

Project Implementation In Ethiopia An Assessment For

This book is a collection of 15 case studies on China’s foreign aid and economic cooperation with developing countries. Each case introduces the general information of a China’s project, analyzes its features and impacts, and especially focuses on analysis of the characteristics of China’s foreign aid under South-South Cooperation framework, which shows the differences of foreign aid by emerging economies from that by traditional donors in aid ideology, principles, practices, and effects. This book is one of the research projects by China International Development Research Network (CIDRN), as part of its contribution to the activities under the Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST).

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the factors influencing the implementation of core banking system project in CBE. To achieve this purpose, the study examined the influence of: organizational goals and objectives, project manager competence, project scope change management, end users involvement, vendor involvement and support from top management. The study was carried out using descriptive research based on survey approach using primary data collected. For the purpose of this study, self-developed questionnaire was distributed for 116 project management experts and professionals who are actively involved in T24 Core banking system project implementation process in CBE. Purposive sampling was used to address the required sample. Econometric and other statistical methods were employed to test the hypothesis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21 software. The study ascertain that the core banking system project implementation process end up within extra cost and time while meeting the predetermined benefits in CBE. The study also ascertain that project managers’ time management skill, experience and team building ability; project time and cost change management practice; end users participation and satisfaction; top management timely decision making and timely authorization of business changes were ineffectively performed during the implementation of core banking system project in CBE. The study further confirmed that project scope change management made a significant contribution to successful completion of core banking system project within realistic schedule time in CBE. The study recommends that, in order to successfully implement (within cost, time and quality) a core banking system project, banks need to establish clear and understood goals and objectives; effectively manage scope changes during implementation; assign competent project manager and project teams; sufficiently involve end users and vendors; and top management should provide the necessary support by ensuring that the required tools and resources, guidance and support are provided; and timely authorization and decision making are made.

Policy / Irrigation practices / Drip irrigation / Irrigation systems / Water harvesting / Irrigation management

Draft Environmental Assessment

Managing Projects in Africa

The Horn of Africa in English Literature

Survey on Reviewing the Changes in the Knowledge and Practice of Mothers, and Service Coverage on the Common Maternal and Child Health Problems Following Three Years Project Implementation at Gumer District, Ethiopia 1998

Institutional and Regulatory Issues

Factors Influencing Implementation of Core Banking System Project

Having just emerged from a prolonged civil war and faced with the urgent tasks of establishing political stability and reinvigorating an economy in tatters, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1991-1995) had to set a new direction for the economic reconstruction and social rehabilitation of the warn-torn and poverty-ridden country. During the Transitional Period a spate of new policies and strategies defining the development priorities, goals and implementation instruments of the new regime led by the EPRDF was introduced. This work is a synthesis of various sectoral policies and an attempt to trace the genesis of the policies, highlight the continuities, significant departures and other salient features. Each of the reviews in this digest briefly analyses the critical elements of the policies, identifies major gaps in the conceptualisation of the policy as well as the achievements registered and the challenges encountered in its implementation. The authors also try to identify the outstanding issues to be addressed by policymakers and suggest remedies. The policy reviews have been grouped into three parts and presented under social, economic and governance sectors.

Recurrent droughts in Ethiopia have been contributing to chronic food insecurity, deterioration of livelihoods and weakening capacity of communities to withstand future shocks. Following the 2011 food crisis in the Horn of Africa, ‘building resilience’ became a priority agenda for the international community to move from the division of emergency and development programming to a more holistic and complementary approach for addressing the root cause of disaster risk and vulnerability factors of recurrent drought. The project, implemented by FAO between 2015 and 2019, aimed to support and reinforce existing coordination mechanisms at the regional states and zonal administration levels and enhance linkages between short-term humanitarian interventions and long term development initiatives. The evaluation found that the project was highly relevant to the current context in Ethiopia, where preparedness and longer-term resilience have become priority areas of focus for all actors in humanitarian and development initiatives. Resilience coordination mechanisms have been strengthened at regional levels. However, the sustainability of these efforts will depend on the commitment of Government and partners to continue strengthening the existing coordination mechanisms and their ability to convene development partners.

Weaknesses in planning and implementation (P&I) have been identified as one of the main reasons for the disappointing results of agricultural water development and management projects. Based on a review and critical analysis of experiences and case studies in sub-Saharan Africa, this studycomponent proposes practical ways of improving performance related to planning and implementation and thereby enhancing the returns to investments in agricultural water.

The Agricultural Minimum Package Program, Phase Two : Project Proposal 1977/80 : Extension and Project Implementation Department, Provisional Government of Socialist Ethiopia : a Report to the United States Agency for International Development

Improving irrigation project planning and implementation processes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Diagnosis and recommendations

Loan Application to IBRD/IDA by the Imperial Ethiopian Government

Improved water and land management in the Ethiopian highlands: its impact on downstream stakeholders dependent on the Blue Nile. Intermediate Results Dissemination Workshop held at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5-6 February 2009.

Review of the context, framework and progress

Summary report, abstracts of papers with proceedings on CD-ROM.

This volume contains the papers presented at the Conference 'Ethiopian and German Contributions to Conflict Management and Resolution' of November 2005, Addis Ababa. The aim of this conference was to bring researchers and those working in the practical field of conflict resolution together, before the background of renewed internal and international conflict. Research in conflict resolution mechanisms is one of the most hopeful fields in modern social sciences. Local conflicts can have devastating effects on the state and even involve the international level. In turn, international conflict can also destabilize society and create new local conflicts. However, local conflict resolution mechanisms could be of a great importance even within the international scene. This volumes examines the experiences in Ethiopia and the impact the acquired knowledge could have for future conflict resolution and management.

New Directions in Development: A Study of U.S. AID Donald R. Mickelwait, Charles F. Sweet, and Elliott R. Morss In 1973 Congress legislated a fundamental change in U.S. foreign aid policy: rather than provide general assistance to developing nations, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) would focus on helping the rural poor in those nations. AID commissioned Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), to prepare a strategy for making the change toward "New Directions" in development and then to assist in the design and implementation of a number of projects using the new strategy. The authors describe the bureaucratic and administrative problems that confronted Development Alternatives in this job, giving particular attention to the administrative and bureaucratic barriers within AID itself. They conclude with a set of recommendations for reform that are essential if the agency is to attain its "New Directions" objectives.

This Occasional Paper is a review of the development of Ethiopia’s REDD+ MRV system, its national architecture and policies, progress made so far, and plans for the future. It is not a technical review of the current MRV system. We use published and unpub

Insights from Practitioners Survey in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mali

A Study Of U.s. Aid

Wetlands of Ethiopia

Conflict Management and Resolution : Proceedings of the Conference "Ethiopian and German Contributions to Conflict Management and Resolution", Addis Ababa 11 to 12 November 2005

A Master Plan for the Extension and Project Implementation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture

Climate Change And Forests: Emerging Policy And Marketopportunities

Meat, Milk & More: Policy Innovations to Shepherd Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Systems in Africa highlights options for sustainably promoting growth in the livestock sector, drawing from what four African countries—Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa, and Uganda—have done successfully in terms of institutional and policy innovation as well as programmatic interventions. By adapting these lessons to countries’ specific contexts and scaling them up across the continent, African governments can meet their national and international commitments to agricultural growth and transformation.

The Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia has declared its unequivocal commitment to the equitable socioeconomic development of women, with the announcement of its National Policy on Women in 1993 and the promulgation of a new constitution in 1995. However, the implementation of the policy is proving to be a formidable task. The paper highlights these challenges and discusses legal, regulatory, and institutional issues that may impede the implementation of the policy.

This Selected Issues paper on The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia highlights that accelerating private sector development is the key to increasing and sustaining growth, and providing employment opportunities to raise incomes. Private sector development remains in its infancy, reflecting the slow transition to a market economy, and the contribution of industry to GDP has not changed significantly. The World Bank has identified some key areas to improve the investment climate, which include deeper financial sector reform and acceleration of the privatization program.

Ethiopia Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic and Practical Information

Nigel Poole

Results from Surveys of Basic Farm Conditions in 48 Agricultural Extension Agent Areas in 11 Provinces of Ethiopia

Best practices and technologies for small scale agricultural water management in Ethiopia. Proceedings of a MoARD / MoWR / USAID / IWMI Symposium and Exhibition held at Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 7-9 March, 2006.

The Case of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Erstmals wird hier die Fülle der englischsprachigen Athiopienliteratur geordnet dargeboten. In 100 Sections führt der Autor alle für die wissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit Athiopien wichtigen Buch- und Zeitschriftenbeiträge zum Beispiel zur "Historyof Research", "Archaeology", "Religion", aber auch Fragen der "Sociology", "Agriculture", "Zoology" und "Medical Sciences" auf. Wie im Falle der deutschsprachigen Literatur ("Bibliographia Aethiopia: Die athiopienkundliche Literatur des deutschsprachigenRaumes" = Aethiopistische Forschungen 9 [1982]) berücksichtigt der Autor auch alle ihm zugänglichen Besprechungen, womit bei einer Aufnahme von mehr als 24.000 Titeln eine Art "Bibliographische Enzyklopedia" entstanden ist.

Climate change places demand on existing governance structures to reform and work more effectively than in the past. In response, greater attention to and funding for climate change adaptation,including the efforts of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the Least Developed Country Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the E.U. Global Climate Change Allianceprovide an opportunity for institutional, organizational, and human-capacity strengthening. This study was conducted to explore the challenges and opportunities for building human, organizational, and institutional capacity for more effective climate change adaptation in developing countries. It is part of a larger research project titled "Enhancing Women's Assets to Manage Risk under Climate Change: Potential for Group-Based Approaches," which is being conducted to help organizations better understand ways in which development projects can assist rural households in adapting to and managing the effects of climate change. This report provides some reflections and insights on the level of awareness, practices, and organizational and institutional issues being faced by countries as they adapt to climate change, based on interviews with 87 practitioners working in government agencies, local organizations, international organizations, and think tanks reporting involvement in climate change adaptation. Data were collected in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mali using both an e-survey platform and face-to-face interviews. Responses reveal active work within these organizations on climate change adaptation and emphasize their important role in the countries'efforts to address and adapt to climate change. Responses also reveal strong awareness among these organizations of different aspects of climate change adaptation along the different stages in a climate change adaptation project cycle, which may be a reflection of the active discussions and awareness campaigns during NAPA development in these countries. However, despite the awareness and presence of national strategies and action plans, there seem to be no explicit and clearly defined policy and strategy within these organizations outlining their role in and contribution to the national and collective efforts and, more importantly, no explicit and measurable targets and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to track progress and outcomes over time. Reported capacity gaps can be grouped into two categories: training needs and institutional challenges. In many organizations, there is limited awareness of and emphasis on the need for participation of target groups and beneficiaries during design and planning of climate change adaptation projects. In addition, many respondents reported a need for greater attention to issues related to profitability, financial sustainability, and market access from climate change project design to M&E. Finally, respondents emphasized that climate change projects should pay greater attention to gender, social, political, and cultural issues in their design and implementation. Reflections of respondents also highlighted the need for organizational capacity strengthening for those local organizations working in and providing services to rural communities, and for promoting a culture of impact and M&E within these organizations, in addition to the reported training needs in climate change management and in gender and social analysis. While this report provides some insights, further empirical analyses are needed to discover more details on strategies that could help trigger mind-set and organizational culture change and to capture the complexity of organizational and institutional issues hindering climate change adaptation efforts that aim at reducing vulnerability and contributing to development outcomes.

Land Acquisition for Capital Project Implementation in EthiopiaAn Assessment for the Case of Dilla TownDeterminants of Project Implementation DelayThe Case of Selected Projects Financed by Development Bank of EthiopiaA Master Plan for the Extension and Project Implementation Department of the Ministry of AgricultureExtension and Project Implementation Department Phase IIREDD+ MRV implementation in EthiopiaReview of the context, framework and progressCIFOR

Project code: GCP/ETH/088/GER

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

Determinants of Project Implementation Delay

Meat, milk and more: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa

Minimum Package Project Programme

This paper provides a quantitative impact assessment of the community-based integrated natural resources management project (CBINReMP) in the Lake Tana region in Ethiopia during 2011-2019. By promoting greater community participation, the CBINReMP provided support to watershed communities for the restoration of degraded soils and water sources, rehabilitation of forests, as well as in obtaining access to secure land titles and practices for climate change adaptation. The project further provided support towards diversification of incomes in off-farm activities and incentives for women’s empowerment and youth employment. This way the project aimed to support rural livelihoods through improvements in household incomes, dietary diversity, agricultural productivity, and resilience to climatic shocks, among other livelihood objectives. To assess the project’s impacts, the study had to deal with numerous methodological complications owing to as the project’s nature and design. The lack of a proper baseline survey, incomplete information about targeted watershed communities and often lack of clear distinction lines between the project’s interventions and support provided to communities through other mechanisms made it hard to identify the true impact of the CBINReMP. Four additional challenges had to be faced: possible selection biases because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project; self-selection of beneficiaries into receiving the project; possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities, and the project’s phased rollout. A propensity-score matching procedure was adopted to assess the CBINReMP’s impacts by comparing treatment (beneficiary) and control groups outcomes related to the livelihood indicators listed above. This paper discusses how the mentioned complications were addressed to provide a sound assessments of the project’s true impacts. While certain limitations remain, the key finding that can be drawn with confidence is that the CBINReMP had only very limited, quantitatively verifiable impact on rural livelihoods. It seems to have contributed to higher household incomes and some greater dietary diversity, but only where the project managed greater community participation. However, even for those beneficiaries, livelihood conditions had not become significantly more productive, diversified, resilient, or sustainable than those of the comparison group. The paper ends with recommendations on how to avoid methodological obstacles through better design of the M&E framework for multi-intervention, community-based projects.

Sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest region worldwide, has only recently begun to fully address the issues of meeting the water needs of its rapidly growing population, to reduce the deepening poverty besetting the region and to accelerate economic growth. The Nile Basin, characterized by sharp spatial and temporal variations in water resources and including countries with different economies, social and political structures and capacities, illustrates the challenges of developing and managing the waters of the Nile River and its tributaries, lakes and wetlands equitably among its 10 riparian countries. Ethiopia, the major source of the Nile but one of the poorest countries in the Nile Basin, has recently begun to implement plans to harness more Nile water through hydroelectric and irrigation development both for national use and for transboundary development as part of the Nile Basin Initiative. The Ethiopian government and communities, by using different management approaches and resources, are trying to boost water, energy and food production, strengthen conservation efforts and mitigate potential repercussions of water resources development. These initiatives and programs have not been comprehensively examined. In this study, the editors address these and other issues surrounding water resources management in all economic and water sectors in Ethiopia within the setting of the Nile Basin, the first comprehensive treatment of this subject. The wide scope of this book is consistent with the tenets of integrated water resources management, which demand that all water uses be managed in an integrated fashion for optimum and sustainable benefits to all water users, both humans and ecosystems. This book reveals the impacts of various resource management approaches and practices in Ethiopia and the Nile Basin. Specifically, it examines how deforestation and prevailing land use practices have exacerbated soil aridity and flood events, why irrigated agriculture and hydropower development have caused floodplain degradation, livelihood hardships and water-related diseases, where industrial and agricultural development is increasingly polluting water resources, how household water supplies can be obtained through rainwater harvesting and the dependence on hydropower reduced through alternative energy sources and how misguided government policies have impeded efforts to deal with these and other challenges. Results reveal dynamic interrelationships between these processes and identify the human and environmental driving forces, which must be understood in effective integrated water resources management. Another unique contribution of this book is the examination of the role of government and communities in managing water resources in Ethiopia. Results show that the top-down approach used by the socialist Derg government in soil and water conservation and social programs exacerbated water problems and reduced community participation. Moreover, the failure of its economic program reduced agricultural production, increasing dependency on relief food and further impeding community initiatives in soil and water conservation activities. Many elements of central planning persist in spite of the decentralization drive by the current government, but there is evidence that integration of the top-down and bottom-up approaches to water resources management is necessary (and feasible) to strengthen and up-scale programs to the national level. The book identifies a number of customary water and soil management practices and institutions that may strengthen especially community-based rainwater harvesting, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, soil and water conservation and flood control efforts. This is an important book for researchers and students of resources management, rural development, hydrology and African studies.

Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation discusses the evolution of policies for smallholder development, including the role of value chains, and the linkages that exist with the Sustainable Development Goals. New, innovative financial mechanisms and linked initiatives are outlined, and their potential to improve the availability of financial services and reduce market transaction costs. Risk management for agricultural smallholders is covered, together with the increasing role of insurance as a mechanism for risk management among smallholders. Empirical data are used to illustrate the more conceptual work. The last part of the book provides case studies of selected commodity value chain investments involving smallholders in Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) and South America (Peru), implemented by FAO. The lessons concern project design and targeting, product and market analysis, regulatory issues, sustainability and improved natural resources management.

Project code: GCP/ETH/089/EC

Final evaluation of “Strengthening institutionalized subnational coordination structures and harmonization mechanisms” in Ethiopia

Annual Report to the President and to the Congress for Fiscal Year ...

Digest of Ethiopia's National Policies, Strategies and Programs

Proceedings of a Seminar on the Resources and Status of Ethiopia's Wetlands

Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation

This special issue of the Project Management Journal presents a collection of six articles on managing projects in Africa. Providing a window into the important project activity taking place there, these articles extend both the empirical and theoretical understanding of the African project context and contribute to improving practice. Each article makes a unique contribution to either our understanding of the African project context or project management in general, and sometimes to both. After an introduction to the African project context at the start of the 21st century, the articles explore: • three different countries as well as multinational projects; • for-profit, public sector, and development aid projects; • infrastructure and information and communication technology; • project governance as well as project management; and • partnering challenges.

The “Food-loss reduction through improved postharvest handling and value addition of key fruits and vegetables” project was implemented by FAO Ethiopia over the period 2016–2019. By tackling post-harvest losses, the project addressed one of the major challenges faced by producers. Farmers have adopted project post-harvest management practices, techniques and technologies that have helped to reduce losses and increase food security by boosting income and making more produce available for household consumption. The results will be sustainable because of the economic gains the farmers are seeing and the adaptability of practices and technologies. Studies conducted as part of the project provided evidence of the size and significance of post-harvest losses, which were previously undocumented. Evidence produced contributed to increase institutional attention on post-harvest management.

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Project Implementation Review 1997

Implications for the Nile Basin

REDD+ MRV implementation in Ethiopia

An Assessment for the Case of Dilla Town

News from Ethiopia

The Case of Selected Projects Financed by Development Bank of Ethiopia

This proceeding provides the papers and discussion results of a two-day workshop that was organized at International Water Management Institute (IWMI) office in Addis Ababa during the period of February 6-8, 2009 in relation to CPWF Project 19 – Improved water and land management in the Ethiopian Highlands and its impact on downstream stakeholders dependent on the Blue Nile. Short title: Upstream Downstream (USDS) in the Nile. The project is being under implementation during the last one and half years in partnership with various institutions that include International Livestock Research Institute, Cornell University, Omdurman Islamic University-UNESCO Chair in Water Resources, Addis Ababa University, Bahir Dar University, Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute and Forum for Social Studies. The main aims of the workshop had been: Bring together key stakeholders relevant to the project; Present, debate and validate the intermediate results of the project; Disseminate key results to wider audiences through workshop participating stakeholders; Follow up on the progress of the project and plan remaining tasks of the project. The workshop focus themes were: General characterization of the Blue Nile Basin; Watershed modeling and analysis; Water demand and allocation modeling and simulation; Policy and institutions of the water management in the Blue Nile basin.

Water Resources Management in Ethiopia

Plan of Operation for the Extension and Project Implementation Department (EPID).

ILRI project workplans 1996

Discussing Conflict in Ethiopia

Fertilizer and Variety Trials and Demonstrations in Ethiopia 1971-72

Land Acquisition for Capital Project Implementation in Ethiopia