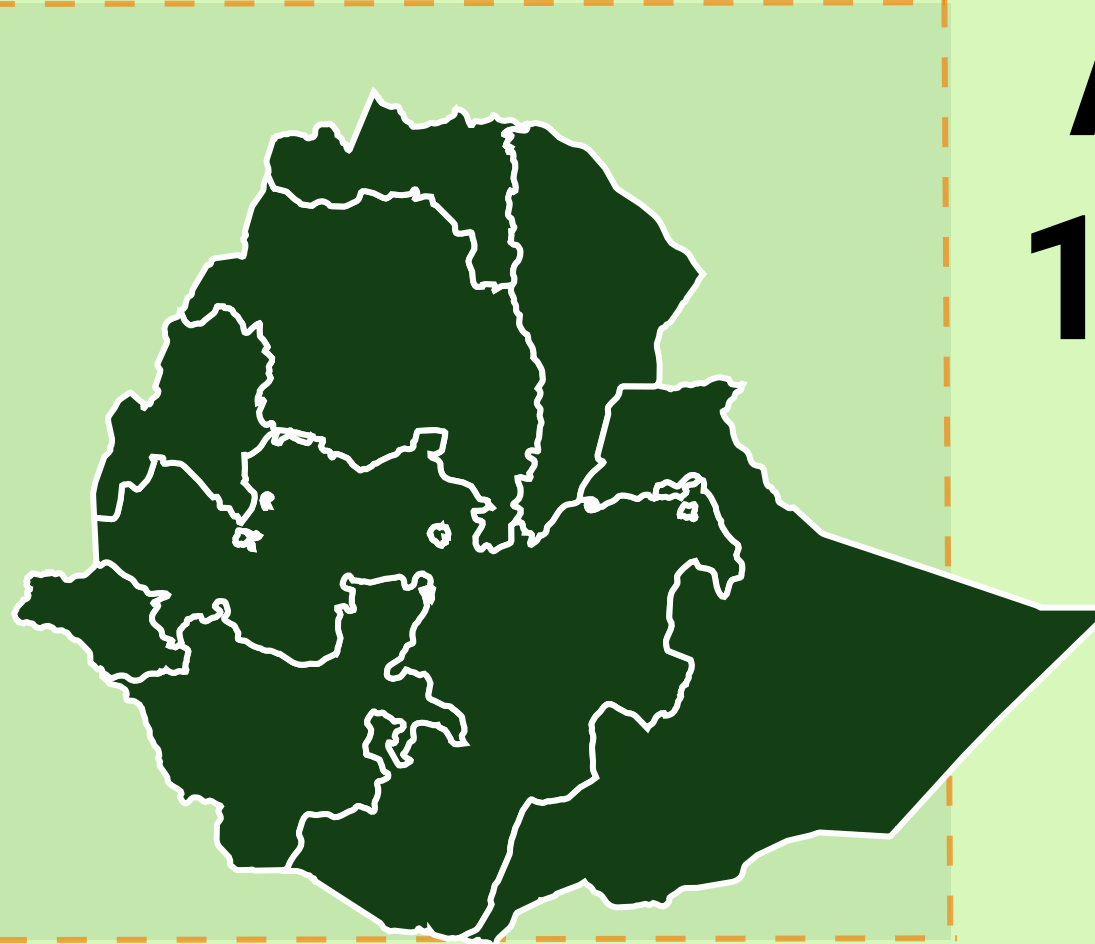


## Country Context



Area  
**1.13 million km<sup>2</sup>**

Population **67**  
 Agriculture sector **42%**  
 Annual per capita income **\$170**

## Programme Financing

Total project cost  
**\$27.31 million**

IFAD contribution **\$13.12 million**  
 Government financing **\$ 2.7 million**  
 Beneficiary contribution: **\$5.2 million**

## Coverage

Targeted all rural households in the  
**Lake Tana watershed engaged in  
 agriculture (450,000 rural  
 households)**

Farmers with  
 landholdings  
 averaging 1  
 hectare or less

The near  
 landless

The landless

Women and  
 youth  
 (particularly,  
 unemployed)

## Objectives



Provide evidence for the thematic  
 evaluation of IFAD's support  
 to smallholder farmers' adaptation  
 to climate change



Identify factors responsible for the  
 performance - both successful and  
 unsuccessful - of the project



Gather evidence on the extent to  
 which NRM projects with a strong  
 focus on community participation  
 influence beneficiaries' socio-  
 economic situation

## Programme Components

CBINReMp was implemented through 4 components:

**1** Community-based  
 integrated watershed  
 management

**2** Institutional, legal and  
 policy analysis and  
 reform

**3** Efficient and effective  
 project coordination  
 and management

**4** Climate change  
 initiatives

## CBINReMP Impact Evaluation

**1**  
 Quasi-experimental  
 approach and  
 combined  
 econometric and  
 qualitative  
 techniques

**2**  
 Standardized survey  
 covering  
**1,665 households**

**768**  
 in control

**887**  
 in treatment

**3**  
 Qualitative survey  
 covering **416**  
**respondents in 24**  
**micro-watersheds**  
 in the Amhara  
 region (360 men,  
 56 women)

**4**  
 Geo-spatial  
 analysis to assess  
 changes related to  
 selected  
**biophysical**  
**indicators**

# Key Findings



## Areas of Strength

Statistically significant increase in incomes and dietary diversity of households that participated in higher number of project activities. However, for the rest of the beneficiaries, the results were similar to those of non-beneficiaries

Climate change adaptation practices and technologies for on-farm production improvement were successful, but should have been implemented in all 650 sub-watersheds

## Areas for Improvement

The limited impact on incomes is also related to the nature of NRM projects, which have longer gestation periods, and the project's low investment per beneficiary household



# Recommendations



Adopt a master plan for integrated participatory watershed management to enable involvement of all stakeholder groups in management planning and implementation.

Watershed management projects should prioritize the inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in NRM interventions, where benefits can disproportionately accrue to those who own land or have more access to natural resources.

For projects focusing principally on NRM, align the length of the project's duration with the time frame of the watershed management plan in order to fully see the effects on beneficiaries' incomes.

For components and activities added to a project under implementation in order to address a cross-cutting theme, ensure they are fully integrated into all relevant project components to avoid fragmentation.