FFS expansion activities in an additional three zones adjacent to the Project pre-scale up areas. OBANR further introduced FFS in the three zones in western areas just before the end of the Project and was further preparing the scale up.

Even after the change of the bureau head, the Project briefed the Vice President of Oromia, who was also head of OBANR, and presented a proposal for scale-up activities in the next one to two years, including the implementation budget, prepared in response to the recommendation of the terminal evaluation mission.

While highly appreciating the content of the briefing, the Vice President of Oromia considered the scale of this proposal to be underestimated and directed it to revise the plan to cover the whole Oromia region, all zones and districts.

Based on the instructions from the Vice President and also incorporating the comments and suggestions so far, the Project and its C/P announced at the final JCC meeting the main ideas and framework of the FFS scale-up programme covering 290 districts in 20 zones of Oromia over six years.

At the same time, the Project conducted another briefing to the newly appointed bureau head.

Table 23: Cost Covered by the OBANR for FFS in Adjacent Zones

Type of Training/Meeting	Zone	No of Participants	Cost Covered	Month/Year
Training of Facilitators (ToF)	East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a	36 DA and DA Supervisor	207,000 ETB	April 2017
Facilitator Supplementary Technical Training	East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a	36 DA and DA Supervisors	28,000 ETB	September 2017
Coordinator Management Meeting	East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a	30 Coordinators from District and Zone	20,000 ETB	December 2017
Facilitator Supplementary Technical Training	East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a	36 DAs and DA Supervisors	24,000 ETB	December2017
Facilitator Supplementary Technical Training	E. Harerge, Arsi, S.W. Sho'a, Jimma, East Wolega and North Sho'a	125 DAs, DA Supervisors and Coordinators	*94,240 ETB	*Planned to be paid in April 2018 for both adjacent and scale-up zones
Total			279,000 ETB	

4.3 Extent of Achievement of Indicators of the Overall Goal

The achievement of Overall Goal based on the indicators set in PDM is as follows.

Overall Goal: A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of Oromia Region is strengthened.

Indicators	Achievement at the time of the Termination of the Project (March 2018)	Achievement at the time of the Terminal Evaluation (August 2017)
1. Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the specific plan/guideline towards sustainable natural resource management by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA).	- Project director (Oromia Bureau of Agriculture) indicated, "If effectiveness of the project outcome are recognized, the government may adopt as their own extension approach or policy. Extension approach of the natural resource management though the FFS might have possibility." - At the briefing in Jan. 2016, the project and district officials presented the project achievement and the deputy head of Oromia BOA suggested that FFS should expand to other districts in	- Project director （Deputy Head of OBANR） indicated, "If effectiveness of the Project outcome is recognized, the regional government may adopt the FFS approach as one of their own extension approaches. Extension approach of the natural resource management through the FFS might have possibility." - At the briefing in January 2016, the Project and district officials presented the Project achievement and the deputy head of OBANR suggested that FFS should expand to other districts in order to implement on current

	order to implement on current governmental system. - Head of OBANR announced that FFS as complementary and essential extension for current extension system and expand to 3 adjacent zones using OBANR budget. - For the training and meeting in Adjacent zones and Scale up zones, some cost was covered by OBANR as shown on the table 23.	governmental system.

4.4 Positive Impacts of the Project

(1) Food security

As FFS promoted effective and rapid dissemination of improved agriculture techniques, it contributed significantly to the increased of yield of staple food crops such as cereals and beans.

(2) Diversification of crops and foodstuff

FFS contributed in the diversification of crops through effective dissemination of new crops. Through FFS, new crops such as buckwheat, pigeon peas, lab-lab beans, and fruit trees were introduced and expanded. Crop diversification contributes to a diversification in the time periods in which different food is available, which alleviates food shortages.

(3) Improvement of nutrition through the introduction of new crops

As women who raised papaya mentioned, they ‘have eaten fruits for the first time’. Foodstuffs in the rural villages of Ethiopia had been biased and limited in terms of diversity. Since vitamin A deficiency was a common problem in rural areas, the women's statement suggested that FFS's crops and foodstuff diversification contributed to nutritional improvement as well.

(4) Income generation and diversification

An increase in agricultural production through FFS contributed to a larger portion of surplus products that contributed to an increase in cash income. FFS empowerment processes also promoted the introduction of new enterprises and income generation activities among farmers that also contributed to improving their livelihood.

(5) Empowering women

FFS changed women through an empowerment process. Women in Ethiopia are usually modest, and few

would normally appear at the table and speak. However, women who gained confidence through discussions with men in FFS have become active speakers among families and communities. This has been seen at FFS graduation ceremonies; some women reply confidently to questions from high-level government officials. They would say 'That is not true, we are very certain about this because we tried it ourselves'.

(6) Collaboration with literacy education

In organizing FFS groups with about 30 members in villages in Ethiopia, about three to four people among them can read and write. The Project had trained one female and one male from each FFS group as farmer facilitators before graduation. However, because most of the women could not read and write, only men tended to become facilitators. Some of the DAs were concerned about this and incorporated literacy education in cooperation with elementary teachers from neighbouring schools. The Project also supported these activities.

(7) Collaboration with environmental education

Some elementary school teachers used FFS host farms, and seedlings produced there, as teaching materials for environmental education.

(8) Sustainability of practice

Although the Project does not provide special support after graduation, farmers who went through FFS were inspired to improve their abilities and activities on their own. When visiting them in half a year or a year later, it was often surprising to see farmers who were producing thousands of seedlings, digging wells to expand vegetable gardens, or practicing orchards and afforestation plants altogether.

(9) Human resource development

Many people in rural areas had few educational opportunities because of poverty, and much talent and intelligence was underused, untapped, and not fully developed. Through FFS, their abilities were discovered, and they were trained as farmer facilitators. As a result of the assessment by the Project, many of those farmers performed better than DAs. Some of these farmer facilitators have entered formal schools to become DAs afterwards. The districts recommended these people and supported them.

(10) Partnership building and conflict alleviation

The relationship between the community and government officials improved through weekly, three- to four-hour FFS interactive activities which involved learning, entertainment, and group building practices as well as contributing to good partnerships. This also helped establish a positive image of government services among community members.

(11) Dissemination of results of academic and research institutions

FFS, which is located in village centres like FTC, attracted attention from nearby universities and research institutions, and became entry points for demonstration and dissemination of research results such as new crop varieties. Since FFS members have already acquired the skills of how to compare and test as well as the custom of keeping records, FFS members seem suitable for demonstration and dissemination of such research results from general farmers. In addition, FFS is more effective than introducing it to general farmers for that purpose, and has the advantage of systematic and quick expansion throughout the group. Some FFS facilitators are still in contact with these academic research institutes.

5. Recommendations to Achieve the Overall Goal

Since the regional governments in Ethiopia basically develop administrative activities according to the policies planned at the federal level, recognition and comprehension of the system by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, particularly at the extension directorate level, are crucial and pre-conditioned in order for the Project FFS-based extension system to be incorporated into the national extension policy of Ethiopia. For this reason, the Project has been promoting understanding of the system by conducting briefings and field visits to federal officials such as the director and a senior expert of the natural resources directorate or the deputy director and experts in the agriculture extension directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture. The Project has also held training and workshops on FFS several times, in collaboration with FAO, promoting the institutionalization of the methodology in Ethiopia and has been working with federal government stakeholders. Recently, the potential of FFS as an agricultural extension methodology has been evaluated highly even among such federal government officials, especially aspects compatible with current extension activities based on FTC. However, the promotions from them to upper-tier policy makers still seems to be not very active. This suggests that further involvement by OBANR or FAO will be required even after the Project

On the other hand, it is observed that the regions implement the experimental programmes on their own initiatives within the framework of federal policy, and the best practices of such programmes have been taken to the national programme and policy. The output of this Project was expected to contribute toward the Overall Goal in such way. In this regard, the Project put a priority on understanding of the FFS-based extension approach among Oromia government officials. Such briefings were conducted three times for the bureau head and once for the vice president, appealing to the advantages of the system and concentrating on activities using existing human and financial resources in the region which have been conducted concurrently with the implementation of Project activities. As a result, high-level understanding on the field impact in extension, autonomous aspects in development, replicability or expanding effects on agriculture improvement, and natural resource development through the FFS extension system has been seen in the Oromia government from field C/Ps up to the OBANR head or vice-presidential level, and expected to spread to the whole region. Moreover, as mentioned above, the compatibility of the actual government extension modality or correspondence with the current federal extension policy has been investigated and confirmed at the bureau head level with no disagreement on scaling up of the system.

However, when OBANR took the initiative on FFS scale-up, began to bear most of the operation cost, and started experimental activities in the pre-scale-up (adjacent and new zones), several important issues to consider have been revealed during the implementation of the FFS programme.

(1) Budget management issues

To stably implement systems which must be carried out in accordance with the seasonal events and schedules such as FFS, the budget for such activities must be secured without being influenced by other activities. As mentioned before, however, there are some difficulties in securing the budget, especially at the end of a fiscal year and the beginning of a new fiscal year. Therefore, it is also indispensable to reserve the budget in advance if the bureau commences the scaling up. For these reasons, it is desirable that FFS implementation in the future be conducted with a certain programme budget which is not influenced by normal budget fluctuation.

(2) Staffing placement

Since the Project has been built up from district-level activities, the deployment of the C/P for the management of practical and logistical FFS activities at the OBANR-level is delayed, and capacity building of human resources responsible for FFS implementation is still not sufficient. Therefore, it is necessary to staff a dedicated programme manager and coordinator. At the same time, several experts, according to the FFS target enterprise, must be assigned as technical coordinators in order to organize a regional FFS programme management unit.

For zone and district FFS implementation, management structure that the Project has already developed through pre-scale up period can be efficiently used.

(3) Human resource development and training personnel appointment system

The bottleneck in the rapid expansion of FFS in a wider area, and it takes around one year to train those personnel. It is nothing other than trying to achieve numerical targets in a short period with large funding and introducing extension workers without taking time to develop their capacities, that causes failed attempts to scale-up practices in many countries. In Ethiopia, we should avoid this precedent.

It is expected that at the beginning of the scaling up, there will inevitably be human resource shortages for lecturers in many kinds of training. Through the activities during the pre-scale up, it became clear that there are restrictions on the use of existing training resources in other areas because these training personnel are employed in particular districts or zones. However, to promote FFS to a broader area, it is necessary to establish a system that enables OBANR to register these personnel as lecturers and make training available in other zones and districts.

(4) Internal FFS scale-up within the districts

During the Project period, it became a problem that introduced practices had scarcely expanded within the districts. To resolve such problems, it required commitment from districts and the internal FFS scale-up within

the districts had to be taken into consideration. As already mentioned, during the JCC meeting, clear guidance and direction to at the administrator level is required from the regional government in order for the districts to accomplish this goal.

In addition, training and use of farmer facilitators are indispensable for expanding FFS experience widely in rural areas. At present, a policy consensus has not yet been reached on the use of farmer facilitators. However, it is hoped that at least a minimum programme budget for the implementation of this system would be secured.

(5) Institutionalization and use of farmer facilitators

It is essential to train and use farmer facilitators for expanding the FFS experience in rural areas. However, OBANR has not reached a policy consensus on the use of farmer facilitators. It is noteworthy that, upon considering the efficiency and impact of an extension system using farmer facilitators, the vice president of Oromia requested further discussions on developing the legal mechanism for such system. Thus, it is important to continue discussions in OBANR.

In Rwanda, although it was not possible to pay individual farmer facilitators a facilitation allowance, they were paid through a performance contract with farmer facilitator cooperatives. In Liben-Chukala district, a similar farmer facilitator cooperative was formed, and implemented FFS effectively and efficiently through farmer facilitators based on the Project's contract. This indicates a possibility that a solution can be found through discussions among government officials. Accordingly, it is necessary to review the validity of this system as soon as possible, and secure the implementation budget at the district level.

Appendix

List of Appendix

(1) PDM
(2) Flow chart of activities
(3) Plan and actual implementation of operation
(4) Assignment of Japanese Expert Team
(5) Training in japan
(6) Equipment list
(7) Minutes of JCC meetings

Appendix 1_ Change of Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Design Matrix

Project Title: **Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley**

Implementing Agency: **Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Target area: **Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (East Shewa Zone, West Harerge Zone and West Arsi Zone)**

Target Group: **Staff of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture at regional, zonal, and district levels; local people in the target area**

Period of Project: **June 2013 to March 2018**

Version 5 Latest Version

Dated: 10 March 2018

<table>
<tr><th>Narrative Summary</th><th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th><th>Means of Verification</th><th>Important Assumption</th><th>Achievement/Plan</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall Goal
A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of Oromia Region is strengthened.</td><td>1. Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the specific plan/guideline towards sustainable natural resource management by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA)</td><td>1. Revised plan/guideline paper</td><td></td><td>- Project director（Oromia Bureau of Agriculture）indicated, "If effectiveness of the project outcome are recognized, the government may adopt as their own extension approach or policy. Extension approach of the natural resource management though the FFS might have possibility."
- At the briefing in Jan. 2016, the project and district officials presented the project achievement and the deputy head of Oromia BOA suggested that FFS should expand to other districts in order to implement on current governmental system.
- Head of OBANR announced that FFS as complementary and essential extension for current extension system and expand to 3 adjacent zones using OBANR budget.
- For the training and meeting in Adjecent zones and Scale up zones, some cost was covered by OBANR as shown on the table below.
<table>
<tr><th>Type of Training/Meeting</th><th>Zone / District</th><th>No of participants</th><th>Cost Covered</th><th>Month/Year</th></tr>
<tr><td>Training of Facilitators (ToF)</td><td>East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a</td><td>36 DA and DA Supervisor</td><td>207,000 ETB</td><td>Apr-17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facilitator Supplementary Technical Training</td><td>East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a</td><td>36 DA and DA Supervisors</td><td>28,000 ETB</td><td>Sep-17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coordinator Management Meeting</td><td>East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a</td><td>30 Coordinators from District and Zone</td><td>20,000 ETB</td><td>Dec-17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facilitator Supplementary Technical Training</td><td>East Harerge, Arsi and South West Sho'a</td><td>36 DAs and DA Supervisors</td><td>24,000 ETB</td><td>Dec-17</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Actual total</td><td>279,000 ETB</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Project Purpose
Capacity of the relevant stakeholders of Liben Chukala, Bora and Adama district of East Shewa Zone in the semi-arid area of Oromia Region to promote sustainable natural resource management including agroforestry and soil conservation measures through FFS is strengthened, and their experiences are shared with other areas of Oromia Region.</td><td>1. 6 FFS master trainer candidates, and 10 back-stoppers, 50 facilitators and 100 farmer facilitators are qualified.</td><td>1. Project report</td><td>OBA properly evaluates the project results and incorporates them into the relevant policy.</td><td>1.
- 20 master trainers, 16 back-stoppers including 5 farmer back-stoppers are qualified.
- 146 DA facilitators and 89 farmer facilitators have been trained and 71 DA facilitators and 47 farmer facilitators are qualified. In addition 36 more DA facilitators practicing the FFS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Implementation plan on natural resource management of the target districts is revised along with the relevant guideline of the target districts.</td><td>2. Implementation plan of each target District</td><td>There are no drastic changes in the relevant policies of Oromia Region</td><td>2.
- In June 2016, two times of workshop were held to interpolate the FFS activities into District Annual Plan. The plans and the budgets which target on 1) on-going FFS, 2) graduated members and groups and 3) scale-up area of the districts were finalised and submitted to the district agriculture offices.
- 6 FFS in Farmer Training Centre（FTC）has been implemented in E/S zone and other 6 FTC-FFS in pre scale up zones has been completed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Scale up plan of natural resource management through FFS approach in Oromia Region is elaborated and implemented by OBA based on experience through the project implementation and pre-scale up.</td><td>3.1 Formulated Scale up plan
3.2 Appointed implementation structure
3.3 Project report</td><td>OBA continuously hold strong commitments to promote natural resource management through FFS.</td><td>3.
- Technical Committee submitted “FFS based extension approach scale up plan” in Jan 2017 OBANR disbursed FFS implementation cost since April 2017 to expand 3 zone, 6 districts, 18 FFS.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Narrative Summary</th><th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th><th>Means of Verification</th><th>Important Assumption</th><th>Achievement/Plan</th></tr>
<tr><td>Outputs
1. By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS</td><td>1.1 100 (in Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama) FFS groups are trained.</td><td>1.1 Project report</td><td rowspan="4">Not so many expert(s) of Natural Resource Development Department and Extension Department, DA Supervisors, and DAs, who are trained in the Project, change their positions nor leave their jobs.</td><td>1.1
- 74 FFS groups, 1209 famers have graduated from 1st to 4th FFS rounds.
- Additionally, 7 FFS of farmer facilitator-led are 113 FFS members have graduated in Feb 2018 in Liben Chukala. The details in each round are described in following table;
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>FFS</th><th>Total</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th></tr>
<tr><td>1st round</td><td>13</td><td>203</td><td>115</td><td>88</td></tr>
<tr><td>2nd round</td><td>29</td><td>457</td><td>239</td><td>218</td></tr>
<tr><td>3rd round</td><td>11</td><td>182</td><td>95</td><td>87</td></tr>
<tr><td>4th round</td><td>21</td><td>367</td><td>176</td><td>191</td></tr>
<tr><td>FF Coop round</td><td>7</td><td>113</td><td>63</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>81</td><td>1,322</td><td>688</td><td>634</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1.2 More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated.</td><td>1.2 Project report</td><td>1.2
- 54.12% of participants were graduated (Average of 1st to 4th round).
- Graduation rate has improved as 1st round 40.91%, 2nd round 49.25%, 3rd round 51.70% and 4th round 75.59%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.3 More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.</td><td>1.3 Impact assessment report</td><td>1.3
-According to additional endline survey, the enterprise adaptation rates are reported that vegetable 78%, cereals with agroforestry is 83.5%, fodder is 51%, fruit orchard is 48%, tree seedling is 82% and woodlot is 81.8 %.
-According to additional endline survey, area expansion compared before the project, woodlot shows 1.5 times, tree seedling 2.7 times, vegetable 5.4 times, fodder 5.3 times and fruit 30 times increased.
-According to endline survey (2016) and additional endline survey (2017) the followings was reported;
<table>
<tr><td>Year of survey</td><td colspan="2">2016</td><td>2017</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target group of survey</td><td>1st round in LC & Bora</td><td>2nd round in LC & Bora</td><td>1st & 2nd round in LC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Row planting</td><td>67.8%</td><td>85.8%</td><td>84.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manure</td><td>74.5%</td><td>67.8%</td><td>87.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compost</td><td>31.2%</td><td>67.8%</td><td>84.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree nursery</td><td>55.7%</td><td>67.8%</td><td>81.2%(polytube)
79.3%
(seed preparation fruits)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1.4 Household income of FFS graduates increase in more than 20%.</td><td>1.4 Impact assessment report</td><td>1.4
- According to endline survey, the average total revenue in 2016 decreased by 30 to 45 percent from the total revenue of the baseline survey. The decline of total revenue in 2016 stems largely from the loss of agricultural revenue due to the El Nino effect.
- At endline survey, the respondents who participated to the FFS in 2013 increased the annual income from vegetable production by approximately 3,000 to 5,000 birr compared with other respondents.
- According to the additional end-line survey in Jan. 2017, most of FFS graduates indicated that their income was improved due to such enterprises like vegetable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.5 Each FFS on going/ graduated group produce more than 500 seedlings and plant more than 400 trees on farmlands in group and individually.</td><td>1.5 Impact assessment report</td><td>1.5
From 2013 to 2017, in average 644 tree seedlings (Total 52,846 /82 FFS) of dozen varieties were planted in their farmlands and homesteads in each FFS. The reasons for significant inclement in 2016 are site selection with consideration of water access, improvement of watering technology, fencing and quality seed.
<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">No. of planting</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Season</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2013-2017</td></tr>
<tr><td>Av.of FFS</td><td>285</td><td>490</td><td>288</td><td>1,241</td><td>714</td><td>644</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max</td><td>870</td><td>3,408</td><td>516</td><td>3,904</td><td>1,010</td><td>3,904</td></tr>
<tr><td>Min</td><td>11</td><td>100</td><td>27</td><td>270</td><td>200</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>3,706</td><td>14,211</td><td>3,167</td><td>26,052</td><td>5,710</td><td>52,846</td></tr>
<tr><td>No. of FFS</td><td>13</td><td>29</td><td>11</td><td>21</td><td>8</td><td>82</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	**Achievement/Plan**
	<Impact> - One forestry cooperative of farmer facilitators was officially approved, and established a nursery. During the dry season in 2016, the forestry coop. earned 5,000 birr by selling the seedlings in Adulala of Liben Chukala district. - In addition, another forest cooperative was established with about 27 FFS graduated members for nursery of fruits seedlings in Oda Jida village. - The quality seed producer groups produce several varieties of seed such as teff and green pepper in Kolbe Koticha village and Gechi Daemo of Liben Chukala district. - One of the graduated member who is acting as a farmer facilitator and farmer backstopper has been enrolled in the Agriculture Technical Vocational and Educational Training (ATVET) collage in 2015 and is expected to be employed by district agriculture and natural resource office. - One of teacher at Goro Gusa elementary school, Liben Chukala district, impressed with FFS members and started planting seedlings with his students. - Non-FFS participated members also adapted several techniques such as fruit seedling production and planting.			
Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	**Achievement/Plan**
2. By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of FFS.	2.1 5 FFS groups from natural resource management cooperatives or natural resource management related associations are trained.	2.1 Project report (Rf: FFS list)		2.1 - 5 FFS groups for the forest coop (2 in L/C and 3 in Bora) were trained and 3 FFS of them (2 in L/C and 1 in Bora) graduated. - Capacity development including the plantation, seedling production and organization are achieved, however, afforestation is limited in their farmlands and homestead due to the unclear regulation on the benefit sharing and right of use in communal lands.
	2.2 More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated.	2.2 Project report		2.2 - 72.28% of participants are graduated from 3 FFS groups. - Most of cooperative FFS graduated members practice techniques learnt thorough the FFS in their farmland, but application of techniques in communal lands are stagnated. - Session of ToMT conducted in July 2015 introduced about how to make an action plan for forestry cooperative. - According to endline survey conducted in May 2016, technology adaptation on tree nursery for graduated members is 54.5% (sampling:14 person).
	2.3 More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.	2.3 Impact assessment report		2.3 - Most of cooperative FFS graduated members practice techniques learnt thorough the FFS in their farmland, but application of techniques in communal lands are stagnated. - According to endline survey conducted in May 2016, technology adaptation on tree nursery for graduated members is 54.5% (source:14 person).
	2.4 Each group/cooperative produces 1,500 seedlings and plants more than 1,000 trees in the target communal lands.	2.4 Impact assessment report		2.4 - The average number of seedlings produced by the 3 forestry coops is 602 seedlings.
	2.5 More than 3 types of mitigative practices learnt through FFS are demonstrated and more than 1.5 ha/year of degraded communal land are treated.	2.5 Impact assessment report		2.5 - In collaboration with the watershed management program in Liben Chukala district, 4 gabion constructions were demonstrated (total management area 0.5 ha). - Three types of mitigative practices were carried out; 1) seedling production, 2) gabion construction, and 3) soil bund construction.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	**Achievement/Plan**
3. Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.	3.1 Specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output2.	3.1 Revised plan/guideline of each target District		3.1 <u>Liben Chukala District</u> - The district office prepared “Plan to scaling up FFS in district” in 2016 with the budget of 313,500 ETB for implementation of 10 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets. - The district office planned 10 nursery sites related to FFS activities in their GTP II (Growth & Transformation Plan) for natural resource management in 2015. The district also prepared the nursery document (i.e., production plan) for individual and for the schools in 2017, in which the planned and actual numbers of seedlings at eight (8) tree nursery sites by graduates of FFS groups have been shown. <u>Bora District</u> - The district office prepared “Planning on scaling-up of FFS to district” in 2016 with the budget of 87,725.5 ETB for 5 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets. - Achievement of 250,000 seedlings for forest seedlings, 220,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation by graduates of FFS in 2016/17. 120,000 seedlings for private households by graduates of FFS in 2016/17. - It is planned in 2017/18 that around 240,000 forest seedlings will be planned and 300,000 seedlings for soil and water conservation and also 600,000 seeds of fodder grasses will be broadcast, and 60,000 fruit seedlings will be planted by graduates of FFS. <u>Adama District</u> - The district office prepared “Plan to scale up FFS in the district” in 2016 with the budget of 89,659.9 ETB for 3 FFS although this plan was not implemented due to shortage of the budgets.
4.The Project’s outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).	4.1 More than 3 types of promotion media and more than 3 project report(s) are distributed.	4.1 Record of distribution		4.1 - A Project brochure has been developed. - Web-site has been updating in every 3 months - T-shirts and caps are provided for the FFS graduates at graduation ceremonies. - FFS activity calendar, FFS sticker, FFS song, conference bag for FFS platform workshop were produced for PR. - "Implementation Guide for Farmer Field Schools (FFS)", "Nursery Enterprise Guide For small scale tree nursery establishment and planning of comparative experiments in Farmer Field School (FFS)" and "FFS Promotion Picture Cards" (300 copies in each) had been produced and delivered to stakeholders.
	4.2 Cross visits with other related programmes are conducted at least 3 times.	4.2 Cross visit report		4.2 - Cross visit with "The Pastoral field School Project" by FAO was conducted in December 2014. - Cross visit with "Quality Seed Promotion Project (QSPP) for Smallholder Farmers" by JICA was conducted in November 2013. - As part of the training, third country training dealing with FFS implementation by Kenya Forest Authority was conducted in Kenya. - In May 2014, Experience sharing with Kenya Forest Authority was conducted and the C/P and the project received the suggestions, comments and technical advice to improve the quality of FFS. - Experience sharing with JICA Research Institute from Japan was conducted and the C/P and the project received the suggestions, comments and technical advice to improve the quality of FFS. - In May 2016, field visit of the project site of Belete-Gera participatory forest management project was conducted with the experts and facilitators of east Shewa zone for visiting the graduated members. - In June 2017, The Head and high officials of OBANR and Federal government visited Rwanda to see the institutionalised FFS programme by Rwanda Agriculture Board and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.
	4.3 Joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc. are conducted at least 3 times.	4.3 Workshop proceedings		4.3 - FFS seminar was conducted in collaboration with FAO and QSPP experts in Jan 2014. - In 2013, Climate Change Seminar was conducted for the officials and the experts of ten districts of east Shewa zone. - In Jan. 2015, Forest Cooperative Experience Sharing Workshop was conduct together with Lume District. - Two-day technical workshop with EEFRI was conducted in Feb. 2016. - Field School Platform Workshops were conducted in collaboration with FAO in June and November 2017.

<table>
<tr><th>Narrative Summary</th><th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th><th>Means of Verification</th><th>Important Assumption</th><th>Achievement/Plan</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">5. Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Shewa Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Shewa Zone of Oromia Region.</td><td>5.1 Additional 4 districts outside of East Shewa Zone introduce natural resource management through FFS approach during pre-scale up stage*.

* pre-scale up stage is from April 2016 to February 2018.</td><td>5.1. Pre-scale up proposal approved by OBA</td><td rowspan="2">There are no drastic changes of security status in Oromia Region</td><td>5.1
- The pre-scale up plan has been developed and the four districts from two zones were selected as a pre-scale up zone.
- The first half of facilitator training was conducted in May 2016 and the second one was held in April 2017.
- 11 FFS (including 4 FFS in FTC) were established for promoting agroforestry in the targeted districts of the pre-scale up zone. 280 FFS members graduated in Sep 2017.
<table>
<tr><th>2017.9 graduate
pre-scale up zone</th><th>FFS</th><th>Total</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th></tr>
<tr><td>West Harerge</td><td>6</td><td>163</td><td>82</td><td>81</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Arsi</td><td>5</td><td>117</td><td>55</td><td>62</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>11</td><td>280</td><td>137</td><td>143</td></tr>
</table>
- Implementation structure of each level is highly functional. Monthly and weekly meeting is continually conducted.
- Awareness and attention given to the FFS from leader, experts, coordinators and facilitators are strong.
- 5 additional FFS (2 in West Arsi and 3 in West Hararge including FFS in 2 FTC) were implementing by DA supervisors in pre-scale up zones. 140 FFS members graduated in Feb 2018.
<table>
<tr><th>2018.01 graduate
pre-scale up zone</th><th>FFS</th><th>Total</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th></tr>
<tr><td>West Harerge</td><td>3</td><td>88</td><td>43</td><td>45</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Arsi</td><td>2</td><td>52</td><td>26</td><td>26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>5</td><td>140</td><td>69</td><td>71</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>5.2 Lesson learned through the pre-scale up is compiled as recommendations for scale up of natural resource management through FFS approach.</td><td>5.2. Recommendation notes for scale up</td><td>5.2
- OBANR technical team elaborated “the plan for scaling-up of FFS based extension system” in January 2017 and shared with the bureau head. It covers lessons learnt, proposal how to align FFS with current government extension system, scale up implementation plan and its budget.
- M&E data collection and feedback system using existing government structure has been discussed in May</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"><Impact>
- In Pre-scale up zone, 16 FFS produced averagely 1,229 seedlings (Total 19,669/16 FFS) in 2017.</td></tr>
</table>

Change of Project Design Matrix (PDM)

	PDM Ver.0	PDM Ver. 1	PDM Ver. 2	PDM Ver. 3	PDM Ver.4
	1st JCC Nov 2013	2nd JCC May 2014	3rd JCC Jan 2015	4th JCC Apr 2015	5th JCC March 2016
Project Period	June 2013 to November 2016			June 2013 to January 2017	June 2013 to March 2018
Target Area	Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (Liben-Chukala and another district of East Sho'a Zone)		Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama districts of East Sho'a Zone)		Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (East Sho'a Zone, West Harerge Zone and West Arsi Zone)
Overall goal					
Objectively Verifiable Indicator of Overall goal	Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the policy towards sustainable natural resource management by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture.	Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the specific plan/guideline towards sustainable natural resource management by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture.			
Mean of Verification of Overall goal	Revised policy paper	Revised plan/guideline paper			
Project Purpose					
Indicator of Project Purpose	Number of FFS master trainer candidates, and qualified backstoppers, facilitators and farmer facilitators.	6 FFS master trainer candidates, and 10 back-stoppers, 50 facilitators and 100 farmer facilitators are qualified.			
Indicator of Output 1	Number of FFS groups trained.	100 (in Liben-Chukala, Bora and Adama) FFS groups are trained.			
	Graduation rates of FFS participants.	More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated.			
	Percentage of FFS	More than 75% of FFS			

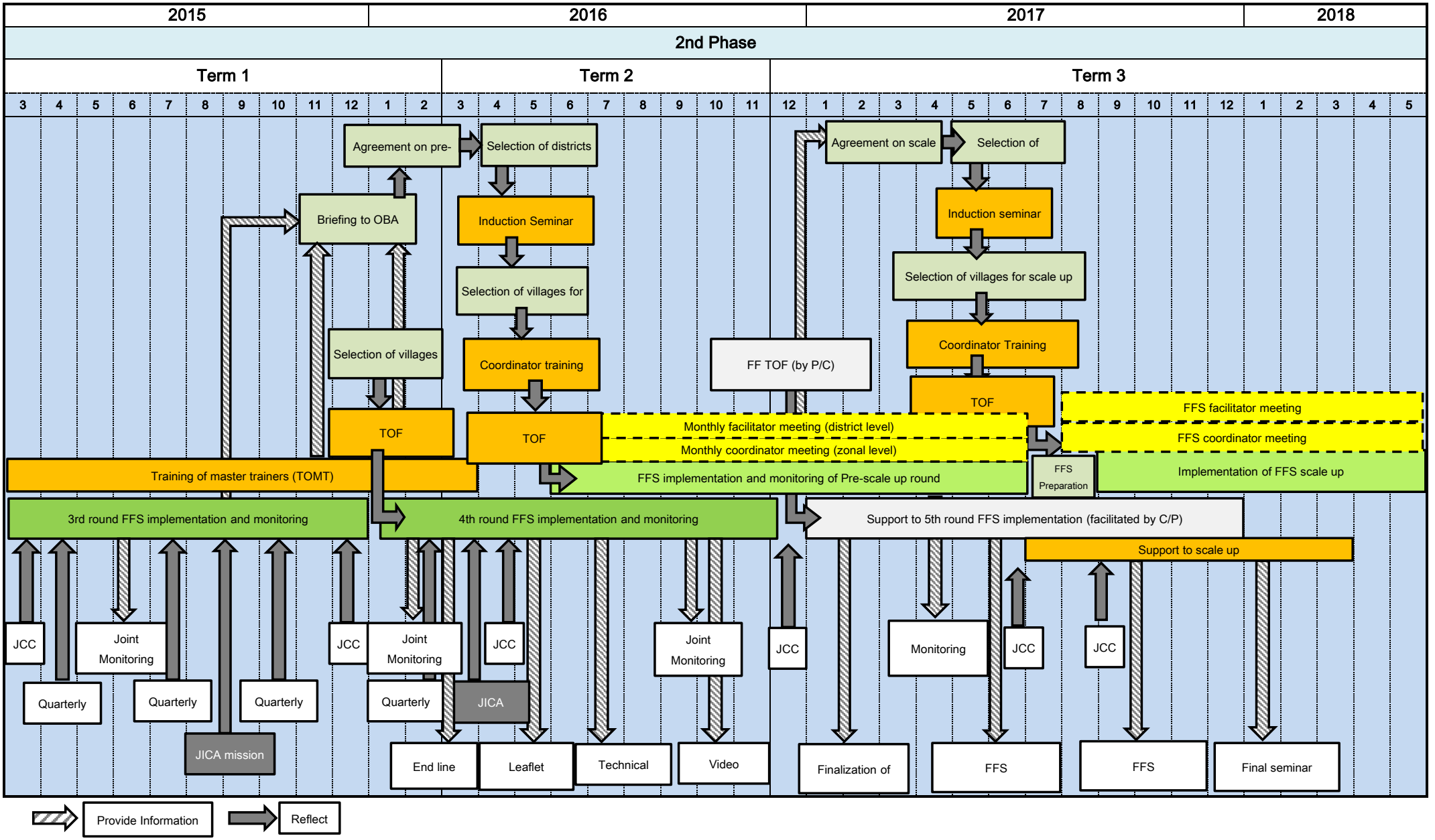
	PDM Ver.0	PDM Ver. 1	PDM Ver. 2	PDM Ver. 3	PDM Ver.4
	graduates who practised techniques learnt through FFS.	graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.			
	Increase in quantity and quality of agricultural and forestry products of FFS graduates.	Household income of FFS graduates increase in more than 20%.			
	Number of trees planted on farmlands.	Each FFS graduate group produce more than 2,000 seedlings/year and plant more than 1,500 trees/year on farmlands.		1.5 Each FFS on going/graduated group produce more than 500 seedlings and plant more than 400 trees on farmlands in group and individually.	
Indicator of Output 2	Number of FFS groups trained.	20 (12 in Liben-Chukala, 8 in Bora) FFS groups from natural resource management cooperatives or natural resource management related associations are trained.	5 FFS groups from natural resource management cooperatives or natural resource management related associations are trained.		
	Graduation rates of FFS participants. Percentage of FFS graduates who practised techniques learnt through FFS.	More than 70% of FFS participants are graduated. More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques learnt through FFS.			
	Number of trees planted in the target communal lands. Rehabilitated area of degraded communal land through FFS and other demonstration practices is increased.	Each group/cooperative produces 4,000 seedlings/year and plants more than 3,000 trees/years in the target communal lands. More than 3 types of mitigative practices learnt		Each group/cooperative produces 1,500 seedlings and plants more than 1,000 trees in the target communal lands.	

	PDM Ver.0	PDM Ver. 1	PDM Ver. 2	PDM Ver. 3	PDM Ver.4
		through FFS are demonstrated and more than 1.5 ha/year of degraded communal land are treated.			
Mean of Verification of Output 1	Policy/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output2.	Specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output2.			
Indicator of Output 3	Total number of distributed promotion media and project report(s). Cross visits with other related programmes are conducted at least 3 times. Joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc. are conducted at least 3 times.	More than 3 types of promotion media and more than 3 project report(s) are distributed. Cross visits with other related programmes are conducted at least 3 times. Joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc. are conducted at least 3 times.			
Means of Verification of Output 3	Revised policy/guideline of each target District	Revised plan/guideline of each target District			
Output 5					5. Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Sho'a Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Sho'a Zone of Oromia Region.
Indicator of Output 5					5.1 Additional 4 districts outside of East Sho'a Zone

	PDM Ver.0	PDM Ver. 1	PDM Ver. 2	PDM Ver. 3	PDM Ver.4
					introduce natural resource management through FFS approach during pre-scale up stage. 5.2 Lesson learned through the pre-scale up is compiled as recommendations for scale up of natural resource management through FFS approach.
Means of Verification of Output 5					5.1. Pre-scale up proposal approved by OBA 5.2. Recommendation notes for scale up
Activities under Output 5					5.1 Prepare and implement agroforestry through FFS outside of East Sho'a Zone 5.1.1 Develop pre-scale up plan 5.1.2 Select zones and districts for pre-scale up 5.1.3 Conduct facilitator trainings 5.1.4 Promote agroforestry through FFS in the target pre-scale up districts 5.2 Develop a report of pre-scale up and recommendations for scale up

Appendix 2_Flowchart of Project Activities

Flowchart of Project Activities



Appendix 3_ Plan and Actual Implementation of Operation

Plan and Actural implementaion of Operation

Activity	Sub-Activities	Plan / Actual	2013 I	2013 II	2013 III	2013 IV	2014 I	2014 II	2014 III	2014 IV	2015 I	2015 II	2015 III	2015 IV	2015 I	2015 II	2015 III	2015 IV	2016 I	2016 II	2016 III	2016 IV	2017 I	2017 II	2017 III	2017 IV	2018 I	2018 II
Output 1: By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS																												
1.1	Identify target sub-villages	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.2	Conduct baseline survey (conducted in the 1st phase)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.3	Conduct facilitator trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.4	Conduct supplementary technical trainings to facilitators	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.5	Promote agroforestry in farmland through FFS	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.5.1	Formulate farmers' groups for FFS	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.5.2	Select learning enterprises	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.5.3	Implement FFS sessions	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.5.4	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.6	Prepare/ revise training materials	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.7	Conduct farmer facilitator trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.8	Conduct backstopper trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.9	Conduct master trainer trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.10	Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
1.11	Conduct impact assessment	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Output 2: By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of FFS.																												
2.1	Conduct a survey and identify/formulate potential target groups	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.2	Conduct baseline survey (conducted in the 1st phase)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.3	Conduct facilitator trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.4	Conduct supplementary technical trainings to facilitators	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.5	Promote agroforestry and soil conservation measures in farmland and communal land through FFS	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.5.1	Formulate farmers' groups for FFS	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.5.2	Select learning enterprises	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.5.3	Implement FFS sessions	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.5.4	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.6	Prepare/ revise training materials	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.7	Conduct farmer facilitator trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.8	Conduct back stopper trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.9	Conduct master trainer trainings	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.10	Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
2.11	Conduct impact assessment	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Output 3: Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.																												
3.1	Conduct regular joint monitoring	Plan																										
		Actual																										
3.2	Conduct workshop(s) to discuss policy options on sustainable natural resource management	Plan																										
		Actual																										
3.3	Prepare recommendations for policy options	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Output 4: The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).																												
4.1	Prepare promotion media (incl. training materials)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
4.2	Conduct cross visits with other related programmes	Plan							When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
4.3	Conduct joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc.	Plan					When appropriate		When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
4.4	Prepare project report(s) (incl. outcomes and lessons learnt)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Output 5：Based on the result of Output 1 and Output 2 in the three target districts in East Shewa Zone, pre-scale up of natural resource management through FFS are implemented outside of East Shewa Zone of Oromia Region.																												
5.1	Prepare and implement agroforestry through FFS outside of East Shewa Zone	Plan																										
		Actual																										
5.1.1	Develop pre-scale up plan	Plan							When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
5.1.2	Select zones and districts for pre-scale up	Plan					When appropriate		When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
5.1.3	Conduct facilitator trainings	Plan							When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
5.1.4	Promote agroforestry through FFS in the target pre-scale up districts	Plan					When appropriate		When appropriate																			
		Actual																										
5.2	Develop a report of pre-scale up and recommendations for scale up	Plan																										
		Actual																										

Monitoring Plan		Plan / Actual	2013 I	2013 II	2013 III	2013 IV	2014 I	2014 II	2014 III	2014 IV	2015 I	2015 II	2015 III	2015 IV	2015 I	2015 II	2015 III	2015 IV	2016 I	2016 II	2016 III	2016 IV	2017 I	2017 II	2017 III	2017 IV	2018 I	2018 II
Monitoring																												
	Joint Coordination Committee	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Set-up the Detailed Plan of Operation	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Submission of Monitoring Sheet	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Visit by JICA Mission	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Joint Monitoring	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Final Monitoring	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Reports/Documents																												
	Project Progress Report	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Project Completion Report	Plan																										
		Actual																										
Public Relations																												
	Joint workshop/seminar, Field visit	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Creating Project Public Materials (T-shirt, Calendar, Leaflet etc.)	Plan																										
		Actual																										
	Opening Project Home page	Plan																										
		Actual																										

Appendix 4_ Assignment of Japanese Expert Team

JICA expert assignment plan

The Project for Sustainable Natural Resources Management through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region (1st Phase)

1. Assignment in Ethiopia

	Title	Name	Assignment		2013 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2014 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2015 1	2	Total Days	M/M
Ethiopia	Team leader /Natural resource management	Ogawa, Shinji	Plan	8		55		31		24		26			30	29		30			30		30			285	9.50
			Actual	8	6/5 25	7/29 30	8/28 3	9/27 28		11/11 19	12/4 5	1/4 26	1/29	3/17 14	4/15 16	5/10 21	6/7 11	6/27 7/26 27			10/25 6	11/21 22	2012/7'-13 7	7/30 25		285	9.50
	Sub-leader /Agroforestry	Matsui, Takehiko	Plan	5		45		30			30		30								30					165	5.50
			Actual	5	6/14 16	7/28 29		9/9 21	10/8 9	11/13 17	12/12 13		2/12 16	3/13 14						9/14 16	10/13 14					165	5.50
	FFS (Extension method)	Inada, Naoko	Plan	2														30						30		60	2.00
			Actual	2														7/10 21	8/8 9				12/19 12	1/16 17		59	1.97
	FFS (Application technique)	Ogawa, Naoko	Plan	2													45					45				90	3.00
			Actual	2													6/3 27	7/17 18				11/12 18	12/17 18			81	2.70
	FFS (Application technique)	Mana, Ishigaki	Plan	3											45						45		30			120	4.00
			Actual	3										3/10 21	4/23 24			7/14 17	8/27 28			10/21 10	11/26 27			127	4.23
	Training management	Takaki, Kayoko	Plan	6		90				95			55		#	60			60				45			405	13.50
			Actual	6	6/5 25			9/2 15	9/18 31	30	12/21 22	1/23 8	28	3/18 19	4/26 4	31	6/25 26		8/24 7	30	10/28 29		12/24 7	1/30 31		405	13.50

Assignment for another project

Total work in Ethiopia	Plan	1125	37.50
	Actual	1122	37.40

2. Assignment in Ethiopia

	Title	Name	Assignment		2013 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2014 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2015 1	2	Total Days	M/M
Japan	Team leader /Natural resource management	Ogawa, Shinji	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	0																						0	0.00
	Sub-leader /Agroforestry	Matsui, Takehiko	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	0																						0	0.00
	FFS (Extension method)	Inada,Naoko	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	1																		0.6				0.6	0.03
	FFS (Application technique)	Ogawa, Naoko	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	0																						0	0.00
	FFS (Application technique)	Mana, Ishigaki	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	1																			1.4			1.4	0.07
	Training management	Takaki, Kayoko	Plan	0																						0	0.00
			Actual	0																						0	0.00

Total work in Japan	Plan	0	0.00
	Actual	2.0	0.10

Report		2013 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2014 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2015 1	2
		△ IC／R								△ PR／R						△ PR／R						△ F／R

JICA expert assignment plan

The Project for Sustainable Natural Resources Management through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region (2nd Phase)

1 Assigiment in Ethiopia

Title	Name		Assignment	2015 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2016 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2017 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2018 1	2	3	4	5	Total Days	M/M Field
Team leader / Natural resource management	Ogawa, Shinji	Plan	12	30			14	9	7	9	9		23			29						70			30			30	30				20											330	11.00
		Actual	13	3/25 4/23 7 23		5/3 5/10 8	6/5 6/10 6	7/11 7/19 9	8/8 8/13 8/27 6	9/4 9	10/2 10/10 9	11/8 11/19 12/15 12/24 12 10		1/16 1/22 2/22 3/10 7 8 10			4/17 14		6/10 31 10				9/19 10/15 12 15		11/27 12/23 4 23	1/13 1/17 1/21 2/5 16 5			- 4/22 5/1 21 17	5/17 5/30 6/15 2 15			8/23 8/27 5		10/9 10/11 3			1/21 1/26 6	2/20 7	3/14 14 (2)			344	11.47
Agroforestry	Matsui, Takehiko	Plan	4					30			30								45															30									135	4.50
		Actual	4					7/3 29	8/1 1		9/19 10/18 12 18								6/13 7/27 18 27															8/10 8/19 10									115	3.83
Deputy team leader/ FFS (Extension method))	Inada, Naoko	Plan	8	30					37				31				26							26					30							30			20				230	7.67
		Actual	7	3/21 4/19 11 19				7/31 1	31	9/5 5		11/24 12/24 7 24				4/4 4/29 26								11/10 12/2 21 2				4/25 5/21 6 21			7/31 8/26 1 26						2/4 2/17 14	2/28 3/14 15			230	7.67
FFS (Application technique)	Ogawa, Naoko	Plan	4	30						40				45							45																						160	5.33
		Actual	4	3/18 4/13 14 13					8/25 9/9 3/17 7 23		10/4 4			1/11 ### 21 25						7/22 9/12 10 31 12																							160	5.33
FFS (Application technique)	Ishigaki, Mana	Plan	6			69												45					23			23				45						45						250	8.33
		Actual	6		4/15 16	31	6/22 22										4/27 4	31	6/11 11			9/27 10/26 4 26				1/9 2/17 23 17				5/17 6/15 15 15				9/25 10/29 6 29							250	8.33
Training management	Takaki, Kayoko	Plan	7				42					65				30			30																								167	5.57
		Actual	4				6/28 3	31	8/8 8			10/17 15	30 12/20 20			3/5 4/3 27 3			6/5 7/4 26 4																									167	5.57
Training management	Yamasaki, Akiko	Plan	0																							60					60						60						180	6.00
		Actual	3																							2/8 21	31	4/7					7/7 25	31	9/10 10			11/6 25	12/20 20			3/22 3/31 10			180	6.00
																																										Total work in Ethiopia	1452	48.40
																																											1266	48.20

2. Assignment in Japan

Title	Name			2015 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2016 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2017 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2018 1	2	3	4	5	Total Day	M/M
Team leader / Natural resource management	Ogawa, Shinji	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																								0	0.00
Agroforestry	Matsui, Takehiko	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	1																															9/4,5,6,8 4									4	0.20
Deputy team leader/ FFS (Extension method))	Inada, Naoko	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																							0	0.00
FFS (Application technique)	Ogawa, Naoko	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																							0	0.00
FFS (Application technique)	Ishigaki, Mana	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																							0	0.00
Training management	Takaki, Kayoko	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																							0	0.00
Training management	Yamasaki, Akiko	Plan	0																																							0	0.00
		Actual	0																																							0	0.00
																																										Total Work in Japan	0	0.00
																																											4	0.20

Plan Actual Other Project Assignment No budget Assignment

Total		
	Plan	48.40
	Actual	48.40

Report		Work Plan					Progress					Progress						Progress				Progress		Work Plan				Progress									Completion
Term/Phase		Term1 Phase2											Term2 Phase2												Term2 Phase3													

Appendix 5_ Training in Japan

Training in Japan

No.	Course	Date	Name of Participant	Position
1	Farmer-led Extension Method(A)	May-June, 2014 1month	Ahmed Seid Umer	Deputy Administrator, Agriculture and Rural Development Office, East Sho'a Zone
2	Various Forest Conservation with Community Participation	August-November, 2014 3months	Berhanu Eidety Kabeta	Senior Expert, Natural Resource Department Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
3	Integrated Agriculture and Rural Development through the Participation of Local Farmers(C)	August-September, 2014 1month	Bekele Kefyalewu	Senior Expert, Natural Resource Department Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
4	Various Forest Conservation with Community Participation	August-November, 2015 3months	Muhammed Kassim Wado	Natural Resource Team Leader, Agriculture and Rural Development Office, East Sho'a Zone
5	Integrated Agriculture and Rural Development through the Participation of Local Farmers(A)	August-September, 2015 1month	Abebe Wolde	Process Owner, Natural Resource Department Oromia Bureau of Agriculture

Appendix 6_ Equipment List

Equipment List

Item	Quantity	Installation place
Bicycle	116	For DA facilitators in Districts: Liben-Chukala (28), Bora (21), Adama (13), West Harerge (10), West Arsi (12), East Harerge (10), South West Showa (11), Arsi (11)
PC	15	For OBANR (3), For Agriculture and Natural Resource Zonal Office: West Harerge (1), East Sho'a (1), West Arsi (1) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (2), Adama (1), Bora (2), Tulo (1), Doba (1), Gedab Asasa (1), Arsi Negele (1)
Printer	4	For OBANR(1) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (1), Adama (1), Bora (1)
Photocopy machine	3	For OBANR (2) For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala (1)
Motorbike	9	For FFS Coordinators at District Agriculture and Natural Resources Office: Adama (1), West Arsi (2), Liben-Chukala (3), Bora (3)
Generator	2	For OBANR (2)
Projector	2	For OBANR (2)
Monitor	1	For District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office: Liben-Chukala District (1)

Appendix 7_Minutes of JCC Meetings

MINUTES

OF

OFFICIAL KICK-OFF MEETING

FOR

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

THROUGH FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

RIFT VALLEY AREA OF OROMIA REGION

ETHIOPIA

The kick-off meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through Farmer Field School (FFS) in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region, Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on 8th July 2013 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the Joint Coordination Committee designated in the record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
With the status of Deputy Bureau Head,
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Agriculture Office
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. Date and Time

Date	8th July 2013
Venue	Harmony Hotel, Addis Ababa
Starting Time	9:25
Finishing Time	13:05

2. Attendance

On the material day, twenty-two participants attended from the Ministry of Finance, Oromia Bureau, East Shawa Zone, Liben Chukara and Bora District, and JICA, and discussed on the activity framework based on a presentation given by the JICA project team leader and the team leader of Natural Resource Management Department (hereinafter NRM), Liben Chukala District.

The details of the participants are as the table below.

Table 1 list of the participants

No	Name	Titile	Ogranisation/Department
1	Mr. Bekele Kefiyalew	The Expert, NRM	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
2	Mr.Mohammed Kasim	The Team Leader, NRM[1]	East Showa Zone
3	Mr. Ya'ii Kassa	The District Adminstrater	Bora District
4	Mr.Habtamu Demissie	The Head Agriculture Development Office	Bora District
5	Mr. Chinka Obsssie	The Expert, NRM	Bora District
6	Mr. Abdulaziiz Kelilo	The Team Leader, NRM	Bora District
7	Mis Kalkidan Fikrie	The Expert, NRM	Bora District
8	Mr. Ensermu Bejiga	The Expert, NRM	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
9	Mr. Lechissa Tolera	SWC Expert	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
10	Mr. Meseret Shebe	Expert on Asia Desk	Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
11	Mis Kayoko Takaki	Project coordinator	IC Net (JICA)
12	Mr.Bizuayehu G/Michael	Assistant Project Coordinator	IC Net (JICA)
13	Mr. Hiba Issa	The Expert, NRM	Liben Chukala District
14	Mr.Kidane Bizuneh	Project coordinator	IC Net (JICA)
15	Mr.Yidnekachew W/eyesus	The Team Leader, NRM	Liben Chukala District
16	Mr. Adugna Shegu	The Representative, Biodiversity	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
17	Dr. Takehiko Matsui	Agroforestry/Crop Scientist	IC Net/ JICA
18	Mr. Fumiaki Saso	PFA	JICA
19	Mr. Gezehagn Alemu	Junior Programme Officer	JICA
20	Mr. Tsegaye woldie	The Head, Agriculture Office	Liben Chukala District
21	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	Project Team Leader/NRM	IC Net/JICA
22	Mr. Birhanu Edeti	The Head, Biodiversity	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture

3. Programme

1) Opening remarks
2) Introduction of the participants
3) Introduction to the project and progress during verification phase (April 2012 – May 2013)
4) Presentation of work plan for the 1st period (June 2013 – February 2015)
5) Feedback comments from respective organisation and discussion on work plan
6) Closing remarks

4. Discussion record

4.1 Opening Remarks

Mr. Bekele, the acting chairperson of the meeting, welcomed everyone for the meeting, and gave the apology that the Head of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture was occupied with other duties and hope the representative would come later. After his self introduction, he invited Mr. Saso from JICA Ethiopia office to make opening remarks they proceed to the agenda of the day.

Mr. Saso, a JICA programme officer, started his remarks introducing himself and hoped that the representative from Oromia Bureau would come and find the other participants in the middle of the discussions. He explained that the starting point of this project was the vilification phase which had been implemented from April 2012 to October 2013, and it targeted few numbers of villages; however, this Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project (SNRM) Project had expanded its target and now started operating in another district, Bora. Furthermore, Mr Saso stated that the FFS approach had diverse impacts on the ground, and multiple projects, such as Belete-Gera participatory project at Jimma, and QSPP (Quality Seed Promotion Project at East Shawa, had worked using this approach. The farmers who attend FFS are expected to be Farmer Experts and improve their knowledge and capacities on agriculture and other issues, and it is expected in this project, as well. Therefore, he persisted the necessity of strong commitment from the project stakeholders, and asked for further collaboration amongst participants.

Finally, he declared this meeting was official opened and thanked participants for the listening his opening remarks.

4.2 Presentation of Project Background

The chair person took the facilitation of self introduction of all attendance. After the attendance completed their turned, Mr. Ogawa, the Team Leader of the SNRM project, explained the background of the project for the participants (please refer the Work Plan for Phase 1, page 1, 1.1 *Background of the Project*). Main points of the presentations were as follows:

- In Semi-arid areas which constitute 20% of the country, substantial level of soil erosion is caused by inappropriate means of agriculture.
- The project target area have been observed with the delusion of natural resources because proper cultivation techniques have not been disseminated.
- In 2010, Government of Ethiopia requested Japanese Government for technical cooperation projects on

natural resource management in participatory manner.

- Multiple JICA projects have been introduced, utilizing FFS approach.
- The verification phase started in April 2012.
- The framework of this SNRM project targets Liben Chukala and Bora District and the expected project period is three and a half years.

4.3 Presentation of Progress in the Project Verification Phase

Followed by the presentation by Mr. Ogawa, explanation on the progress of the Verification phase was presented by Mr. Yidnekachew, the Team Leader of Natural Resource Department, Liben Chukala District. He started reviewing the research activities in the verification phase and explained the organisation of his team who were the most engaged in the project in the district level; three experts and three supervisors in Natural Resource Department. Furthermore, he continued his presentation with his explanation on FFS orientation, followed by member selection activity, which employed a perspective of gender sensitivity. The contents of his presentation were mainly as follws:

- Focus Group Interview in Liben Chulaka District
- FFS Training of Facilitator (TOF)
- FFS Promotion
- FFS Member Selection
- Learning Enterprise Selection
- Confirming Host Farm Design
- Host Farm Preparation and Development (measuring, digging pits, planting seedlings, micro-catchment, planting vegetables and crops etc)
- Learning Site Preparation
- Learning Norms and Time Table Setting
- AESA (Agro-Eco System Analysis) Taking and Presentation
- Group Dynamics
- Today's Topic
- Exchange Visit
- Field Day
- Result Anlysis
- Back-Stopping by FFS Master Trainer
- Dry Season Activities (tree nursery)

In his presentation, he highlighted that people in his community were not used to plant or protect acacia albida trees in their farm. Instead, people normally cut them down for fencing and for other purposes. However, the project gave the community people a significant opportunity to re-think and to keep useful trees in their farm. Furthermore, he mentioned about group members' change of attitude in time management; they became more time conscious and punctual after they regularly attended FFS.

4.4 Questions and Answers

Mr. Yidnekachew's presentation was followed by time for the discussion of questions and answers.

Q1: Mr. Dechasa from Oromia Bureau

He appreciated the project objective and commented on animal fodder which was mentioned in Mr. Yidnakachew's presentation: he stated that it is better the project conduct soil conservation activities, such as planting on terraces and around banks, and other water conservation activities since the project name regards to natural resource management and the project should target it.

Response: Mr. Ogawa

He answered to the question by Mr. Dechasa through explaining that the project targeted natural resource management, however approach had to be deliberate; simplistic direct approach to farmers only mentioning and targeting natural resource management may have not been the best way to stimulate farmers' interests. Instead, the project incorporate the natural resource management aspect with agricultural activities, and farmers will, in short-term, improve their farm activities and increase their interests in project activities. In longer-term, they would develop the capacity to manage activities with their own problem-solving abilities, and improve technical skills to deal with natural resource management.

Response: Mr. Mohamed from East Showa Zone

Mr. Mohammed stated supportive opinion on project objectives and activities; he said at the beginning of the project he had been asking why this project had not been working directly on the natural resource management. However, he and other stakeholders understood there was an essential part of FFS which was called AESA (Agro Ecosystem Analysis) and farmers were closely following up their plants and studied plant environment through this approach. This had led the farmers observe problems by themselves and identified practical solutions for the problem. He further emphasised that the farmers who had attended FFS are very capable solving problems compared to other farmers in Liben Chukala District.

Q2 : Mr. Dechasa from Oromia Bureau

He raised question on what good practices of verification phase had been transferred to the main project phase. He, in addition, asked what challenges had hindered the project activities during the verification phase.

Response: Mr. Kidane

There were seven types of enterprises includes some tree nursery activity and animal fodders, and most of FFS groups are ready to plant those seedlings in either host farm or their individual homesteads

Response: Mr. Ogawa

By forming 32 members of farmers we had tried to establish nursery activities and that was on-going now, and he believed that it is a good practice since nursery establishment was not common in the area. He, however, stated that there were some challenges as well which had been identified through the verification phase: drop out of the members, except one group, which may had come from misunderstanding on the project structure and overwhelming expectation in monetary/material support; host farm agreement – benefit sharing of products from their experimental farms amongst members; and water shortage in the area.

Response: Mr. Yidnekachew

Mr. Yidnekachew explained further elaborated on the constraints; some members had expected payment directly from the project in the form of allowances and some of the members had dropped due to non-satisfaction of this expectation. However, the members who stayed and went through the FFS activities shared a lot of substantial experiences and knowledge. Another challenge from his point of view was animal disturbance, including camel grazing in farms and multiple host farms were partially destroyed by domestic animals.

Mr. Bekele from the Oromia Bureau

He asserted that the experience from Liben Chukala district would help Bora district, and encouraged personnel from Bora to take those experiences back to their district.

Q3: Mr. Meseret from the MOFED

He pointed out the issue related to the indicators in PDM; He could not find the indicators as project outputs and asked whether project has a plan to set any indicators.

Response: Mr. Ogawa

He stated that the project had a plan to set indicators and target numbers after conducting baseline survey. The impacts of the project will be measured and assessed at the end of the project.

Q4: Mr. Meseret from the MOFED

The question was raised on relevance of technical inputs on animal science and he asked that although the project included some activities in the area of animal science, the project did not have experts on the field. He wondered how the project could manage activities of some areas in which they did not have technical personnel.

Response: Mr. Ogawa

He asserted that the project collaborated with the animal science experts and invited them on the Field Day where community people, as well as stakeholders in the community, are invited to observe the performance and results of FFS activities. In addition to the Field Day, those resource persons, such as animal science experts could be invited to introduce some technologies as Today's topic which was the one of the components of FFS weekly meetings and regular learning opportunities for group members.

Q5: Mr. Bekele from Oromia Bureau

Referring the environmental situation in Bora and Libn Chukala district, he asked whether the project considered any supports for water source since the areas often had faced water shortage.

Mr. Mohamed form East Showa Zone

He supported the point raised by Mr. Bekele and asked whether water sources were available for FFS activities, especially for tree nursery activities during dry season.

Response: Mr. Yidnekachew

He, drawing his experience from the verification phase, explained that in dry season they used shallow water and deep tube water for nursery activities around flat lands however aroumd Zukala Mountains it was difficult to get such water resources compared to the flat land areas.

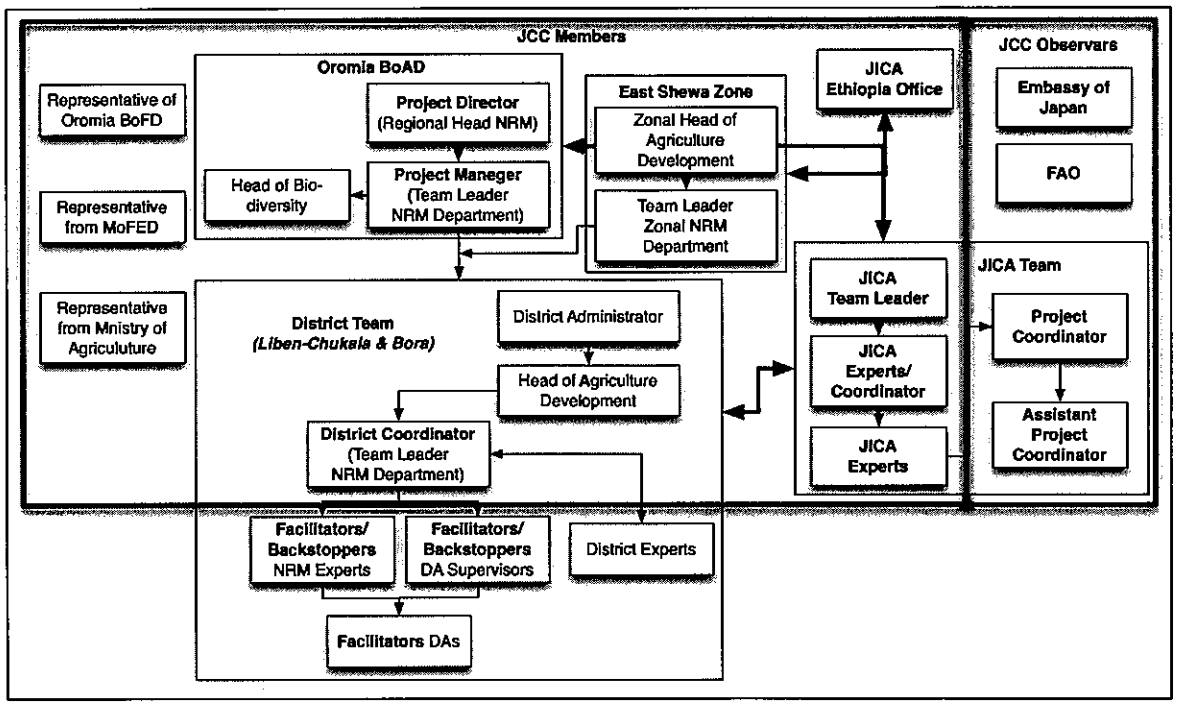
Response: Mr. Ogawa

He responded to Mr. Bekele's question through explaining that financial support for constructing water source was difficult under this project since the project did not directly target improvement of water sources. Moreover, he even observed and asked the community around about water ponds; the ponds normally stays only very short period during dry season and did not stay until the end of the year. However, he addressed that in the future the project may consider how to collect rain water for FFS activities more effectively. In addition, he asserted that the observation on the problem of water source had change since the project team observed that group members carefully select site for dry season activities and their deliberate site selection eased water problem during the verification phase.

4.5 Discussion on JCC Organisational Structure

Mr.Ogawa presented the suggested structure of JCC as indicated in the red line of the following diagram;-

Figre1 Implementation Structure of the Project



The salient point of the discussion raised by the participants was about the Project Manager; the suggestion by the Oromia Bureau was to change the title of the Project Manager to the Project Focal Person, and the Project Manager should be assigned from regional Natural Resource Management team. Furthermore, there was a question on difference between the work of Project Director and Project Manager, and another suggestion was to place Project Coordinator instead of Project Manager. Notwithstanding the above discussion, the agreement could not been made in the meeting due to multiple opinions which came up and because of time limitation. The participants agreed that project would draft the TOR of JCC members who would be on the position in order to clarify their roles.

4.6 Closing Remarks

The Chairperson of the meeting facilitated the participants to make comments before the meeting would

be officially closed.

Mr. Tsegaye from Liben chukala District stated that since the verification had started in Liben Chukala district, the Administrator and he had been collaborating with and supporting the project. He had encountered challenges and gained experiences. He believed that natural management should be enhanced more and those FFS activities should be implemented around mountain areas.

Mr. Ya'ii from Bora District expressed his appreciation for the meeting, and he mentioned that he had gotten an important experience form Liben Chulaka district. He would take responsibilities and implement FFS activities through consulting their neighbour, Liben Chukala district.

Mr. Birhanu, first, asked apology for coming late due to other commitment and remarked that our country had been on the process of meeting the target of MDG utilising available resources and supports by other countries and NGOs. This Natural Resource Management Project implemented FFS activities and the FFS approach was very fruitful for changing the livelihood of farmers. He emphasised that he was sure Oromia Bureau would continue working closely together for the project. Finally, he announced that the meeting was officially closed.

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH FFS

JCC MEETING MINUTES

The Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project

21st November 2013

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
With the status of Deputy Bureau Head,
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Agriculture Office
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Minutes of 1st JCC Meeting
Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project through Farmer Field School in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Rigion

1. Date and Time

Date of Meeting:	21/11//2013
Started time:	4:20am
Meeting Chair Person:	Mr. Berhanu Edeti (Head of Biodiversity)
Venue:	Harmony Hotel / Addis Ababa

2. Objectives

Approval of the minutes of the previous kick- Off meeting and TOR of JCC members.
Project progress reporting from Liben chukala and Bora District.
Feedback Comments from respective orginazation and approval on work plan of 1st phase.
Discussion and approval on indicators of PDM.

3. Programs

2.1 Registration and presentation documents will be distributed
2.2 Opening remarks by OBoA
2.3 Introduction of the participants
2.4 Approval of the minutes of previous kick- off meeting
2.5 Approval of the TOR of the JCC members
2.6 Project Progress Report from Liben Chukala and Bora District
2.7 Tea Break
2.8 Feedback comments from Respective organization and approval on work plan of the 1st phase
Discussion and approval on indicators of the PDM
2.10 closing Remarks by Mr. Kimura JICA Ethiopia office representatives

4. Attendance list

No	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Megersa Lencho	Liben Chukala ARDO	NRM Expert
2	Mr. Yidnekachew W/Eyesus	Liben Chukala ARDO	NRM Team leader/ District Coordinator
3	Mr. Fumiaki Saso	JICA	JICA PFA
4	Mr. Takusaburo Kimura	JICA	JICA SR
5	Mr. Berhanu Eidety	OBOA	Biodiversity Head
6	Mr. Bekele Kefyalew	OBOA	NRM Department Epert/ Project Coordinator
7	Mr. Ahmed Seid	East Shewa Zone Agriculture	Deputy Head of Agriculture
8	Mr. Ummer Ahmed	East Shewa Zone	Zonal Driver
9	Mr. Solomon Tadesse	MOA	Water Shed Case Team Coorninator
10	Mr. Siraj A/rahman	BOFED	Planning Process owner
11	Mr. Shallo Gudeta	Bora ARDO	DA supervisor/ FFS Facilitator
12	Mr. Wossen Demmissie	MOFED	Expert

No	Name	Organization	Position
13	Mr. Mulu Ababu	Bora ARDO	Deputy ARDO Head
14	Mr. Abdulaziz Kalilo	Bora ARDO	NRM Team Leader/ District Coordinator
15	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	IC-NET/SNRM project	Team Leader
16	Dr. Takehiko Matsui	IC-NET/SNRM project	Deputy Team Leader/Crop Scientist
17	Ms.Kayoko Takaki	IC-NET/SNRM project	Project coordinator
18	Mr. Bizuayehu G/Michael	SNRM Project	Assistant Project coordinator
19	Mr. Anamiya Amare	SNRM project	Accountant

5. Discussion record

5.1 Opening Remarks

Officially Meeting started by opening remarks of Mr. Berhanu Eidety of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture, Biodiversity Head. He thanks all the special Guests and participants of JCC meeting and he said that as we all knows Ethiopia stayed in Poverty for long time and now to reverse this country's history Government is on the process of GDP Plan Implementation.

When Government was preparing the GDP plan it is Just by hoping many stakeholders will be involved and Different project will be the main actors to succeed GDP program.

Oromia reginon is one of the widest Region in the Country, which has 33Million Population of 80million total Ethiopian Population and Covered 36million ha.

Oromia regional land is classified to three categories:-

1. Coffee area- Western side of the region.
2. Productive area- Central area of the region.
3. Semi-Arid/Lowlands- Eastern part of the Region.

So, according to this, we do have so many problems in the region and GDP plan give attention to reverse the Degradation of Natural resources, Forest degradation, Soil fertility and soil erosion that bring loss of productivity and we hope that implementing the GDP will improve those challenges and problems. Similarly, Regional Government gave attention for different stake holders of the GDP implementers so that Sustainable Natural Resource Management project is one the stakeholders.

The project started before two years ago and we faced a lot of challenges with community, project Coordinators, stakeholders and our structure are available at Zonal level, districts, and village level and going down to Farmers for the project implementation.

Finally, he gave appreciation to SNRM project.

He announced that the meeting Opened officially.

5.2 Approval of Previous Kick-Off Meeting Minutes

Mr. Bekele Kefiyalew reminds the discussion points of last Kick- Off meeting and he said all participants agreed on different activities and he has read the Minutes of Last kick-Off meeting.

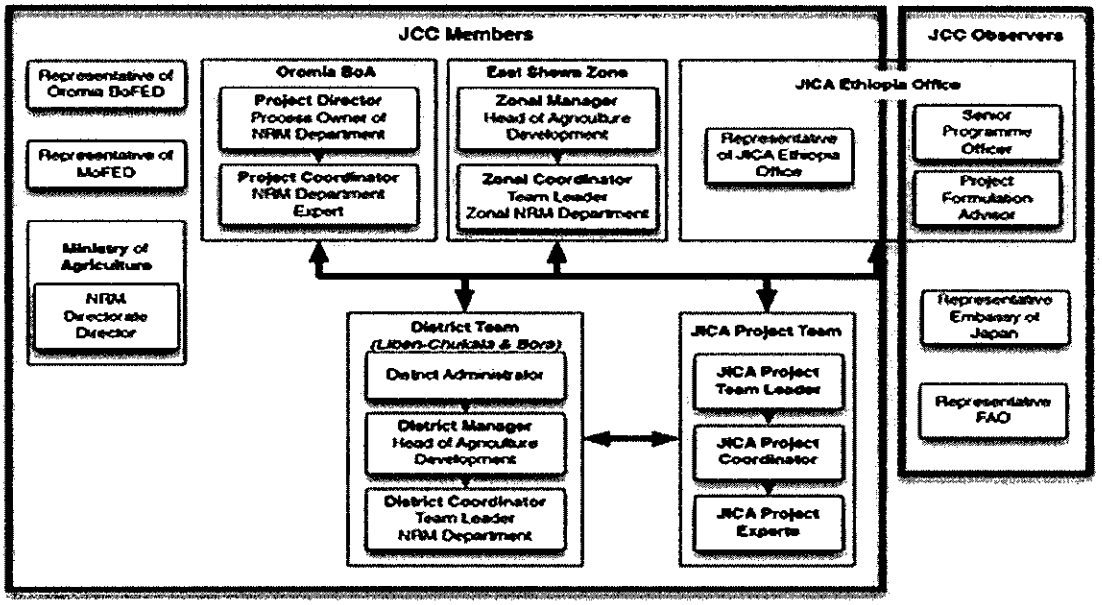
Mr. Birhanu Edeti also added that if there are points left let the project and implementers rise for discussion.

Mr. Ahmed Seid Mentioned that since most of today's participants are not the member of last kick- Off meeting and also since the participant agreed on the Points no need to talk again and better to continue for the rest of this day's Meeting.

5.3 JCC Members and Responsibility

Ms. Kayoko Takaki presented the structure of JCC members and JCC observers with their Responsibilities.

Organisational Structure of JCC



The discussion point was here on the Role of the MOFED and BOFED, and to put East Shewa Zonal Manager either Agricultural Head or Deputy Agricultural Head.

In Addition to that the District Agriculture Head and Deputy Head Responsibility in Technical aspects of Agriculture is the main issues that has been discussed.

Therefore, technically the deputy head is directly responsible person for the department activity. He has the direct influence under the umbrella of the departments like cooperative office.

Mr. Yidnekachew said he wanted the back stoppers and facilitators to be the members of JCC.

Mr. Ogawa responded that since those Back stoppers and Facilitators are the Core Resource persons and Implementers so, no need to put to JCC members but District Natural Resource Tea leader is represented.

For Coordination of two Districts of project target area, we must have to work with zonal level Deputy Agriculture Head. Zonal level coordination will help in expanding the target areas.

Mr. Yidnekachew said that, since we are working with zonal level and the pressure we have for FFS implementation will be simplify.

Mr. Ahmed Seid zonal deputy ARDO head mentioned that, zonal level recognition is very important even though project is mainly working with Districts. This communication can help us in solving difficulty and failures and also ARDO need to scale up the programs of the project is implementing.

Mr. Ogawa said that, at liben Chukala district we are working with ARDO head and at Bora District we are working with deputy head of ARDO so, project side is also feeling head of ARDO is busy and in case of Liben chukala we will ask district administrator to assign who is mainly responsible for the project.

Mr. Birhanu also mentioned that, Zonal ARDO head is very busy in political aspects and other administrative issues so, it is very crucial to put Deputy ARDO Head for Zonal Manager.

Deputy Head of Zonal ARDO can help the project in monitoring DA and Agriculture activities.

Mr. Bekele said that for formality it is ok to put zonal manager deputy head but we will inform to districts also we will explain this is for convenience of the work not for the hierarchy of peoples.

Mr. Ahmed Deputy head said, it is appropriate to work with deputy head Of ARDO and in Bora ARDO head is not technically Agriculture Back ground and Liben chukala he is Agriculture Background. But generally deputy head of the ARDO is very technical person for the Agriculture sectors.

Mr. Solomon Tadesse (MOA) said that it is very important to be monitored by MOFED, BOFED, and MOA what are implementing and what has been done in the finance issues and agricultural activities. This will help even for the implementers that some higher body is watching and following the activities.
Also MOA will upscale Natural Resource Management activities of the project after monitoring the missions and implementations.

Mr. Ogawa said that we have some kind of evaluation at one and half year at phase level so, we will rearrange for the BOFED and MOFED structures.

5.4 Project Progress Report

By Liben chukala and Bora district NRM team Leader and district Coordinator.

Mr. Yidnekachew: - Liben chukala NRM team leader.

He started from Facilitators TOT for Facilitation and FFS briefing and promotion and selection of members. He also continued to all processes and some material provided by project.

Mr. Abdulaziz: - Bora NRM Team Leader.

He stated the activities of one FFS sample as representatives of Four FFS and he said also it is mentioned in liben chukala district Bora district implemented different enterprises, like Fruit Orchards, cereals, Fodders and vegetables.

5.5 Questions and discussion

Mr. Ahmed Seid Deputy head of zonal level ARDO asked that:

How is the selection of FFS Groups?

How Many FFS is fixed in village?

Since the project is Natural Resources Management and Agro-forestry why project is mainly working on cereals?

Mr. Bekele asked that:-

How is the achievement of products?

As Acacia Albida is very important tree in semi-arid how is the Attitude of peoples to wards to Acacia Albidia?

Mr. Berhanu asked also:-

Why we started to construct those house presented (Learning site) by Bora presentation because we are saying that FFS is under tree shade and it does no need more expense?

How are the groups planting fast growing trees?

Mr. Ogawa gives a response as follows;

Number of FFS is determined by the Number of Facilitators. Bora District has two Experts and Two DA supervisors.

Liben chukala district selected potential DA and Villages and then project proposed to the Enterprises and we will listen to the farmers' needs. According to Farmers Need we are distribute cereals and tree seeds.

Also Mr. Ogawa ask if those both districts farmers have a good attitude towards Acacia Albidia.

Mr. Solomon Tadesse (MOA) asked that:

80% of the soil erosion is happening in the rainy season and we mentioned FFS is related to FRG and do the project is considering the problems around target areas.

Mr. Ogawa responded that the project is mainly promoting for those community problems.

Mr. Berhanu said we are working from the root causing of problems.

Mr. Saso asked as we know FFS is also introduced to Common land and currently how are the relationships of the Forest Cooperative Members to Facilitators and how is the current progress on that common land.

Mr.Yidnekachew mentioned that Albida has good soil fertility and also some birds will sometimes hatch on and peoples are cutting it as fire wood and fence purposes.
He also mentioned about overgrazing of camels and destroyed by pastoralists.
Some cooperative has strong by laws and others non members are releasing cattle to the communal land. Now we agreed to monitor the communal land. Some cooperative members have a problem of releasing cattle to communal land.
The three communal land FFS is not that much functional as we expected we are thinking to improve it.
Since now Dry season activity is gone to be started and produce more Acacia albida.

5.6 Work Plan
Mr. Ogawa presented work plan.

After presentation:
Mr. Solomon Tadesse (MOA) asked from his experience point of view at Genbicho community said there is a problem of lentil production and they said they want to work on it. Then to solve the problem of lentil production FRG practiced for more productions.
Similarly, around shashemene also there was a 20% potato production improved after working with FRG. This is mainly researched by Holeta Agriculture Research center and the farmers investigated some problems and worked with these community.
So, he asked that, as your (SNRM) project is working on different enterprises, are this enterprises are fixing the dominant problem identified by the community?
As East Shewa there are problems of Fodder and water deficit and a project could work on it and as Government we need to tackle community problems.

Mr. Ogawa responded that:
during the enterprise selection by the community category and needs it will be selected some appropriate enterprises like fodder and others to practice on and this are identified by that community.
The duration of FFS session is for three seasons (Two wet seasons and one dry season) during these times we will try to improve in detail.
Mr. Berhanu Eidety mentioned here he can assure and there is a promising plan of reducing 50% free grazing (pastoralists and others).

5.7 PDM
PDM presented by Mr. Ogawa

Questions/reactions
Mr. Saso asked on Project Purpose, Objectively Verifiable Indicators Number 1, and he said who will qualify those FFS Master trainer and Back stopper and Facilitator (DA and Farmer)?

He also asked what is the Similarity and differences of Out puts Number 2 (.....are improved through soil conservation practices...) and objectively verifiable indicators Number 2.5 (more than 3 types of rehabilitation practices)?
What is a new thing that those (out puts 1 indicator 1.4 quality and quantity of income) 20% farmers improved?

Mr. Ahmed Seid deputy ARDO head of East shewa zone asked is there a Baseline survey? And for those proposed trainee we will give a green card.

Mr. Solomon Tadesse said also at Federal Level the survival rate count is 70% and you must have to put the survival rate count.

Like some number amount seedlings survived and managed to the area.

Mr. Bekele Kefyalew asked suggested also a forestry issue on communal land is very important and it needs different soil conservation and water shed activities so, you mentioned project is providing water shed management materials and how you integrating soil and water conservation activities?

Responses

Mr. Ogawa

A qualification will be by the project side and we have also a base line assessment of:-

Standard of farmers and activities

Greed card giving to those qualifiers will bring hard targeting of them.

At the end of the project we will put the total area covered by the project.

For the survival rate we are concentrating after graduation but we will include next time.

For water shed management activity it has been already Government already implementing activity and we thought that will be double Investment on similar activity.

Mr. Bekele said if a project is dealing with one catchment Government will not interferes on the area until the project working life span is completed.

Mr. Berhanu said also some groups are living in small micro basin and water shed vary as following water flow and improving to farmers life and Agro-forestry practice is very important to attract.

Mr. Ahmed said the project objectives are on natural resource management the impact will be observed on each farmers Farm.

Mr. Solomon Tadesse said that the project is concerned on biological treatments of water shed managements and conservation is about Natural Stating and mitigation is appropriate as the word rehabilitation because if you say conservation it is expected some gully erosion treatment and project will be evaluated.

Mr.Ogawa said that for the responses one cooperative has their limited area and farmers are implementing on common land.

Finally officially to close the meeting Mr. Takusaburo Kimura/JICA SR said that SNRM project is protecting the area and there is an opportunity to discuss with the project peoples and he said thank you for being attending the meeting.

Finally the JCC meeting closed officially.

MINUTES

OF

THE SECOND JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

ON

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The Second Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on 23rd May, 2014 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 23 May 2014

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WALDE
Process Owner
Natural Resource Development, Conservation and Utilisation Processes
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. **Agendas of the Meeting**
   1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting
   2) Project Progress Report, General Question &Answer, Comments
   3) Work Plan of the 1st year phase 2
   4) Review, Discussion and Approval on indicators of the PDM

2. **Contents of the Discussions**

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

Minutes of the last JCC meeting were approved. The JCC committee members and structures were agreed and approved by all the participants.

2) Project Progress Report

Mr. Ogawa presented the overview of the project progress report since November 2013 to May 2014. C/Ps from three districts presented progress of FFS activities of the last year wet season and the current dry season.

Comments from BoFED

The approach of the FFS is good to empower individual farmers and it is interesting approach. If the project continues another project for the scaling up of the experiences to other areas in Oromia region, it would be grateful.

Questions from Mr. Tena, Oromia Bureau

- According to the presentation, agro-forestry practice in the wet season activity was not seen within FFS activities.
- In the other area of the region, there is a shortage of farm and effective use of the farm is necessary. Is there any possibility that the project scale up the FFS activities in the high land area of the region?
- The concept of Agro-forestry is to grow different trees, crops and animals together on a piece of land where farm land is scarce, such as highland. Why the project gives attention to the rift valley and not scale up to highland?

Answer from Mr. Ogawa, Project Team Leader

- The project recommends that each FFS group to select a tree component as one of the enterprises other than the vegetable enterprise. However, because of insufficient protection of the host farm, some FFS groups lost trees due to animal interference during dry season.
- As for second and third questions, our FFS activities also introduce different types of enterprises which consist of different tree species, vegetables, fodders and cereals. It is important to practice agro-forestry in different area including dry land by individual farmers on their farm land, in addition to communal land. It is good to practice agro-forestry in highland but the project's focus is to enhance natural resource management in dry land.

Questions from Mr. Saso, JICA Ethiopia Office

- The project implements FFS activities not only with individual farmers but also with the forest cooperative. What is the progress of forest cooperatives as it was not reported in the presentation?

Questions from Mr. Mohamed Kasim, Zone NRM Team leader

- After Kenya visit, Zone Introduced the community mitigation and adaptation on the climate change, it was not mentioned in the presentation of the progress report presentation.

Comments from Mr. Shalo, Bora District

- The project is currently strengthens the capacity of the farmers, which will improve the livelihood of farmers and bring a great change on the life of the farmers.
- Currently establishment of the tree nursery is done by farmers. However, farmers fetch water from 12km -17 km distance for keeping nursery which is a great change to the community participating on the natural resource management.

Suggestions from Mr. Abebe, Oromia Bureau

- The district and the Zone ARDO should take care of the project activity and scale up the experiences and the best practice to the other area. They must also supervise the status and the implementation of the project activity.

3) Work Plan for the 1st Year of Phase 2

The work plan for the 1st year phase 2 of the project was presented by Mr. Ogawa. The main points presented were:

- Starting of Agroforestry FFS in FTC (Farmer Training Centre)
- Starting of Agroforestry FFS with collaboration of AGP (Agricultural Growth Program)
- Staring of the project activities in Adama District

Questions and comments from Mr. Mohamed, zonal NRM team leader

To test the FFS activity by Ethiopian government we can accept & follow the work plan of the project prepared and presented. But;

- In the work plan, activities for FFS graduates are not mentioned. According to the experiences in the Kenya visit, graduated members continue income generation activities, such as FFS networking and Union. How does the project plan for those graduated FFS members?
- In the work plan, the performance of the forest cooperatives was not good. However, the government observes that the current situation of the forest cooperative has good progress. In contrast, the government concerns how to be successful in watershed management activities by the forest coop. How does the project see the difference?

- Please clarify the plan of the infrastructure, i.e. construction of the office.
- FFS "Induction Training" is very important to increase awareness among stakeholders. To value and increase their capacity, it is important to arrange third country visit, such as to Japan, Kenya and others countries.
- What types of incentives are given to encourage farmer-led FFS? If not, what does the project think of the incentives?
- While introducing new seeds like "Buck wheat" how did you assessed the negative impact of the newly introduced seeds because it might cause some negative impacts on local variety?

Answers from Mr. Ogawa, Project Team Leader

- Since the number of FFS graduate is small, the project does not start the networking activity. In the future, when the FFS number increase it is possible to establish network activities. So far, what the project does for the FFS graduates is to arrange materials and seeds easily access to buy.
- The project is not suggesting to stop FFS activities in communal land. After clarifying issues in benefit sharing in communal land, there is a plan to selecting new FFS groups. In addition, the government has taken strong readership in watershed management, and the project support it through providing some materials, tools and demonstration training.
- As for construction of an office in Liben Chukala District, the progress is slow but still on the process. Please be patient since it is taking time to select contractor for the construction.
- The project plans to conduct a study visit in this month.
- About the Cooperatives (Communal land) the farmers prefer to free grazing instead of cut and carrying system of the fodder.
- In farmer-led FFS, farmer facilitators are paid their allowance.
- The newly introduced seeds were firstly tried in Debre Zeit Agricultural Research Centre. It was planted on marginal land and negative impact on other crops or environment were not observed.

Questions from Mr. Saso, JICA Ethiopia Office

- What types of expenses can be covered by AGP?

(N.B. AGP fund is used for materials, such as seeds, seedlings, stationaries for FFS activities, and allowance for training/meetings) What types of by law the cooperatives have to share the benefits?

Answers from Mr. Yidnekachew, Expert of Liben Chukara District

- The members of the cooperatives can use the shrubs freely and through planting trees they can use forests products by rotation.

Answers from Mr. Abebe, Oromia Bureau

As Oromia regional State there are three ways benefit sharing among the cooperatives.

1. If the area is highly degraded, the priority belongingness given to the whole community
2. If the intervention needed at critical place or private land, but the rehabilitation activities done through community mobilization, the responsibility stated and given to individual.
3. If land management is abandoned, the members have the right to deliver the land to who going to rehabilitate and manage the communal land

Question from Mr. Ali (ARDO), Adama district

- The presentation mentioned that the project supports the natural resource conservation activities like soil and water conservation. What kind of the soil and water conservation materials can be provided to Adama district?

Question from Mr. Shalow, DA Supervisor, Bora district

- The project focused on new FFS. For old FFS, what types of support can be provided?
- Why is the reason of delaying the delivery of logistic services (Motor bikes)?

Answers from Mr. Abebe, Oromia Bureau

- The Motor bikes are already ready to use and soon it will be provided to the district.

Answers from Mr. Ogawa, Team Leader

- As for support on natural resource conservation, the support was for watershed management programme. So far, there is no plan to take support on watershed management to Adama District, although we are willing to cooperate in natural resource management through FFS.
- Exit plan of FFS after graduation is not yet clearly decided. There is a possibility, such as forming network of FFS graduated groups. However, it will be after more groups completed FFS since current number of groups may be too small to form network.

4) Discussion on Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Questions from Mr. Mohamed Kasim, Zone NRM Team leader

- Does the indicator of the PDM apply all three districts or only two Liben and Bora districts?
- In the presentation, it explained that no cooperative is supported in this year. How is the project going to achieve watershed management activities?
- In the presentation, it mentioned that to change the policy and guideline. Is it possible to change the policy at district level? Since policy is the direction of government it is not possible to change government policy and guideline. Therefore, it is better to replace with other words for example ,providing alternative policy options and guidelines.

Answers from Mr. Ogawa, Team Leader

- Target number of indicators should include Adama District. Thank you for pointing it out.
- As mentioned before, the project will continue activities with current groups in communal land. Then, after problem of rights of group members on benefit sharing is clarified, new groups will be selected.

Conclusion of Mr. Abebe, Oromia Bureau

The project has been contributing for the achievement the policy of government at the district level, but not for changing the policy therefore, the wording of the Output 3 needs to be modified. If the project continues and performs better way, it will be a good model for future activities for the government. In order to scale up to nation-wide, further efforts and enthusiasm are required from individuals, the project coordinator, project staff, districts, zones and other stakeholders. Finally he quoted as "**let we hold to hand and make a difference**". Then he declared the meeting is officially closed.

End

Attachment: 1. Attendance list

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No.	Name	Position
1.	Abebe Wolde	Process owner, Oromia Bureau Agriculture
2.	Meseret Abebe	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) Expert
3.	Alemayehu Shambi	Director of Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED)
4.	Tena Gobena	Watershed Planning Expert, Oromia Bureau Agriculture
5.	Abera Dinku	Deputy administrator, East shewa zone
6.	Mohammed Kasim	Natural Resource Management Team Leader, East shewa zone
7.	Gosa Tila	Administrator, Adama district
8.	Ali Jara	ARDO Head, Adama district
9.	Eshetu Desalegn	Natural Resource Management Team Leader, Adama district
10.	Solomon Megersa	Natural Resource Expert, Adama District
11.	Yidnekachew W/yesus	NRM Team Leader, Liben Chukala district
12.	Ya'i Ragasa	Administrator, Bora district
13.	Chinka Obse	Natural resource management Expert, Bora District
14.	Shalow Gudata	DA supervisor, Bora District
15.	Megers Lencho	Natural Resource Management Expert, Liben Chukala district
16.	Mebti Estifanos	Natural Resource Management Expert, Liben Chukala district
17.	Kimiaki Jin	Chief Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
18.	Fumiaki Saso	Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Ethiopia Office
19.	Abera Awano	Programme officer, JICA Ethiopia Office
20.	Shinji Ogawa	Project Team Leader, NRMP
21.	Kayako Takaki	Project Coordinator/Training Management, NRMP
22.	Kidane Bizuneh	Project Coordinator, NRMP
23.	Dereje Girma	Project field Assistant, NRMP
24.	Ananiya Amare	Project Administrator, NRMP

MINUTES

OF

THE THIRD JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

ON

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

RIFT VALLEY AREA OF OROMIA REGION OF ETHIOPIA

The Third Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on 17th January, 2015 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 17th January 2015

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management
Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS)
in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
With the status of Deputy Bureau Head,
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Agriculture Office
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. Agendas of the Meeting

(1) Self-introduction of Participants

(2) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

(3) Project Progress Report, Question &Answers, and Suggestions

(4) Discussion on Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Monitoring Sheet

(5) Presentation and approval of Work Plan of Phase 2

2. Contents of the Discussions

The meeting was chaired by Mr. AbebeWalde, with status of Deputy Bureau Head, Natural Resource Development, Conservation and Utilization Process Owner,Oromia Bureau of Agriculture. He facilitated all the participants to introduce themselves and meeting was officially opened. The list of the participants is attached at the end of this minutes.

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

Minutes of the last JCC meeting was approved. Discussions carried out in the 2nd JCC, such as plan for Term 2 of the Phase 1, and inclusion of Adamadistrict as a pilot district were agreed by all the participants officially.

2) Project Progress Report by Each District

Three districts, LibenChukala, Adama and Bora gavepresentationson their activity progress, regarding the Project activities accordingly. Presenters were Mr. Yidnekachew W/yesus from LibenChukala, Mr. EshetuDesalegn from Adama, and Mr. GebreGodana from Bora, who were team leaders of Natural Resource Management in their districts.

The contents of the presentations included progress reports from June 2014 up to date and some challenges confronted them while they implement FFS activities on the ground. As key activities during the reporting period, they highlighted result analysis of wet season activities, a training of new facilitators, starting of new FFS groups as 3rd FFS round, and an exchange visit trip to Yabero district in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region, explaining the activities with some pictures taken by them. Some of the constraints addressed by the presenters

were dropout of group members, lack of logistics for monitoring of the groups, and wrong expectation of some new members about inputs by the project.

After their presentations, the chairperson of the meeting facilitated a sessions for questions and answers. The comments and questions raised by the participants were as follows:

Table 1: Summary of Q&A Session on Progress Report

Person	Comments and Questions	Answers
Mr. Tesfaye (MoA)	C: FFS is a good methods in which farmers can be trained to be researchers to find results by themselves.	
	Q: To attain sustainability of the system, does the project have any plans?	A (JICA): The project has been contacting and discussing to find way to cooperate with other agencies to attain sustainability.
Mr. Saso (JICA Ethiopa)	Q: FFS encourages to involve women through giving clear criteria of member selection (16 male and 16 female). How about women's involvement and contribution in FFS?	A (Liben): after FFS was introduced, members including women have started to produce vegetable and seedlings, and some activities contributed to generating their incomes.
Mr. Kasim (East Shewa Zone)	Q: What are the attitudes and perspectives of farmers about FFS?	A (Liben): As for community members who are non-FFS members, they are positive about FFS-based natural resource management activities only if FFS in their villages preforms well. If FFS has managed and conducted properly, it works as good demonstration site for surrounding communities.
	Q: How is the forest cooperative members' perspectives on management of natural resources, especially acacia in LibenChukala?	A (Liben): The acacia treatment technique introduced in LibenChukala by Mr. Kasim has given positive impression among farmers. For example, Ameti forest cooperative didpruning of 350 seedlings.
Mr. Tadess (MoA)	Q: what are the logistic problems mentioned in the presentation, and how are they going to solve them?	A (JICA): The motorbikes which shall be issued to districts are on the process although the registration process has been delayed very much.
	Q: About buckwheat, does it have multipurpose? Where does it come from?	A (JICA): The seeds have been provided to farmers come from Debra Zeit Agriculture Research Centre (ARC). The Project has cooperated with ARC and a researcher did survey on buckwheat. It has multiple contribution to people and land.

Person	Comments and Questions	Answers
	Q. What did the presenter means with 'wrong expectation' from farmers? How have farmers take Agoro-Eco System Analysis (AESA) of FFS?	A (Adama): farmers expected to receive direct incentives since they had such experience with other organisation before. However, after attending FFS sessions, people who wrongly understood FFS left thr groups. Others who have remained with FFS groups could easily get the concept through learning new technologies. Before FFS, vegetable could be produeed only through irrigation however others now can produce vegetables using rain since they have learned in FFS.
	Q. Why did mobile monitoring system become difficult?	A (Bora): basically, the problem is network and electricity.
Mr. Seid (East Shewa Zone)	C: FFS is a new approach that we are leaning and we appreciate the praetical leaning for farmers.	
	Q: how are the farmers taking the lessons learned through FFS into their practical life?Also, are there any impacts on other farmers?	A (Liben): Farmers attitude towards FFS is good. In villages whereFFS groups performed well, they get also positive attitude from other community members.
	Q. Considering existing extension systems, how can FFS be linked with the systems?	A (Liben): FFS can substitute FTC system. In FTC, only literate farmers will be selected as model farmers. As for FFS, non-literate farmers can also join and learn. A (Adama): FFS can accommodate different farmers and it encourages practical learning.
Mr. Kefyalew (OBA)	Q. What is the farmers attitude towards Acacia Albda? Can it contribute in farmers and their farms?	A (Liben): farmers plant AccasiaAlbda in theirfarms to facilitate agroforestry practices. Before FFS, they were not planning those.
	Q. As for reporting system, what should be done to share critical information, especially between region, zone and woreda?	(No answer due to limitation of time.)

C: Comments Q: Questions A: Answers

After presentation by each district, it was followed with another presentation by Mr. Ogawa, team leader of the Project. He summarised project activities for one and a half year. The presentation include: structure of the project management, selection of target areas, capacity building components, implementation of FFS, and information and experience sharing.

3) Discussion on Project Design matrix (PDM) and Monitoring Sheet

Ms. Inada took facilitation of the session. The points discussed on the session were as follows:

- Indicator 1.5

The original statement says that "Each FFS graduate group produce more than 2,000 seedlings/year and plant more than 1,500 trees/year on farmlands."

Based on discussion with JICA Project Implementation Review Mission Team who visited Ethiopia in November 2014, the project threw question on the indicator 1.5 to make it more practical and verifiable numbers. Each district were supposed to come with numbers of seedlings which they thought the numbers were practical. The suggestion by the Project was "Each FFS on going /graduated group produce more than 500 seedlings and plant more than 400 trees on farmlands in group and individually". The districts had not be able to come to their conclusions and they wanted to have time to reconsider by themselves again. Finally participants agreed to suspend final conclusion on the issue and it will be decide in the next JCC meeting which is planned on March 2015.

- Indicator 2.1

The original indicator of 2.1 in version 1 says that "20 (12 in Liben-Chukla, 8 in Bora) FFS groups from natural resource management cooperatives or natural resource management related associations are trained2". The project shared the current situation regarding cooperatives who conduct activities in communal land in LibenChukalaDsitrict; the forest cooperatives have confronted with different constraints, such as group organisation and land use right, and they need more long term plan to make their business plans. Hence, the projcct persisted that activities in communal land shall be a trial case and the number of groups should be reduced from 20 to 5. The suggestion was understood and agreed by the JCC members and the change will be reflected in PDM 2.

4)Approval of Work Plan of Phase 2

The project prepared a work plan of Phase 2 and circulate them to the participants. There was no enough time to go through details and approve it on the same day. Hence, the participants agreed to read the contents of the plan thoroughly and discuss in the next JCC which will be a starting point of new phase of the project.

5) Closing of the meeting

Mr. AbebeWalde finalised the meeting with commenting on the progress of the Project and discussions on the day. He suggested that in next presentation by the districts should indicate actual target and performance and compare them to clarify their achievement. Furthermore, the Project team together with other stakeholders should think and plan for sharing of the lessons learned through the Project since the experience is essential and can be used in other districts.He finally stated that FFS has complemented Ethiopian extension systems through reaching even farmers in marginal areas, and the Ethiopian side needed to think how to utilise farmers who have graduated from FFS with practical techniques.

End

Attachment 1:Attendance List

No.	Name	Position
1	Mr. AbebeWolde	Process owner of OBA
2	Mr. BekeleKefyalew	Senior expert, OBA
3	Mr. Ahmed Seid	Deputy ARDO Head, East Shewa
4	Mr. Mohammed Kasim	Expert, Natural Resource Management,East Showa zone agriculture office
5	Mr. SolomoTadess	Watershed Case Team, MoA
6	Mr. AmergaKearsie	Senior Engineer MoA
7	Mr. TekalignTesfaye	Agronomist MoA
8	Mr. Dereje Girma	Senior Expert MoFED
9	Mr. TeferaDugasa	Deputy ARDO head of Adama District
10	Mr. EshetuDesalegn	NRM team leader, Adama District
11	Mr. Yidnekachew W/eyesus	NRM team leader,LibenChukala District
12	Mr. KebedeGemechu	Extension Team leader L/Chukala district
13	Mr. DoniBula	Deputy ARDO head Bora District
14	Mr. GebreGodana	NRM team leader, Bora District
15	Mr. MideksoRoba	Expert, Bora District
16	Mr. Dereje Bekele	District Administration Delegate, Adama district
17	Mr. Fumiaki Saso	Project formulation advisor, JICA Ethiopia
18	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	Team leader, SNRM Project team
19	Ms. Naoko Inada	Expert on FFS extension system, SNRM Project team
20	Ms. Kayoko Takaki	Project coordinator, SNRM Project team
21	Mr. KidaneBizuneh	Project staff, SNRM Project team
22	Mr. Bezuayehu G/Michael	Project staff, SNRM Project team
23	Mr. Dereje Girma	Project staff, SNRM Project team
24	Mr. Ananiya Amare	Project staff, SNRM Project team

MINUTES

OF

THE FOURTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

ON

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

RIFT VALLEY AREA OF OROMIA REGION OF ETHIOPIA

The Fourth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on 2nd April, 2015 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 2nd April 2015

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management
Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS)
in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
With the status of Deputy Bureau Head,
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Agriculture Office
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Attachment 1: Attendance List
Attachment 2: PDM ver.3

1. Agendas of the Meeting

(1) Self-introduction of Participants

(2) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

(3) Project Progress Report by each district, Question &Answers, and Suggestions

(4) Presentation of Kenya visit

(5) Discussion and approval on the changes in the Project Design Matrix (PDM) indicators

(6) Presentation and approval of Work Plan of Phase 2

2. Contents of the Discussions

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Abebe Walde, with status of Deputy Bureau Head, Natural Resource Development, Conservation and Utilization Process Owner, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture. He welcomed all of the JCC members and facilitated all the participants to introduce themselves and meeting was officially opened. The list of the participants is attached at the end of this minutes.

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

Minutes of the last JCC meeting was approved. Discussions carried out in the 3rd JCC, such as PDM revision, monitoring sheet, and work plan of phase 2 were agreed by all the participants officially.

2) Project Progress Report by Each District

Three districts, Liben Chukala, Bora and Adama gave presentations on their activity progress during three months from January to March 2015. Presenters were Mr. Yidnekachew W/yesus from Liben Chukala, Mr. Gebre Godana from Bora, and Mr. Eshetu Desalegn from Adama, who were team leaders of Natural Resource Management in their districts.

After their presentations, the chairperson of the meeting facilitated a sessions for questions and answers. Most of the participants indicated that poor progress on FFS activities in Liben Chukala district, and Mr. Abebe strongly suggested to use a government extension system to

support the project monitoring system because all of project cannot cover all area of the district generally.

Moreover the progress for taking on the motorbike plate was confirmed and all JCC member agreed to finalise all procedure within this month.

The comments and questions raised by the participants were as follows:

Table 1: Summary of Q&A Session on Progress Report

C: Comments Q: Questions A: Answers

Person	Comments and Questions	Answers
Mr. Ogawa (Project Team Leader)	C: Conducting the induction training to village administrator s is recommended for strengthening their awareness and their involvement.	
Mr. Solomon Tadesse	Q: Concerning the activities presented by Adama district, if were there any challenges or not?	A: (Adama) : Since the total number of FFS in Adama is 8 schools, all FFS are well monitored through a mobile monitoring and back stopping. There were several challenges but the counter measures for overcoming are well done and the problems were handled.
Mr. Bekele (OBA) Mr. Abera (JICA Ethiopa)	Q: What is the problem about the attendance of decade cooperative members to FFS activity? C: The cooperative members should follow their internal regulation and the district should discuss with leader of the forestry coop.	A (Bora): The Forest cooperatives was organized three years ago. The district plans to divide the members into two groups in discussing with the members.
Mr. Bekele Mr. Abebe (OBA) Mr. Abera	Q. The report is not well presented the activities moreover why the activities in Liben is very low? What's reason is there in behind?	A (Liben): Since the monthly meeting during two months were not conducted, the district couldn't get an information from FFS. Moreover the logistic for the backstoppers isn't prepared yet.
	C: If the activities are achieved, the district should prepare the report again and submit to Mr. Bekele. C: Even though the project was suspended during two months, the district should follow the activities through a current extension system on governance. Normally a project cannot cover all areas of your district.	
Mr. Abebe	Q: Is there any difference between Farmer Facilitator and DA facilitator?	A (Bora): The Farmer Facilitator is more active than DA. The DA facilitator went for education program and the gaps are occurring but Farmer Facilitators are properly following the FFS.
Mr. Yidnekachew	C: The materials for FFS supported by	A (Liben): Purchasing materials are on the

Person	Comments and Questions	Answers
	AGP are not purchased and delivered yet.	process since the procurement of the AGP is a little take at a time.

3) Presentation of Kenya visit

Mr. Yidnekachew presented the experiences in Kenya on January 2015.

The comments and questions raised by the participants were as follows:

Table 2: Summary of Q&A Session on Progress Report

Person	Comments and Questions	Answers
Mr. Bekele	Q: This kind of training is very important for developing the knowledge and experience. Ethiopia is richer in forest resources than Kenya but the natural resource management is low. It is better that the project introduce drought tolerant tree species from abroad and domestic based on availability.	A: Eucalyptus and Millie vulcanise are grown with maize. In case of Kenya, FFS is one of the government extension systems.

4) Discussion and approval on the changes in the Project Design Matrix (PDM) indicators

- Indicator 1.5 and Indicator 2.4

Ms. Inada explained the indicator 1.5 on PDM version 3 which mentioned "Each FFS on going/graduated group produce more than 500 seedlings and plant 400 trees on farmlands in group and individually" , and indicator 2.4 says "Each group/cooperative produces 1500 seedling and plants more than 1000 trees in target communal lands".

Mr. Solomon asked that why 20% (100 seedlings) loss is considered in comparing between the number of production and planting since the graduated farmers have a technical experiences through FFS. He suggested that maximum to 5% of reduction of total production is appropriate. Mr. Ogawa responded that the difference of 100 seedlings is considered to be sold or given to their neighbour by FFS members.

Mr. Gebre asked from where the graduated farmers get seeds. Mr. Solomon explained that there are three types of nursery; private, government and NGO. Since the farmers got enough knowledge and techniques, they may go market and buy seeds to produce their own seedlings by themselves. Moreover Mr. Yidnikachew explained that the district checks the availability

of seeds based on the seed demands from farmers and purchases the seeds. If they are not available nearby such as fruit seeds, the district makes a proposal to the project.

Finally, all JCC members approved the PDM version 3 including the indicators 1.5 and 2.4.

5) Approval of Work Plan of Phase 2

Mr. Ogawa presented the work plan.
Mr. Abebe invites the participants to give comment, suggestion and question on the presentation.

Mr. Solomon asked about the guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the project.
Mr. Ogawa explained that the monitoring and evaluation sheets introduced by JICA which are already distributed at the second JCC meeting.

Mr. Abebe proposed that the evaluation program should be included in the government plan and evaluated results should be properly recorded.

Finally the work plan of Phase 2 is approved by the JCC members.

End

Attachment 1: Attendance List

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Abebe Wolde	Process owner, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA)
2.	Mr. Bekele Kefyalew	Senior expert, OBA
3.	Mr. Solomo Tadess	Watershed Case Team, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
4.	Mr. Amerga Kearsie	Irrigation Senior Engineer MoA
5.	Mr. Dereje Girma	Senior Expert MoFED
6.	Mr. Siraj Abduraham	Planning Expert, BoFED
7.	Mr. Tefera Dugasa	Deputy ARDO head of Adama District
8.	Mr. Eshetu Desalegn	NRM team leader, Adama District
9.	Mr. Esrael Dibaba	NRM Expert, Adama District
10.	Mr. Kasu Teshome	Deputy ARDO Head, Liben Chukala District
11.	Mr. Yidnekachew W/eyesus	NRM team leader, Liben Chukala District
12.	Mr. Kashahu Bekele	Representative of Administrator, Liben Chukala District
13.	Mr. Doni Bula	Deputy ARDO head Bora District
14.	Mr. Gebre Godana	NRM team leader, Bora District
15.	Mr. Tsega Shenkute	NRM Expert, Bora District
16.	Mr. Kimiaki Jin	Chief Country Representative, JICA Ethiopia
17.	Mr. Abera Awano	JICA programme office expert, JICA Ethiopia
18.	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	Team leader, SNRM Project team
19.	Ms. Naoko Inada	Expert on FFS extension system, SNRM Project team
20.	Ms. Naoko Ogawa	Expert on FFS application technique, SNRM Project team
21.	Mr. Kidane Bizuneh	Project staff, SNRM Project team
22.	Mr. Bezuayehu G/Michael	Project staff, SNRM Project team
23.	Mr. Dereje Girma	Project staff, SNRM Project team
24.	Mr. Ananiya Amare	Project staff, SNRM Project team

MINUTES

OF

THE FIFTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

ON

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The Fifth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on December 18, 2015 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 18 December 2015

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. **Agendas of the Meeting**
   1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting
   2) Project Progress Report
   3) Plan for 4th Round FFS
   4) Report of JICA Guidance Mission and General Progress in Scaling-up of FFS to Other Areas of Oromia

2. **Contents of the Discussions**

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

Mr. Mohamed, acting chairperson of JCC and Natural Resource Management (NRM) Expert of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA), presented the minutes of the last JCC meeting, and the contents were approved by all the participants.

2) Presentation by Target Districts

NRM team leaders of the three districts presented their progress on the project accordingly. Their presentations mainly included activities in wet season, result analysis of wet season activities, graduation ceremonies of farmer experts. Based on their presentations, the participants raised some questions and the floor discussed as follows:

a) **Question 1.** Mr. Jin Kimiaki, asked a question on the resilience of FFS graduates. Recently, Ethiopia has been hit by shortage of rain and severe drought is a critical issue. Mr. Jin questioned whether there were any differences in terms of their status of livelihoods between FFS graduates and non-FFS community members since he understood that FFS members learned techniques of natural resource management.

Answer by Mr. Eshetu, NRM team leader of Adama District

He stated that the question was difficult to answer for Adama District since the district produced first graduates just one month ago. However, at least he believed that Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AESA) could enhance farmers' observation skills, and they could identify different problems early enough to take measures.

Answer by Mr. Yidnekachew, NRM team leader of Liben Chukala District

He answered that FFS members may have got some benefits in terms of the question by Mr. Jin when he compared them with non-FFS members. FFS members experienced improvement in household income, for instance, through implementing agroforestry.

Answer by Mr. Kidane, JICA Project Staff

According to Mr. Kidane, it was difficult to answer Mr. Jin's question precisely since the project did not have such components to compare FFS members and non-FFS farmers in regard to drought resilience. We need further study to answer the question.

b) Question 2. Mr. Yismashowa, NRM team leader of East Shewa Zone

He asked Bora District the reason why the achievement of seedling production was low as compared to the targets set by the district.

Answer by Mr. Gabre, NRM team leader of Bora District

He responded to Mr. Yismashowa's question through mentioning several factors why seedling production was low compared to their targets. According Mr. Gabre, main reason was low germination rates and shortage of rain. In addition, timing of sowing seeds may have affected.

c) Question 3. Mr. Abera Awano, Programme officer of JICA Ethiopia

He asked what farmers did after they graduated and there were any supports from Ethiopian government side. Mr. Abera asserted that the project experts supported during operation of the project however the counterparts had to have a responsibility in taking initiatives to sustain graduated groups. For instance, IGA was one of the option to activate the groups.

Answer by Mr. Eshetu

He shared the plan of Adama District regarding Mr. Abera's question. Adama had first graduates recently and there is a possibility to form a network which connects FFS graduated members to promote implementation of best practices which learned during FFS sessions. NRM shall discuss with Extension Department of Agriculture Office.

Answer by Mr. Yidnekachew

For answering Mr. Abera's question, he raised an example from Liben Chukala District. Farmer facilitators in Liben Chukala, who have been trained through the project and facilitated FFS groups, have autonomously formed a group and it is on the process of registration as a cooperative. Such initiatives from farmers are very important to make the activity sustainable. There are other possibilities, such as connecting FFS groups to other NOGs. However, supporting all the graduated members who are more than 500 is difficult and the groups need financial support.

d) Comments and suggestions

- Mr. Yismashowa pointed out that some of the presentation documents ware low quality and fonts were small. Please try to improve them for next time.

- Mr. Abera Awano suggested that graduated groups could be connected to other donors such as UNDP and AGP, if the groups have some difficulties as mentioned by Liben Chukala District.

- Mr. Solomon, Ministry of Agriculture and Natura Resources, shared his idea with regard to market accessibility after farmers produce tree seedlings. He commented that districts had to think about the aspect of market and to take some measures to promote farmers' seedling production. Furthermore, according to him, strengthening collaboration with federal level was essential since currently the project did not have strong relationship and regular communication methods with federal government.

- Mr. Mohammed, NRM Expert of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA), supported the idea of Mr. Solomon. Mr. Mohammed stated that there had been some constraints for graduated farmers to continue activities after FFS, such as market accessibility, and we had to take some measures since more than 1,000 farmers had graduated and we had responsibilities.

3) Presentation on Other Activities by the Project Experts

Ms. Inada presented other activities conducted after last JCC meeting which was held in April 2015. Major activities reported by her were two: results of evaluation of FFS facilitators; and Training for Master Trainers (ToMT). Since second round and third round FFS groups had completed their seasonal activities, the project in conjunction with counterparts planed and conducted evaluation which was to measure facilitators' ability on FFS through a writing exam and a field assessment. Ms. Inada presented the summary of results, including differences in performance between Development Agents (DA) facilitators and farmer facilitators. The data implied that performances of farmer facilitators were sometimes better than DAs. With regard to ToMT, she explained summary of the contents dealt in ToMT block 8 and 9. Furthermore, Project Monitoring Sheets were shared by the project to the participants. The Project Monitoring Sheets were updated through joint monitoring in which the counterparts and the project experts jointly assess progresses and achievements of the project by visiting sites and interviewing community members.

4) Presentation by the Project Team Leader

Mr. Ogawa, the project team leader, gave three presentations - a plan for 4th round FFS, report on JICA guidance mission, and progresses on scale-up of FFS – together since they were well connected. First, he explained the plan for 4th round FFS which would be started from January 2016. He guided the floor to set target group numbers for 4th round through sharing the achievements of the project so far, and participants agreed to form 22 FFS groups.

Secondly, he combined report of JICA guidance mission and discussion on the scale-up plan. When JICA guidance mission team visited Ethiopia in September 2015, the team had opportunities to discuss on the progresses with OBA. OBA showed some interests in expanding FFS approach in other zones of Oromia Region and to experiment the feasibility of the approach. Therefore, the project organised a field visit through inviting OBA higher officials, and now is planning to create opportunities to brief on FFS approach for Deputy Bureau Head of OBA and other stakeholders.

In response to Mr. Ogawa's presentation, some participants made comments and stated their opinions. Mr. Solomon stressed the importance of cooperating with not only OBA but federal government, especially for implementing scaling up plans. Mr. Yismashowa expressed his opinion on the role of OBA in promoting FFS approach in Ethiopia. He explains that he had observed positive impacts of the project in the field and FFS should be expanded in other

areas. For the purpose, Mr. Yismashwa said that OBA had a critical responsibility to progress the scale-up plan, regardless of difficulties. Mr. Mohammed of OBA promised to share the discussion done in today's meeting with other key stakeholders of OBA.

3. Closing remarks

Mr Jin expressed his appreciation for all participants in regard to active participation in the meeting. He was happy and impressed by the project achievement created by both Ethiopian Government and JICA team. The effectiveness of FFS has been observed through the implementation of this project, as well other project such as Quality Seed Project. The key issue now is how to convince higher positioned people to promote the FFS approach. He stated that we shall corroborate with different stakeholders and let us make further progresses.

End

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No.	Name	Position
1	Derje Girma	MOFED, cooperation Expert
2	Solomon Tadess	Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resource, Case Team Coordinator
3	Million Bekele	BOFED Expert
4	Mohammed Kasim	Expert, OBA
5	Yismashewa Feyisa	East Shewa Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader
6	Melka Kasa	Adama District Administrator
7	Musa Haji Ali	Adama District Agriculture Office Deputy Head
8	Eshetu Desalegn	Adama District Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader
9	Abebe Balcha	Bora District Agricultural Office Deputy Head
10	Gebre Godana	Bora District Agricultural Office NRM Team Leader
11	Shalo Gudeta	Bora District Agricultural Office Expert
12	Yidnekachew W/yesus	Liben Chukala District Agriculture Office NRM Team Leader
13	Megerssa Lencho	Liben Chukala District Agriculture Office Expert
14	Hiroyuki Tanaka	Deputy Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
15	Kimiyaki Jin	Chief Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
16	Abera Awano	Program Officer, JICA Ethiopia Office
17	Shiji Ogawa	SNRMP Team Leader
18	Naoko Inada	SNRMP Expert
19	Kayoko Takaki	SNRMP Coordinator
20	Kidane Bezuneh	SNRMP Team Coordinator
21	Bezuayehu G/Michael	SNRMP Team Assistant coordinator
22	Ananiya Amare	SNRMP Administrator

MINUTES

OF

THE SIXTHJOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

ON

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL REOSRCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The Sixth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on April 25, 2016at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 25 April 2016

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Abebe WOLDE
Process Owner
Natural Resource Management
Oromia Agriculture Office
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. **Agendas of the Meeting**
    i) Approval of last JCC Meeting minutes
    ii) Project Progress report and Q & A Session
    iii) Sharing of Project Monitoring Sheet Version 2
    iv) General progress in pre-scaling up of FFS to other areas of Oromia
    v) Discussion on project design matrix (PDM) version 4
    vi) Presentation and approval of work plan of term 2 of the phase 2

2. **Contents of the Discussions**

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC Meeting

Mr.AbebeWolde process owner Natural Resource Management Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA) and chairperson of the JCC, presented minutes of last JCC meeting, and the contents are approved by the participants.

2) Project Progress report and Q & A Session

District NRM Team Leaders of three districts presented their progress of project activities sequentially. The presentation contains briefing of FFS to village leaders, promotion of fourth round FFS, group establishment, orientation of FFS to FFS leaders, host farm establishment and progress of dry season activities. Based on districts presentation details JCC participants raised questions as follows:

Question 1. Mr. Abubeker FAO Ethiopia office, NRM team leader, appreciated a project for being working on the most affected places for last 3years around rift valley area. The depth of lakes around rift valley area is becoming narrow nowadays and it can be improved. So that he has observed the presentations and he asked three questions.

1. What is the contribution of FFS towards drought and how is the communities' reaction?
2. What are the types of seeds and how the tree seeds are selected?
3. On the report of the district there was an absentee of the members, what the reason of their absence is? Is it due to lack of interest on the project?

Question 2. Mr. Solomon Tadesse, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resource, expert, asked:

1. Why is drop-out of members still happening?
2. How the trend of the project is that offending since we are scaling up to another region?

Question 3. Mr.AbebeWolde, OBA NRM process owner, commented and asked questions. He said that the status of FFS performance and the activities have to be clearly mentioned in three districts report in uniform way. Adult education combined to FFS is great.

1. How often farmers are coming to session?
2. As known, AESA is very important part of FFS and it has to be taken properly, but, only two FFS started AESA as it was on the report and why the lateness happened?
3. Two FFS groups of Liben Chukala district are too late in week number and how it happened and how district can catch up to fill the gap?

Answer by Mr Yidnekachew, NRM team leader of Liben Chukala District

He replied to the question of Mr Abubokor, FAO NRM team leader, the advantage of FFS is high to challenge the drought. FFS members have the concept how to manage climate change.

Drop-out is not that much a problem on the fourth round FFS and there are 5 groups with full 32 members. They are trying to solve by discussing with village officials and FFS officials. They will continue to investigate more why members are dropping out from FFS session.

The performance of FFS is checked by backstoppers weekly and backstoppers are supporting every time.

All FFS started AESA; during FFS facilitators monthly meeting they didn't bring full data of the FFS.

Answer by Mr Eshetu, NRM team leader of Adama District

He said Adama district will take the improvement points and all suggestions can help them as input.

Usually farmers give priority for their farm land activity, so absence on session happened.

The contribution of FFS to the community is capacity building on farm techniques. FFS is training farmers how they can treat their area and how they can make reaction to the climate changes.

The trend of FFS in the past three years in related to dropping out was only at the first stage of the project and now the situation has been improved.

The report uniformity has to be improved, all three coordinators have to come together and also with project staff to set a uniform reporting format.

In related to adult education, district experts and backstoppers of the district discussed with FFS members to manage time for that activity. They can have literacy class in additional time after FFS session

Answer by Mr Gebre, NRM team leader of Bora District

Seeds are selected and requested by members of FFS, they put on the proposal and submit to the project team so the project provide as the request.

Drop-out rate was high in Bora district but now it is improved well.

They faced new thing nowadays that drop out of facilitators who has been trained in ToF due to change of their residential place.

The frequency of backstopping and monitoring is very important so that they are always planning weekly and backstop FFS.

Comments and suggestions by Mr YismashewaFeyisa, East showa zonal NRM team leader

He commented on the contents of the presentations and uniformity of the report has to be checked.The method of the joint monitoring and evaluation by Oromia, zone and districts has to be created and the system of report has to be uniform.

3) Sharing of Project Monitoring Sheet Version 2

Project Monitoring Sheet version 2was presented by Mr. Mohammed NRM experts of OBA, and all participants agreed on the contents.

Mr. Abubakor NRM team leader of FAO Ethiopia, suggested that on the PDM is says 20% of farmers' income increased and it has to be approved by baseline survey and end line survey. The impact assessments needed to decide.

4) General progress in pre-scaling up of FFS to other areas of Oromia

General pre-scaling up progress reported by Mr. Mohammed OBA NRM team leader, he shared how the decision at new zones was. A mission of Project and Oromia Agriculture bureau expert have meet both West Harerge and West Arsi zonal officials and the target districts are selected which also had been visited.

5) Discussion on project design matrix (PDM) version 4

The proposed PDM version 4 are presented by Mr. Shinji Ogawa, Team Leader of the Project.All participants agreed and they found it interesting.

6) Presentation and approval of work plan of term 2 of the phase 2

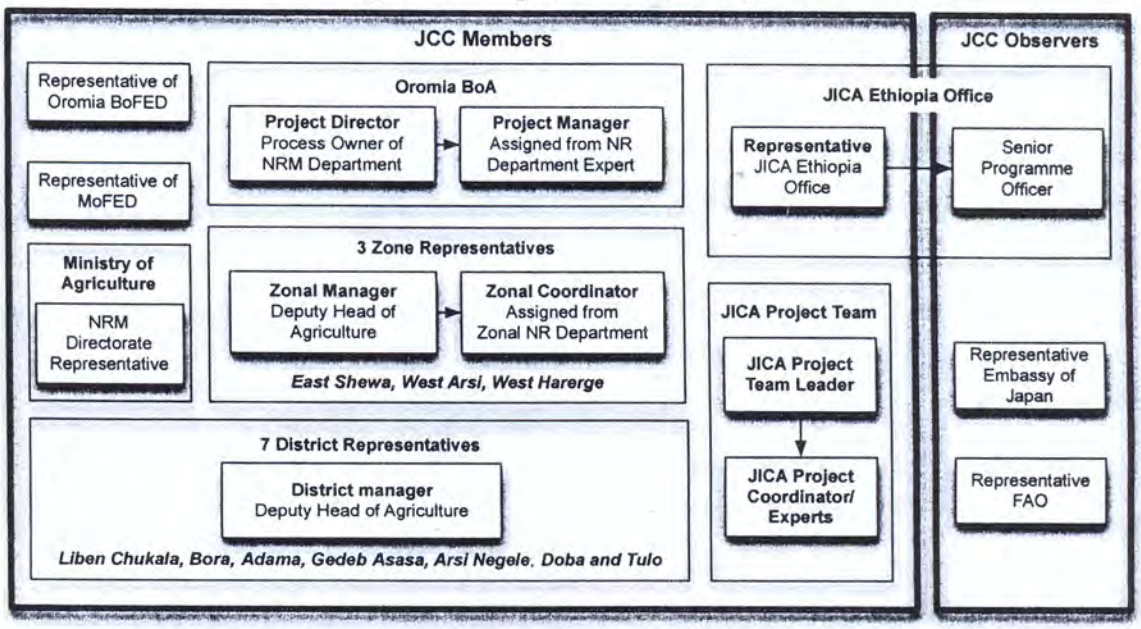
Work plan for phase 2 has presented by Mr. Shinji Ogawa, and some of thesuggestion made by the participants has been discussed.

Mr. Solomon Ministry of Agriculture, NRM expert asked a question of the meaning of "Promotion of Farmer facilitators to the government" on page 6 of the Work Plan. How this Farmer Facilitators will be promoted to government after the graduation? Is there any MoU to hand over and link these farmer facilitators to government office?

7) AOB

Mr. Shinji Ogawa suggested the reformation of JCC members since the number of target zones and districts increase. He suggested the participants from district to be limited to deputy ARDO head.

Figure 1. Proposed JCC members



Mr. Eshetu Adama District NRM Team leader said that if only deputy head of district agricultures going to attend in next JCC meeting, progress report will be affected, therefore any related and active person has to be included.

Mr. Shinji Ogawa explained that JCC is to capture the on-going activities by deputy heads of the agriculture office. NRM team leaders can attend quarterly meeting, monthly meeting, and weekly meeting.

Ms. NaokoInada shared experiences of other JICA projects in other countries that only decision making body attends in JCC. Usually two ways meeting system exists that is a meeting held at target project area (such as quarterly meeting) and JCC. Therefore, District NRM TL is not necessarily to attend JCC.

Mr. Abubeker, FAO Ethiopia, NRM team leader said that it is very important to include one technical person in order to follow up what is going on the field.

Mr. AbebeWolde, OBA process owner, said that as the leader of authority increases, attendance of the deputy head from district is enough. However, NR team leader will be involved in crucial occasions and the regional bureau will take responsibility for invitation and its cost.

Finally, he asked the participants to bring any comments on the documents and OBA improves the plan if necessary. The good practices and lessons learned of the project can be used for improvement of extension system of OBA. Therefore, it is important to follow up and analyse the project activities. It is OBA's mandate to monitor and implement pre-scaling up activities.

8) Closing remark

Mr. Hiroyuki Tanaka JICA Ethiopia Office, Senior Representatives remarked that improvement of progress of the Project activities compared with the last JCC on December. He appreciated the counterparts and experts.

InMarch JICA headquarter sent a mission to Ethiopia to discuss possibility to expand the Project activities with three conditions of extensions:

1. Oromia Bureau of Agriculture(OBA) has to utilize the project results
2. OBA enhance the sense of ownership
3. OBA has to budget for cost sharing basis.

They have discussed how to expand FFS to other zones. Many progresses are found at FFS therefore both good experiences and challenges need to be shared among new sites.

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No	Name	Position	District	Organization
1	Mr AbebeWolde	Process owner and utilization conservation	Addis Ababa	OBA
2	Mr Abubeker Ali	NRM team leader	Addis Ababa	FAO Ethiopia
3	Mr DerejeGirma	Team leader	Addis Ababa	MOFEC
4	Mr EshetuDesalegn	NRM Team leader	Adama	District Agriculture
5	Mr YismashewaFeyisa	NRM team leader	Adama	East Shewa zonal Agriculture office
6	Mr Mohammed Kassim	NRM senior expert	Addis Ababa	OBA
7	Mr Tefera Dhuguma	Head of Administration	Adama	Administration
8	Mr Million Bekele	Expert	Addis Ababa	BOFEC
9	Mr Solomon Tadesse	Expert	Addis Ababa	MOANR
10	Mr AberaAwano	Project Officer	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
11	Mr Hiroyuki Tanaka	Senior Representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
12	Mr GebreGodana	NRM teal leader	Bora	District Agriculture
13	Mr LammiMekonnin	Deputy Agriculture Head	Bora	District Agriculture
14	Mr KebedeGemechu	Deputy Agriculture Head	Liben Chukala	District Agriculture
15	Mr Yidnekachew W/Yesus	NRM team leader	Liben Chukala	District Agriculture
16	Mr Mohammed Kadu	Deputy Agriculture Head	Adama	District Agriculture
17	Mr Shinji Ogawa	Project Team leader	Bishoftu	JICA,SNRMP
18	Ms Naoko Inada	Expert on FFSExtension	Bishoftu	JICA,SNRMP
19	Mr Bezuayehu G/Michael	Assistant Project Coordinator	Bishoftu	SNRMP
20	Mr Ananiya Amare	Assistant Management	Bishoftu	SNRMP

MINUTES

OF

THE SEVENTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The Seventh Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on December 20, 2016 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 20 December 2016

Mr. Shinji OGAWA	Mr. Abebe WOLDE
Project Team Leader	Process Owner
Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Natural Resource Management
Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS)	Oromia Agriculture Office
in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia	The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. **Agendas of the meeting**
    1) Approval of the minutes of last JCC
    2) Project progress report and Q&A session
    3) General progress of Technical committee meeting
    4) Presentation and approval of work plan of term 3 of the phase 2
    5) Sharing of project Monitoring sheet
    6) AOB

2. **Content of the discussion**

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC meeting

Mr. Abebe Wolde, Process owner Natural Resource Management, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource (OBANR) and chairperson of the JCC, presented minutes of last JCC meeting, and the content are approved by the participants.

2) Project progress report and Q &A session

Zonal Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau Deputy and Representatives of three zones presented their progress of the project activities sequentially. The presentation contained the number of seedlings produced and planted by FFS groups during dry and wet season in East shewa zone. It also showed thatimplemented wet season enterprises of 4th Round FFSand performance of graduated FFS members. The presentation for the Pre scaling up zones contains FFS promotion activities, establishment of FFS host farms,wet season Enterprises, wet season result analysis and managements. Based on presentation, JCC participants raised questions below:

Mr. Ogawa Shared the progress report

He shared the progress report of the project activity and approved by the participants.

He appreciated the progressof project performance report presented by each zone. Unfortunately, due to security reason, Japanese expert could notget a chance to see the field. Apart from the field progress, the project developed the broachers, which shows the concept of FFS, background, impact of the project.

If participants need to distribute for another events, workshop or seminar, the Project can provide them. The project also developed FFS song, which was traditionally sung by memberssince the FFS approach started in Jimma in 2007. The FFS song officially released and announced to the participants.

Mr. Abebe Commented

He appreciate the FFS song and he have got a chance to visit west Harerge FFS and attend one of FFS session and during FFS session one of the members were prepared poem about FFS which has about four page very attractive poem and he was very impressed, try to get that poem some times in the future to appreciate the fillings of the farmers.

He invited the participants to raise their questions and comments on the presented performance reports of three zones (East shewa, West Harerge, West Arsi).

Question 1. Mr. Abubeker from FAO Ethiopia Office,He appreciated the presentation by the presenters, He was very keen to see farmers in FFS be a part of the activity. FAO has a lot of NR intervention which may not be sustainable from the Durge regime time and feel the natural resource degradation is very important for drought affected area.

1. The Implemented enterprises are very limited.What are the reasons behind?
2. Why the budget constraint is happening? Is that due to project budget constrains?
3. Why does the project select the members by chance or lottery method?
4. T&V extension approach was applied in 1980s and after that several approaches are tried in Ethiopiahow you are going to link the NR activities intricate in FFS?

Question 2.Mr. Wndowessen to East shewa zone Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau Deputy Head, asked

1. How you rub on livestock enterprise in your zone of FFS?

Question 3. Mr. Solomon Tadesse Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MOANR), asked:

1. Why the droop out in West Arsi increased as compare to west harerge?
2. In the progress report it was mentioned that the backstopping plan was 4 but the achievement 2.It needs some clarification that is for seasonal backstopping or Monthly?
3. What is the reason you make comparatives in wheat after the research proof the variety and release to the community?What is the point of doing this comparison?

Question 4. Mr. Abebe wolde , OBA&NR NRM Process owner

1. East shewa is, senior but currently the performance is declining what are the critical issues to do not perform those?
2. The participants not represent today also attended the regular meeting?

Answer by Mr. Gizatu Namme, East shewa zone Agri.&NR bureau Extension team leader

He responded to the question of Mr. Abebe and Mr. Abubekir, He is very new to attend this occasion and because of time is limited he did not properly compiled the reports.

Through the appeal of the project they were try to develop scaling up plan in the districts to expand the FFS, but due to the shortage of budget from the OBANR they could not apply this year.

Livestock enterprise are not an FFS enterprises but after graduation the members become interested to practice such activity because of they acquire knowledge from today's topic during the FFS session.

The backstopping plan was for one month not for the seasonal.

The reason the districts officials are not participated but they will arrange to be participate in the regular meeting.

Answer by Ms. Zawditu,West Arsi zone Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau NR Team Leader

In west Arsi Zone most of the farmers used to be produced same variety of the wheat,however the FFS groups would like to practice different variety of wheat which are released from the research center in order to compare and identify high production and replace the existing variety (Qubsa).
Regarding to the drop out of the members especiallyin Gedeb Hasasa District because of the security problem existed in the area for several weeks the session was stopped and some of the members also absent from the FFS session. Currently the members are showed interest to continue the FFS.

FFS is seasonal activity and the members are practicing the activities during wet and dry season. The dry season enterprises are more focus on tree nursery which is more supportive to Natural Resource Management.

Answer by Mr. Wondwosen West Harerge Zone Agriculture and Natural resource Bureau Deputy Head

FFS has own independent budget for input and stationary, for the monitoring of the activity. we have to allocate additional budget.

After the FFS promotion was conducted in the village, the selection can be by the interest of the members. If the number is exceeded the selection can be made by balloting. Through balloting 16 male and 16 Female members can be identified.

The intension of starting FFS approach in this area would be to align with the current extension system.
FFS is participatory approach this can be support the existing extension servise.

Mr. Ogawa Answer

He add the question asked by Mr. Abubeker,Regarding to the enterprises out of six, five are enterprises which include tree components.We are promoting trees to adapting the framers.

Mr. Abebe Wolde Commented

Our JCC members are never been attend the FFS field visits.For coming we have to incorporate them to see the actual in the field.

3) **General progress Technical committee FFS document preparation**

Mr. Mohamed Kasim

Based on East shewa performance,top management ofBoANRdecided to start pre-scale up phase and selected 2 zones which areWest Arsi and West Harerge. From these3 zones,good performances have been collected. Based on that, the final scale up plan to the whole zone is prepared by technical committee. Committee members include experts from Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resource (MoANR), Agriculture Transfer Authority (ATA), BoANR, Zone and district, and the project. Contributing from different professions, the committee prepare the proposal documents.

The technical committee worked for 20 days developing the documents and planning. The document has three parts and currently this document have been submitted to the bureau. The document incorporate on part one; what is the FFSmethodology of the system, How and whereFFS started and what was its support. All principles procedures and values included. On the second part; the best performance of the included with the data because of this will expected to share with other areas. Third part; the way forward how to align with the existing extension system, from the bureau level to grassroots level what structure and system will be aligned.

4) **Presentation and approval of work plan of term 3 of the phase 2**

Mr. Mohammed kasim presented the work plan of term 3 of phase 2. The content of the work plan has eight schemes.

Scheme 1: East shewa zone 4th generation FFS: will graduate and conclude the project activities.
Scheme 2: pre-scale up zones: The project will cooperate with OBANR and Pre-Scale up zones for the implementation of FFS with dry season enterprises.
Scheme 3: Liben chukala District: The Project will continue to fund for some Farmer-Run FFS.
Scheme 4: Scale up main phase: After submit of the FbES Scale-up proposal to OBANR, briefings to high officials will be conducted. Also FFS promotion through media is planned.
Scheme 5: Pre-scale up FFS Additional cycle.In Pre-Scale up districts, DA supervisors were already trained together with DA facilitators. It is possible to start new FFS groups with trained DA supervisors in dry season together with DA.
Scheme 6: Pre-scale up expansion to adjacent zones,If OBANR can secure some program budget, it is possible to program new zones for FFS for next wet season.
Scheme 7DA-Run FFS Expansion in 7 districts, In all 7 districts experienced with FFS, it is possible to start new FFS in next wet season with already trained facilitators (DA and DA supervisors).
Scheme 8 Farmer Run FFS expansion in 7 districts, In all 7 districts experienced with FFS, it is possible to start new FFS in next wet season with already trained facilitators (DA and DA supervisors).

Question 1. Mr. Abubaker FAO Ethiopia office,

1. Do you have the draft document of the FFS on your hand?
2. Are you going to expand the FFS program in Oromia region of all districts?
3. How you are going to incorporate with DA and DA supervisors while the DA have work load?

Comment from Mr. Abera JICA Ethiopia Office
JICA appreciate the commitment of the OBANR on the facilitation of the document preparation.However, the document preparation process should be speed up unless bureau facilitate it cannot be used during the time allocated.
About the scheme 5 in the work plan pre-scale up FFS additional cycle project have to discuss with OBANR to secure the budget because of limited time.

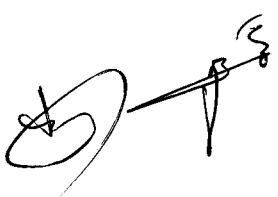
Mr. Abebe Commented
We should discuss with OBANR and make up presentation, First document preparation is good. they are waiting comments for the final.

Mr. Mohammed Answer
There are currently 230 districts are in Oromia region and if they include the pastoralist districts it can be about 300 districts. Pastoral area they have their own field school that is why they want to involve different stakeholders.Supportive collaboration is very necessary like FAO, ATA, AGP and other.

DA supervisors are currently not running FFS they are supporting the DA technically, however they are eager to start FFS which will be facilitated by themselves.

Mr. Ogawa SNRMP Team Leader Answer
He requested that the JCC committee to approve the work plan, and he commented some of the schemes are possible to show how to start FFS.

Mr. Abebe Requested the participants for the approval of work plan and he explained the plan is about 20 pages even if the participants does not reading they try to understand from Mr. Mohammed presentation.



There was no comment and question from the participants finally the work plan was approved.

5) Approval of the project monitoring sheet version 3

Mr.Kidane presented the project monitoring sheet

He explained the 3rd joint monitoring was held in before 4 months ago from 31st August and 5th September 2016 with the joint monitoring team. The objective was

1. To assess the progress of the project activity and report the result using the project monitoring sheet
2. To collect best practice with regards of project activities on the ground in order to incorporate them in the future plan.

Based on that the Joint monitoring team has organized the activities of the FFS in each district and summarized the monitoring sheet. In the monitoring sheet the red character was revised as compare to the version two. He requested the participants to give their comments and questions.

Mr. Abebe added his comment for the participant

It is a good experience for us and we have to also follow the same, they can easily identify where they are going to deal more. Better the participants take time and check though the monitoring sheet and in case is they have any comment, let them raise.

6) AOB

Mr. Ogawa

He requested the JCC member's representative of ATA to be attend as JCC observer.

Mr. Solomon Comment
If it's possible from the ATA Oromia Mr. Ilu can be participated that will be good and he also will much supportive for to finalize the drafted FFS document.

Mr. Abebe confirmed if any objection on that, finally the members approved it.

7) Closing remark

Mr. kimiaki Jin JICA Ethiopia Office representative,He is very much impressed about the commitment OBANR on FFS approach. FFS is a kind of tools to promote experience based learning. Which is very different from manual based knowledge transfer like demonstration in experimental plots. Which is separately from actual farming site. Knowledge's we obtained through our experience it can last longer and it can be more practical than just knowledge obtained from simple farm land. As JICA member they are strongly supporting this FFS approach and this will contribute a lot for actual capacity development of the farmers in Oromia region and beyond that. This year we are bit unfortunate because of security condition especially after Irrecha event and after declaration of state of emergency the JICA could not send experts (Like Mr. Ogawa and others) in the field that create very negative impact, but if the JICA interpret those phenomena or incidence in negative way that can be big challenge. However, we could see very good progress even if without Japanese expert so that challenges can be converted to the chance to develop the capacity of Ethiopian side. In apomictic way of interpretation he

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No	Name	Position	District	Organization
1	Mr Abebe Wolde	Process owner Project Director	Addis Ababa	OBA
2	Mr Abubeker Ali	NRM team leader	Addis Ababa	FAO Ethiopia
3	Mr Dereje Girma	Team leader	Addis Ababa	MOFEC
4	Mr. Kimiaki Jin	Chief representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
5	Mr Genya Nakamura	Representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
6	Mr. Abera Awano	Program coordinator	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
7	Mr. Mohammed Kassim	NRM senior expert	Addis Ababa	OBA
8	Mr. Wondowosen Woldeyes	Zonal Deputy Head	West Harerge	Agri &NR
9	Mr. Million Bekele	Expert	Addis Ababa	BOFEC
10	Mr. Solomon Tadesse	Expert	Addis Ababa	MOANR
11	Mr. Eriko Eticha	District Deputy Head	Arsi Nagale	Agr&NR
12	Mr. Getachew Melaku	PR Advisor	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
13	Mr. Gizatu Name	Extension Team leader	East shewa Zone	Agri&NR
14	Mr. Kebede Gemechu	Deputy Agriculture Head	Liben Chukala	District Agriculture
15	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	Project Team leader	Bishoftu	JICA,SNRMP
16	Mr. Kidane Bizuneh	Project Coordinator	Bishoftu	SNRMP
17	Mr. Ananiya Amare	Assistant Administration	Bishoftu	SNRMP

appreciate all the effort of people who engaged in the project. The effort will bring very good result in terms of improvement of natural resource management and also farming practices in the Oromia region.
The project period is remaining several months and we will try our best to collaborate with the members of and want to see more output.

end

MINUTES

OF

THE EIGHTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

PROJECT FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THROUGH FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS (FFS)

IN

THE RIFT VALLEY AREA OF OROMIAREGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The eighth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Project for Sustainable Natural Resources Management throughFarmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Rift Valley Area of OromiaRegion of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on June 12, 2017 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 12 June 2017

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management
Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS)
in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

Mr. Desalegn Duguma
Deputy Head/ Project Director
Natural Resource Sector
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural
Resource
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

1. **Agendas of the meeting**
   1) Approval of the minutes of last JCC
   2) Project progress report and Q&A session
   3) Sharing of Project Achievement
   4) Debriefing of Rwanda Visit
   5) FFS based Extension Expansion plan in Oromia
   6) Project Way forward and information of terminal evaluation
   7) AOB

2. **Content of the discussion**

1) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC meeting

Mr. Desalegn Duguma,Deputy Head of Natural Resource Management, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource (OBANR) and chairperson of the JCC, presented minutes of last JCC meeting, and the content are approved by the participants.

2) Project progress report and Q &A session

West Harerge Zonal Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau Deputy and a representative of Liben Chukala District, East Shewa zone presented progress of the project activities. The presentation of West Harerge zone contained the Dry season enterprises nursery establishment, Status of FFS group attendance, Management issues and Result analysis for the wet season enterprise.The presentation of LibenChukala district included 4th round FFS graduation, FFS activities managed by Farmer Facilitator Cooperative, and activities after the FFS graduation, Income Generating Activities after FFS and challenges, strength and solutions.There was no report presented from the West Arsi zone and East Shewa zone during this meeting. Based on presentation, JCC participants raised questions below:

Questions from the participants

Mr. Shinji Ogawa

Q. Regarding market oriented activities in Liben Chukala district, the project facilitated the Farmer Facilitator cooperative to conduct market survey before starting FFS activities. Is there any progress observed after that?

Q. Thesedays, individual farmers and cooperatives are producing more number of the seedlings and started to selling, how did you adjust the condition of competence in your districtwiththe government nursery production?

Mr. Ahmed Said

Q. In Liben Chukala district what is the difficulties to collect the data from the individual farmers?

Q. For West Harerge, how does the FFS groups manage collecting money during the FFS session?

Mr. Kidane Bizuneh

Q. Did the Liben Chukala Agriculture and Natural resource offices asked the Melkasa Reserch center the reason behind why those grafted three type of Mango planted in FFS host farm did not grow well and no product at all?

Answer From Mr. Yinekachew w/ Yesus from Liben Chukala district

A New FF got a training on the market survey and they surveyed the market condition in Liben Chukala and Bishoftu market.After that they have started communication with different agents.

A. In fact, this year Liben Chukala district nursery as well as several individual farmers, cooperative started producing similar seedling and competing. This might be a problem for the district. The district office needs to adjust that gap.

A. Regarding the grafted Mangoseedlings which do nothaving the production, we observed that the scion was not collected from the appropriate places; but so far, we did not communicate with the Melkasa research center.

A. FFS was monitored by the district SMS but DAs could not collect the data from the individual FFS members. (Mr. Ahmed asked where is the problem? do the office does not allowed to go and collect the information from the village level?) (Mr. Yinekachew replied when we said linkage with the existing extension we need to think fatherly to avoid such problems)

Answer from West Harerge ZoneMr. Mekonin

A. The FFS groups were collecting the money every week from the participants voluntary for the common purpose.

Mr. Desalegn gave his comment on the progress report.

He, observed the FFS progress from the presentation made by the presenters, the FFS approach is a good approach at the same time it needs to focus for the activities after the graduation.

They engage on the quality seed production, vegetable production and production of seedlings.

Therefore, this needs the continuous on followup and technical support. We have to consider FFS approach is one of the extension approach for the OBANR, we don't consider that is a JICA activities, we have to consider for other activity not only natural resource we need to consider others. This is a regular activity for the regular approach we need to give attention for the selection of the enterprises. If that failed it will affect the extension itself. Without confirming the result, we should not distribute the seedling to the community.

Regarding to the market linkage we have to make concerned sectors and focus on the products which have market, we need to guide the famers on the production of the seedlings. We have to encourage and support them after carefully which are applicable in our region.

Mr. Moahmmed Kasim

Critical issue about data, organizing data of individual level by the district experts were very difficult. Reason of Adama is better than other districts is that they use farmer facilitator to gather information. FFS graduated members and farmer facilitators can play this role, which is collecting data with individual level. We also have a chance for market analysis with the farmers which may bring huge change in the society.

3) **Achievement and output of the project**

Ms. Ishigaki Mana (Shared the project achievementas of May 2017)

Mr. Nakamura

Why in theoutput 2, did the project not achieve the indicator and do you have any plan how to achieve?

Mr. Shinji Ogawa

On the communal land, most of the communal lands agreement is not clear, the right of utilization of the products from planted trees are not guaranteed. We practiced in different districts but it was difficult to guarantee.That is why farmers were not interested to plant in communal land.We consulted with the issue with the guidance mission and agreed that no additional FFS implemented on communal land would be necessary.

Mr. Desalegn
In the future, it is difficult to get communal land for all the community member, and it will not be guaranteed to be communal land forever. It is better to focus on private land which can use continuously.

Mr. Ogawa
During the project formulation period, nobody imagined that natural resource activities could be done in a private farm land. JICA also suggested to try activities in the communal land and that's why we tried. Now, thegovernment has recognized that farmers can started producing trees individually and planted in private land.

Mr. Nakamura
Is that prohibited to harvest the trees from the communal land?

Mr. Desalegn
The communal land is service for the village not for the particular members of the group;
1. Farmers are not utilized sustainably
2. No right for the utilization

Mr. Nakamura
How many percentage of communal land were covered in forest?

Mr. Ahmed Seid
There is no such land covered in the communal land, government can be utilized for the different purpose.

Mr. Yidnekachew
No right to utilize from the communal land, farmers does not have a right to harvest the bush, shrubs and cultivating the communal land.

4) **Rwanda FFS visit Debriefing**
Presented by Mr. Silashi and there's no particular questions and comments.

5) **FFS based Extension Expansion plan in Oromia**
Presented by Mr. Mohammed there's no particular questions and comments.

6) **Project Way forward and information of terminal evaluation**
Mr. Ogawa Presented summery of project activities after last JCC meeting and Way forward activities.

Mr. Ahmed seid
The issue of FFS we have been discussed with the different level, this is good achievement and experience has been observed from the different zone and districts so far, we expect from the bureau this is up to the OBANR.

Mr. Desalegn
The bureau wants to expand this approach for the other sectors not only NR sector;we are working complex agriculture activities. We think FFS is the solution of conquer this complex realities.FFS is complementary for our extension system and supplement the existing approach as one of our extension modality in the sector. That's why there's no problem to expand FFS to whole Oromia region.The government already organized structure in the village level. The presence of the development team, and other structure may support the FFS

approach.The government is committed to scale up to other zones and secured the budget for coming year. If there is an option we search additional budget internally and scale up and make Oromia the center of Excellency in the region and we will mobilize more other projects like AGP and SLM. However, as Mr. Mohamed explained, we want to expand FFS step by step, because we also understand human capacity building takes some times. Finally, the commitment of JICA to support us is very important because our human capacity is not enough to scale up for other area. We request to consider Phase 2 of the project in order for us to be able to proceed to full scale up of FFS.

7) **AOB**

There was no other discussion

8) **Closing Remark**

Mr. Matsuyama, JICA senior representative mentioned

Thanks for the support and thanks for Mr. Desalegn for chairing the meeting and checked the progress and identified what to do.We JICA understand the FFS approach is the effective extension methodology. Before this project, there were two FFSprojects implemented, in our understanding there are a lot of impacts socio economic impacts our corporation is further. The project period will be less than one year and you already understand what to do.After the workshop in the visit of Rwanda you understand that how to institutionalize FFS in Ethiopia.Regarding to the OBANR request of the Phase 2 project application, we may continue discussion together with JICA HQ office.

Thank you.

end

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No	Name	Position	Organization	Zone / District
JCC Members				
1	Mr Desalegn Duguma	Deputy Head and Project Director	OBANR	
2	Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama	JICA senior representative	JICA Ethiopia	
3	Mr Dereje Girma	Team leader	MOFEC	
4	Mr. Genya Nakamura	Representative	JICA Ethiopia	
5	Mr. Mohammed Kassim	NRM senior expert	EFCCAO	
6	Mr. Mekonin Tefera	West Harerge Zona coordinator	Agriculture & NR	West Harerge
7	Mr. Ahmed Abeker	Deputy Head	Agriculture & NR	West Harerge
8	Mr. Taddese Embibel	Agri Head	Agriculture & NR	West Harerge
9	Mr. Lammi Mekonin	V/ Head	Agriculture & NR	Bora
10	Mr. Yidnekachew W/ Yesus	Deputy Rep	Agriculture & NR	Liben Chukala
11	Mr. Silashi Mamo	Expert	OBANR	
12	Ahmed Seid	Deputy head	Agriculture & NR	East shewa
13	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	JICA Expert (Project Team leader)	JICA SNRMP	
14	Ms. Mana Ishigaki	JICA Expert (FFS Application techniques)	JICA SNRMP	
Project Staffs				
15	Mr. Kidane Bizuneh	Project Coordinator	JICA SNRMP	
16	Mr. Ananiya Amare	Assistant Administration	JICA SNRMP	
Observers				
17	MS. Yoshimi Katsumata	SATREPS project	JICA Ethiopia	
18	Mr. Dawit Kebede	Reporter	A.A.U.	
19	Mr. Berihu Birhane	Reporter	Ethiopia Press	
20	Abreha Hagos	Reporter	Ethiopia Press	

MINUTES

OF

THE NINTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The ninth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on August 26, 2017 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 26 August 2017

Mr. Desalegn Duguma
Deputy Head/ Project Director
Natural Resource Sector
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Mr. Shinji OGAWA
Project Team Leader
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

I. Agendas of the meeting

1) Presentation of the Result of Terminal evaluation
2) Approval of the last JCCMeeting Minutes
3) Sharing of the project monitoring sheet Ver. 4
4) Upcoming activities
5) AOB

II. Contents of the discussion

1) Presentation of the Result of Terminal evaluation

Mr. Desalegn Duguma Project director address to the evaluation team to present the result of project terminal Evaluation result.

The Evaluation team introduced themselves to the JCC members and present the terminal evaluation report

Outline of the report

1. Terminal Evaluation Team
2. Objective of Terminal Evaluation
3. Evaluation Criteria
4. Overview of Results of Terminal Evaluation
   - 4.1 Outputs
   - 4.2 Project Purpose
   - 4.3 Overall Goal
   - 4.4 Evaluation Results with 5 Evaluation Criteria (Relevance-Effectiveness-Efficiency-Impact, Sustainability)
5. Recommendations
   - 5.1 Actions before the end of the Project
   - 5.2 Actions after the end of the Project

1. Terminal Evaluation Team

Member of the Terminal Evaluation Team

Name	Mission Responsibility	Organization
Kanako ADACHI (Ms.)	**Leader**	**Senior Director, Natural Environment Team 2, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, JICA**
Emi TESHIMA (Ms.)	**Cooperation Planning**	**Special Advisor, Natural Environment Team 2, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, JICA**
Tomoo MOCHIDA (Mr.)	**Evaluation Analysis**	**OPMAC Corporation**

Evaluation Schedule in Ethiopia: 9 – 26 August 2017

2. Objectives of Terminal Evaluation

1. Review of progress of the Project and assessment of achievements of Outputs, Project Purpose and Overall Goal
2. Identification of factors that affected the implementation
3. Assessment of the Project from 5 evaluation criteria
4. Recommendations on the Project

3. Evaluation criteria

Criteria	Aspect to be evaluated
Relevance	**Policies and Needs**
Effectiveness	**Achievement of Project Objective**
Efficiency	**Outputs and Inputs relationship**
Impact	**Overall Goal, Positive/Negative**
Sustainability	**Sustainability of Project benefits**

Logical Model

Overall Goal, (Impact/ Effectiveness), Project Purpose, (Effectiveness), Outputs, Activities, Input,

Outputs:

Output 1: By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved

Output 2: By introducing FFS & etc. on communal land, natural resources of the communal lands are improved.

Output 3: Output 1 & 2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.

Output 4: The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, etc.

Output 5: Based on the result of Output 1 & 2 in 3 districts, pre-scale up are implemented outside of East Shewa Zone

Project Purpose:

Capacity of stakeholders of 3 district (E/S Zone) to promote sustainable NRM through FFS is strengthened, and their experiences are shared with other areas of Oromia Region.

4. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS ofTerminal Evaluation

Achievement of Output 1:

By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
1-1: 100 FFS groups trained.	91 groups trained 71 groups graduated
1-2: More than 70% graduation rate	54.1% (Average of 4 rounds) 1st Rd (40.9%) => 4th Rd (75.6%)

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
1-3: More than 75% applied techniques	70.9% (Average of 6 enterprises such as vegetable/tree seedlings).
1-4: More than 20% increase of household income	Farmers indicated improvement
1-5: More than 400 seedlings planted	661 seedlings per group from 2013 to 2017

Achievement of Output 2

By introducing FFS & etc. on communal land, natural resources of the communal lands are improved.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
2-1: 5 FFS groups (NRM cooperatives) trained.	5 FFS groups trained 3 FFS groups graduated
2-2: More than 70% of graduation rate.	72.3%
2-3: More than 75% of FFS graduates practice techniques	Application of techniques in communal lands is low
2-4: 1,500 seedlings per group produced and more than 1,000 trees planted in the target communal lands.	602 seedlings produced by 3 forestry cooperatives
2-5: More than 3 types of meditative practices learnt through FFS are demonstrated….	1) Seedling production,, 2) Improved tree planting techniques 3) Micro water catchments.

Achievement of Output 3:

Output 1 &2 are reflected to the specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
3-1: Specific plan/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output 2.	Liben Chukala District - "Plan to scaling up FFS in district" in 2016 with budget of 313,500 ETB for 10 FFS. -Plan for 10 nursery sites related to FFS
	Bora District - "Planning on scaling-up of FFS to district" in 2016 with budget of 87,725.5 ETB for 5 FFS -Achievement of seedlings production and plantation

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
	Adama District - "Plan to scale up FFS in the district" in 2016 with budget of 89,659.9 ETB for 3 FFS

Achievement of Output 4:

The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, others.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
4-1: More than 3 types of promotion media/ 3 project report(s)	- Project brochure, Web-site, T-shirts and caps for the FFS graduates, FFS activity calendar, FFS stickers, FFS songs, conference bags for FFS platform workshop. - 3 Project reports such as "Study Guide for Farmer Field Schools"
4-2: Cross visits at least 3 times.	- Cross visits like "The Pastoral Field School Project" by FAO (more than 3 times)
4-3: Joint workshop(s) at least 3 times.	- Joint workshops like Field School Platform Workshop with FAO (more than 3 times)

Achievement of Output 5:

Based on the result of Output 1 & 2 in 3 districts, pre-scale up are implemented outside of East Shewa Zone.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
5-1: Additional 4 districts outside of East Shewa Zone introduce NRM through FFS approach during pre-scale up stage.	- The pre-scale up plan developed - Selection of pre-scale up districts and zones (Arsi Nagele and Gedab Asasa in West Arsi and Tulo and Doba in West Hararge). - 16 FFS group activities are on-going
5-2: Lesson learned through the pre-scale up is compiled as recommendations for scale up of NRM through FFS approach.	- Preparation of "Farmer Field School Based Extension System Plan for scaling up" in January 2017 - Lessons learnt & a proposal on how to align FFS with government extension system, scale up plan & budgets.

Summary of Achievement of Outputs

Output	Evaluation result (as of August 2017)
Output 1	Prospect of achievement remains to be seen
Output 2	Limited, but some have been achieved.
Output 3	Achieved
Output 4	Achieved
Output 5	Achieved

Challenges during Implementation Process

1) No clear instruction to promote NRM through FFS to district offices by the regional government
   => Issue of budget allocation
2) Frequent transfer of DA facilitators & management personnel (team leader/experts)
   =>Low quality of FFS activities
   =>Less number of farmer facilitators being qualified.
3) Use of communal lands by FFS cooperatives
5) Limited access to water in nurseries in a dry season
6) Disasters such as floods and droughts

Achievement of Project Purpose

Capacity of stakeholders of 3 district (E/S Zone) to promote sustainable NRM through FFS is strengthened, and their experiences are shared with other areas of Oromia Region.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
1. 6 FFS master trainer candidates, and 10 back-stoppers, 50 facilitators and 100 farmer facilitators	- 9 master trainers, 16 back-stoppers including 5 farmer back-stoppers, 61 facilitators, and 70 farmer facilitators have been trained and qualified.
2. Implementation plan on NRM of districts is revised along with the relevant guideline of the target districts.	- In 2016, the FFS activities into District Annual Plans but not implemented due to the budgetary shortages. - The FFS plan and supplementary budgets will be prepared and incorporated into the District Annual Plan in 2017/18.
3. Scale up plan of NRM through FFS approach is elaborated and implemented by OBANR.	- OBANR budgeted 200,000 ETB for implementation of 18 FFS in 6 districts in 3 zones adjacent to the Project site in 2016/17 - Budget proposal for 2017/18 of 120,000 ETB has been secured to support implementation of 18 FFS in the adjacent zones.

Achievement of Overall Goal

A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of Oromia Region is strengthened.

Indicator	Results (Aug 2017)
Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the specific plan/guideline towards sustainable NRM by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBA)	- Project director (Deputy Head of OBANR) indicated, "If effectiveness of the Project outcome is recognized, the regional government may adopt the FFS approach as one of their own extension approaches." - Deputy Head of OBANR suggested that FFS should expand to other districts in order to implement on current governmental system.

Prospect of achieving Project Purpose and Overall Goal by March 2018

Project Purpose	It is expected that the Project Purpose will be largely achieved by the end of the Project period. Status of the budgetary appropriation for implementation of FFS needs to be followed up.
Overall Goal	The future achievement of the Overall Goal will be assessed by examining if the regional government has incorporated the FFS activities in its Annual Plan 2018/19 after the Project completion.

Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Points for Evaluation
Relevance	Policies and Needs
Effectiveness	Achievement of Project Objective
Efficiency	Outputs and Inputs relationship
Impact	Overall Goal, Positive/Negative
Sustainability	Sustainability of Project benefits

- **Evaluation Results (1/3)**

Relevance: Highly consistent with development policies & needs of Ethiopia and Japan's ODA policy

Effectiveness: Relatively high. Important for OBANR to conduct frequent induction seminars to newly assigned zonal and district officials for continuous implementation of FFS activities

- **Evaluation Results (2/3)**

Efficiency: High

Impact: Overall Goal is likely to be achieved if the high-ranking officials of OBNAR and regional cabinet members are convinced of effectiveness of FFS approach.

Various positive effects have been generated

- **Evaluation Results (3/3)**

Sustainability:

(1) Policy and institutional aspect

- Issuance of practical instruction by the regional government on elaborate on the implementation of the FFS approach needs to be given.

(2) Organizational aspect

- Direction to institutionalize farmer facilitators under the existing extension system is yet to be seen.

(3) Financial aspect

- Further efforts of regional and district offices in allocating budgets for FFS activities with appropriate procurement and delivery systems

- Budgets for scaling-up of FFS in adjacent zones is not deemed sufficient to implement FFS.

(4) Technical aspect

- Mobilization of backstoppers will be deemed increasingly important.

Summary of Evaluation

Criteria	Evaluation result (as of August 2017)
Relevance	High
Effectiveness	Relatively High
Efficiency	High
Impact	Overall Goal is likely to be achieved
Sustainability	Depend largely on the direction laid out by OBANR

5. Recommendations

<u>Required actions before the end of the Project</u>

a. Formulation of an action plan for scaling up

OBANR Regional Level Technical TEAM elaborated on "Farmer Field School Based Extension System Plan for scaling up", however, a concrete action plan for scaling up has not been formulated yet. The Project should help OBANR to prepare the action plan.

b. Holding monthly meetings

Enough budgets of the monthly meetings in scaling up areas have not been secured yet. OBANR should secure the budget and supervise the meetings in the areas.

c. Incorporating FFS monitoring & evaluation into the existing monitoring system

Constant monitoring & evaluation and backstopping are important for FFS.

The Project should help OBANR including FFS monitoring & evaluation to the existing system.

d. Promotion of FFS

For scaling up, effectiveness of FFS should be recognized among relevant offices of the region and districts and federal government. OBANR and the Project should promote FFS to them with JICA and FAO.

e. Securing budget

Budget for FFS implementation of 18 groups, which are planned to complete their activities after the Project, should be secured.

f. Supporting FFS preparation and implementation process

The Project should support relevant officers at district level to systematically prepare FFS implementation.

Required actions after the Project

a. Strategical scaling up of FFS

For continuous scaling up, mid and long-term plan and budget are needed. OBANR should formulate a mid and long-term plan to apply FFS incorporated with the existing extension system and***allocate necessary budget.*** OBANR is requested to hold FFS induction seminars to district officers in order to gain their understanding toward FFS. OBANR is also expected to find development partners which support FFS. In addition, assignment of persons in charge is important for sustainable scaling up

2. Building a training system for FFS

For scaling up, sufficient number of FFS implementers such as facilitators, backstoppers and master trainers are needed. OBANR should make a training plan for these personnel and build a training system for them.

3. Institutionalization of farmer facilitators

For scaling up, utilization of farmer facilitators is indispensable. OBANR is requested to persuade the regional council to institutionalize a system to mobilize farmer facilitators to expand FFS across the region.

4. Examination of appropriate methods for natural resource management at communal lands

OBANR should examine appropriate natural resource management methods for communal lands. If it decides to use FFS, regulations on benefit-sharing of products and rights of use in communal lands should be clarified.

6. Comments on the evaluation

Mr. Desalegn Addressed

Appreciationsfor the presenters and requested if any Question from the participants.

Mr. Mohammed Kasim commented on two points;

1. Direction from region to districts

Region and districts have their own mandate, rather than saying "No clear instruction" it is better to say "Need clear instruction to use their resources" districts have their own mandate of back guarantee power.

2. In FFS promotion

Not only project and JICA but also FAO MoANR and MoFEC have to be involve in promotion of FFS

Mr. Dereje;

As MoFEC we are together and we will support the project.

Mr. Desalegn;

The reportwas well analyzed based on the five criteria and we found most outputswere achieved except 1 and 2 whichwere very possible to becomplete within the remaining project period.

Regarding challenges,as Mr. Mohammed mentioned,there is no problem from the bureau side to instruct to the districts where FFS has been implemented already by the project. For other districts, however, we firsthave to agree on budget allocation.

With regard of DAs and experts transfer, it will happensince many of themwill returnto the higher educationand we cannot stop completely. However,we have to manage the problemswith smooth transfer of activities tothe successor.
Use of communal land there will be a problem. Sincethe land is used as common but not for an individual, it can be possible ifall of them are incorporate into FFS.Drought andElNiñoeffect arecommon but the project is working for this in regard.
In general the evaluation Result is high in all contexts. Regarding to the sustainability, the instructions and finance issues really need attention. However, I think that depends on the level of convincing them. We accept thereport.

2) Approval on the Minutes of the last JCC meeting

Mr. Desalegn Duguma, Deputy Head of Natural Resource Management, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource (OBANR) and chairperson of the JCC, presented minutes of last JCC meeting, and the content are approved by the participants.

3) Sharing of project monitoring sheet Ver. 4

Mr. Kidane Bizuneh shared the project monitoring sheet updated from the last JCC meeting.

4) Upcoming activities

Mr. Ogawa shared the incoming activities until the project has closed by March 2018

【September】

Pre-Scale up zones : TOMT Block 6,DA-supervisor-run FFS (Wet season Field Days), 1st round DA-run FFS (Graduation ceremony) *Oromia and other high officials to be invited as well as JICA Rep.*
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Wet season Field Days)
Study visit from JICA project in Kenya

【October】

Pre-Scale up zones: TOMT Block 7, 1st round DA-supervisor-run FFS (Result analysis)
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Result analysis)
Scale-up zones: Planning of FFS implementation (Identification of target zones, districts and villages)
Induction seminar to new zones and districts officials (OBANR initiative)
Promotion to SADC EWG-PFM/JICA project workshop in Tanzania

【November】

Pre-Scale up zones: TOMT Block 8, 1st round DA-supervisor-run FFS (Final Sessions)
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Final Sessions)
Scale-up zones: Induction Seminars, TOCs. TOF

【December】

Pre-Scale up zones: TOMT Block 9, 1st round DA-supervisor-run FFS (Final Sessions)
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Planning for dry season enterprise)
Scale-up zones: FFS preparation (promotion, member selection and group organization, planning for dry season enterprise)

【January】

Pre-Scale up zones: DA-supervisor-run FFS Graduation Ceremony
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Dry season enterprise)
Scale-up zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Start of dry season enterprise)

【February】

Pre-Scale up zones: TOMT Final Block
Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Dry season enterprise)
Scale-up zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Dry season enterprise)

【March】

Adjacent zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Dry season enterprise)
Scale-up zones: 1st round DA-run FFS (Dry season enterprise)
Termination Workshop: Visits of FFS (*Nursery enterprises*) and promotion of the Project output, FFS based extension system to be shared to the stakeholders.
JCC *and Closing of the Project*

Comments and reactions

Mr. Desalegn;
How we can cover the gap betweenthe role of OBANR and role of districts.

Mr. Mohammed;
When the project officially closed the support of the JICA should be the gap.Probably the project will ask backstopping by OBANR, implementation cost will come from the district and JICA tosupport the training cost.

Mr. Desalegn;
To handle the gapthere are many challenges on the resource of OBANR. If we agreeJICA will support after this project, after that project the OBANR is able tocover the gap.

Mr. Ogawa;
Once OBANR have instructed, why zones and districtscannot handle that.

Mr. Buni;
Your presentation shown that we have to coverpre-scale up, adjacent zone and scale up.The project is going to close in March 2018 and why you do not plan to continue in different districts in pre-scale up zones?

Mr, Ogawa
East Shewa has the same situation.The districts have their FFS resources and planned to expand by themselves.OBANR head promised to supportthis process without such understanding scale upwill be difficult.

Ms. Zawuditu;
We have been made a plan for 12 districts what was the current progress?

Mr. Mohammed Kasim;
Let us collect the ideas from the districts. I gotseveral requests from West Harerge too.Let us leave this issue for the promotion, which is supposed to be in September.

Mr, Desalegn;
The Bureau have a commitment to expand the practice to all of Oromia if it is possible.However, commitment only does not have value. We have to make full plan. Because it is very difficult as compare to other extension system.If we scale up to all other districts,it is not an easy to cover.We have to plancarefully. JICA support totrainings and resources is very critical for that.
As we discuss this morning with bureau head he can allocate as much resource as he can. Please, you have to consider that we have assigned as bureau extension coordinator as well as zonal and district.
We have to look resource from SLM and AGP, and look at howwe can manage the gapso that the FFS can be our extension approach for next 2-3 years.

5) AOB

There was no other discussion.

6) Closing Remark

Mr. Hiroyuki Tanaka, JICA senior representative mentioned:

Thank you for the achievement and progress of the activities. In the name JICA, now I heard from your side that the Project purposeshave almost achievedor will be achieved. I heard also the top management of the bureau committedtothe budget for scale-up.What kind of support you need more from JICA? Now,this FFS approach is already owned by your government and it needs support from yourselves. Actually, we received the request for new project.I cannot say anything about itbecause the proposal is under assessment at this moment. However, we still have six months to close the project. Please first try and work hard by yourself then later we will think about which gaps we need to fill in coming phase. Thank you.

end

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No	Name	Position	District	Organization
1	Mr Desalegn Duguma	Deputy Head and Project Director	Addis Ababa	OBANR
2	Mr. Hiroyuki Tanaka	JICA senior representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
3	Mr DerejeGirma	Team leader	Addis Ababa	MOFEC
4	Mr. Genya Nakamura	Representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
5	Mr. Mohammed Kassim	NRM senior expert	Addis Ababa	EFCCAO
6	Mr. GetuMammo	SWC Expert	Addis Ababa	MoANR
7	Ms. DerartuMitiku	Extension Expert	Addis Ababa	OBANR
8	Ms. ZawudituAlemu	NR TL	West Arsi	Agriculture & NR
9	Mr. JundiAute	Deputy Head	Gedab Asasa	Agriculture &NR
10	Mr. Buni Gebi	Deputy Rep	Arsi Nagaele	Agriculture & NR
11	Ms. Kanako Adachi	Team Leader		JICA TerminalEvaluation Team
12	Ms. Emi Teshima	Cooperation Planning		JICA Terminal Evaluation Team
13	Mr. Tomoo MOCHIDA	Evaluation Analysis		JICA TerminalEvaluation Team
14	Mr. ShaloGuddeta	Deputy Rep	Bora	Agriculture & NR
15	Mr. MegersaLencho	Deputy Rep	Liben Chukala	Agriculture & NR
16	Mr. SilashiMamo	Expert	OBANR	OBANR
17	Mr. Eshetu Desalegn	Deputy Rep	Adama	Agriculture & NR
18	Mr. Shinji Ogawa	Project Team leader	Addis Ababa	JICA SNRMP
19	Ms. Akiko Yamasaki	JICA Expert	Addis Ababa	JICA SNRMP
20	Mr. Kidane Bizuneh	Project Coordinator	Addis Ababa	JICA SNRMP
21	Mr. Ananiya Amare	Assistant Administration	Addis Ababa	JICA SNRMP
Observers				
22	Yuhei MIYAUCHI		Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia Office
23				
24				
25				

MINUTES

OF

THE TENTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT THROUGH THE FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS (FFS)

IN

OROMIA RIFT VALLEY REGION

OF ETHIOPIA

The tenth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "JCC") meeting on Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was held on 10 March, 2018 at the Harmony Hotel Conference Room, composed by the members of the JCC designated in the Record of discussions.

Discussions and deliberations made during the JCC meeting are summarized in the attachment.

Addis Ababa, 10 March 2018

Mr. Desalegn Duguma

Deputy Head/ Project Director

Natural Resource Sector
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Mr. Shinji OGAWA

Project Team Leader

Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project through the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Oromia Rift Valley Region of Ethiopia

I. Agendas of the meeting

1) Approval of the last JCC Meeting Minutes
2) Project progress report
3) Presentation of the project termination report (including project monitoring sheet)
4) Way forward discussion toward overall goal
5) AOB

II. Contents of the discussion

1) Opening Remarks

Mr. Desalegn Duguma, Deputy Head of Natural Resource Management, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource (OBANR) and chairperson of the JCC, gave opening remarks by reviewing the Project activities and progress. He also mentioned this JCC meeting is the last one for the Project to conclude.

2) Approval of the last JCC Meeting Minutes

Mr. Desalegn Duguma, Deputy Head of Natural Resource Management, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource (OBANR) and chairperson of the JCC, presented minutes of last JCC meeting 9th. The participants approved the contents of the minutes.

3) Project progress report

Ms. Zawditu Alemu, team leader of natural resource of West Arsi zone reported the progress and way forward plan in Gedab Asasa and Arsi Nagele districts. Graduated members and groups started production of vegetable at home garden that had never been practiced before. There are some other cases of tree production.

Mr. Mekonnen Tefera, team leader of natural resource of West Hararge zone reported voluntary saving by the FFS members, production of seedlings in different variety. The graduation rate of FFS members achieved 93.13% in Doba, 80.47% in Tulo and 87.5% in average of both districts. He presented that new technologies or experiences gained through FFS activities such as pest management, seedlings production, vegetable production using compost, AESA taking.

Mr. Yednekachew W/Yesus, an expert of Liben Chukala district of East Sho'a zone reported achievement of activities since pilot phase to farmer facilitator ran cooperative FFS that just graduated in February 2018. In total FFS groups had graduated 81 in total in the district. He also explained strong points of famer facilitator run FFS such as better communication and sharing with other farmers. Seedling production plan of the cooperatives and groups of 360,000 seedlings in total and pit preparation was presented as well.

Mr. Ogawa asked concerning active female members practicing vegetable production in West Arsi zone if is there any linkage with nutrition section of the government?

Mr Lami asked a question about influence on non-FFS members.

Mr. Nakamura asked a question if West Hararge zone has any plan of way forward?

Mr. Eshetu asked one question to West Hararge zone that good achievement and performance were presented but if there any challenge ? Another question is if there is any solution of financial budget?

Mr. Desalegn' s first question to all presenters was what is needs and challenges on sustainability at local level? Second question was to West Hararge about pest management with local materials, for what purpose they prepare this material, and about compost in sack what is advantage to use sack?

Responds of West Arsi

- There is linkage with home economy section in the Agriculture office.
- In Gedab Asasa before FFS, only monoculture production had been practiced. After the FFS, they started vegetable production
- Non-FFS members were invited to Field Days and they started to copy the practice.
- To get financial sources to continue activities, FAO and AGP fund had been used for training in Gedab Asasa. For Arsi Nagele three FTCs had been identified to start FFS.

Respond of West Hararge

- Using sack for compost to save space as there are limits of land in the districts
- Understanding ecosystem of area or field is important for proper pest control. FFS session provide chance to check weekly and chemical pesticide is last option they believe. Through AESA taking in early morning every week, the members had improved their time management.
- Challenges are there but that is not so important because they have been solving.
- Non FFS farmers gained knowledge especially about tree production.

It was mentioned that about way forward and sustainability of FFS, it will be presented and discussed at another agenda later "Way forward discussion toward overall goal"

4) Presentation of the project termination report (including project monitoring sheet)

Mr. Ogawa made presentation of termination report by focusing on chapters '3. Challenges, Key Innovations and Lessons Learned in the Implementation of the Project', '4.2 Positive impacts of the Project' and '5. Recommendation to Achieve the Overall Goal'

Ms. Inada presented monitoring sheet version 5.

Mr. Mohammed comments on monitoring sheet about overall goal, there are many contribution on human resources on implementation such as sending officials for trainings and other activities. Master trainers have a lot of contribution.

Ms. Inada responded to add some description about contribution of counterparts on the Project activities on monitoring sheet '1-1-2 Ethiopian Counterpart' and on the Report '4.1 Extent of Achievement of Indicators of the Project'. She explained there are already some descriptions of OJT of master trainers on ToF and ToC.

Mr. Desalegn put highlight important chapters of the report for scale up and next phase of the Project as '3. Lessons Learned', '4-2 Positive impacts' that have been also mentioned by district and zonal counterparts' presentation and by terminal evaluation mission, and '5. Recommendations'.

5) Way forward discussion toward overall goal

Ms. Zawditu Alemu made presentation of way forward by levels of master trainers, zones, districts and region.

Mr. Mohammed made presentation of "Oromia FFS Scale up Program". In six year 2000 villages will be covered on this plan.

Mr. Nakamura confirmed if the next FFS activities to be start in coming wet season. He also asked to Mr. Mohammed what is "internal scale up".

Ms. Zawditu confirmed the new FFS will start in May for wet season.

Mr. Mohammed confirmed there are human resources in district for 'internal scale up' among villages. Also zonal human resources can scale up to other districts. In addition to this 'internal scale up', OBANR has responsibility to scale up to new zones.

Mr. Ahmed requested Mr. Mohammed to share the scale up plan so that the participants can analyze details.

Mr. Ogawa informed that FFS seminar for Administrators is planned to be conducted within the month where the plan will be discussed more.

Mr. Desalegn commented that OBANR takes responsibility to maintain and scale up FFS after the termination of the Project including using master trainers trained through the Project. The idea of the six-year program may works and some parts may not work. OBANR has some different options of financial sources for training and regular meeting. If the phase 2 starts, we are happy. If not, we try to find other possibilities. He asked the participants the commitments for the way forward.

Mr. Yednekachew commented combination of FFS and FTC is important. He expects more speedy expansion of FFS in next six years.

Mr. Ahmed mentioned that target areas have gained a lot during the Project. Financial aspect needs to be analyzed what existing and possibilities. He commits to continue and to expand FFS as the first implementing zone of FFS in the Region. He would like to expand other districts than three target districts of the Project.

Mr. Amar commented that in Arsi Nagele district, he sustain FFS and support the graduated members. They will train new DA facilitators and try to get financial support from NGO.

Mr. Mohammed mentioned it is not about commitment but obligation to guarantee this expansion because it is our mandate to manage natural resource.

Mr. Desalegn said that it is also possible to put FFS activities into regular program and want to see the results. We try to integrate into current extension system. He asked the JCC members one more again to find all possible financial resources for FFS training and activities.

6) AOB

As this JCC meeting 10th is the last one of the Project, the JCC members agreed to delegate the responsibility to the Project Director, Mr. Desalegn the approval of the Minutes.

7) Closing Remark

Mr. Yamada, Chief Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office appreciated the achievement and impact of the Project.

(end)

Attachment: 1 Attendance List

No	Name	Position	District/Zone	Organization
1	Mr. Desalegn Duguma	Deputy Head and Project Director	Addis Ababa	OBANR
2	Mr. Ken Yamada	JICA chief representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
3	Mr. Genya Nakamura	Representative	Addis Ababa	JICA Ethiopia
4	Mr. Dereje Girma	Team leader	Addis Ababa	MOFEC
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