

## ETHIOPIA

### Agricultural value chain in Oromia

AID 9374



Coffee weeding

## **Annexes**

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ETHIOPIA		AID 9374		AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN		EVALUATION REPORT		ANNEX n. 1	
day	hour	woreda	kebele	organizations	key respondents	contacts			
28/11/2015		travel to Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa						
29/11/2015		survey team briefing	Addis Ababa						
30/11/2015	mon	9 30 - 10 30	Addis Ababa		Bureau of Oromia finance and economic development (BOFED)	Fikadu Abebe, AVCPO person in charge	0911 866 511		
		14 30 - 15 30	Addis Ababa		briefing at UTL				
		15 30 - 16 30	Addis Ababa		Oromia agricultural research institute (OARI)	Tafa Jobie, crop director	0911 985 594		
1/12/2015	tue	travel Addis Ababa - Robe / Goba							
2/12/2015	wed	9 30 - 10 00	Robe		Sinana woreda	Sueyman Durri, Sinana woreda agricultural head office; Abdi Mohammed Hassen, Sinana woreda cooperatives promotion office	0226 650 17, 0913 540 766 ramusule1535@gmail.com 0226 650 575, 0913 348 950		
		11 00 - 12 00	Sinana		Sinana agricultural research institute (SARC)	Amare Biftu, Bale zone focal person of AVCO project, durum wheat component	0913 356 373, 0911 048 257, 0221 190 748		
		15 00 - 16 00	Sinana	Sambitu	Sambitu multi-purpose cooperative	Abduro Mama, president	0913 979 372		
3/12/2015	thu	10 30 - 11 30	Sinana	Salka	Salka Hoda cooperative, Sako Jafara seed cooperative	Haji Yabbo Haji Mohamed, president, Kassan Hussein, secretary	0927 300 722		
		12 00 - 15 00	Sinana		Sinana agricultural research institute (SARC)	Amare Biftu, Bale zone focal person of AVCO project, durum wheat component	0913 356 373, 0911 048 257, 0221 190 748		
		16 45 - 17 30	Sinana	Wal-Ta'e Barisa	Dureti Tullo seed producers cooperative	Foto Mengistu, president	0912 315 603		
4/12/2015	fri	9 00 - 9 15	Robe		Robe zone administration office	Salomon Fayyee Tolaa, Bale zone administrator			
		10 30 - 11 30	Agarfa		Agarfa woreda agricultural office	Bogaleche Mekonnin (Ms), deputy head of cooperative agency, Jemal Adem, head of cooperatives, Sultan, Agarfa cooperatives union president	0912 822 505 0911 034 940		
		14 30 - 15 30	Agarfa	Ali Kajawa	Ali Kajawa cooperative, Agarfa cooperatives union	Sultan, Agarfa cooperatives union president			

	5/12/2015	sat	9 45 - 11 00	Goro	Meliyu	Meliyu Barka cooperative	Aslifa Hailemariam, chairman, Work Endale, deputy head of cooperative agency	0920 042 330 0920 382 279
			12 00 - 12 30	Goro		marketplace visit		
			14 00 - 14 30	Goro		Goro woreda	Awol Umer, head of agriculture office of Goro woreda, before in Agarfa woreda	0922 693 532
			15 00 - 16 00	Robe		Bale zone administration	Getachen Asefa, Head of Bale zone cooperative office	0912 005 271 getachendu@gmail.com
	6/12/2015	sun				documents study		
	7/12/2015	mon	14 00 - 14 20	Ginnir		Ghennis woreda Bureau of agriculture	Gezaheen Worce, agricultural officer	0910 126 762
			14 30 - 15 30	Ginnir		Oda Roba cooperatives union	Eshetu Tolecha, Oda Roba cooperatives union manager	0930 302 886
			14 30 - 15 30	Ginnir	Kabana	Kabana cooperative		
	8/12/2015	tue	9 00 - 9 30	Ginnir	Ebisa	Ebisa Cooperative	Kefyalew Alemu	0913 310 415
			9 30 - 10 30	Ginnir	Ebisa	Ebisa Cooperative	Kefyalew Alemu	0913 310 415
			14 30 - 16 00	Gololcha		Dirre union	Mohamed Umer, Dire union manager, Yurgalem Tehone, Gololcha woreda cooperative office deputy	0912 826 809 0916 915 736
			17 30 - 18 00	Gololcha	Ketiba	Dirre union	Mohamed Umer, Dire union manager, Yurgalem Tehone, Gololcha woreda cooperative office deputy, Zelalem, woreda agricultural office head	0912 826 809 0916 915 736 0912 819 710
	9/12/2015	wed		Gololcha	Dire Gudo	Gololcha woreda	Taju Hiaman, Dire Gudo cooperative president Esayas Arega, Gololcha head cooperative office, Mohammed Umer, Dire union Manager	0943 187 219 0933 635 983 0912 826 809
				Robe		Unido	Andrea de Marchi, Giorgio Sparaci	
	10/12/2015	thu	10 00 - 11 00	Delo Mena	Magnete	Magnete cooperative	Tahis Maliza, Magnete manager	0912 825 912
			14 00 - 15 00	Delo Mena		Magnete & cooperative	Tahis Maliza, Magnete manager, Ibrahim Jemal, Habubi manager	0912 825 912 0926 622 888
			14 00 - 15 00	Delo Mena		Burka Yadot union	Aliyi Ibrahim, Manager	0924 778 372
			15 00 - 16 00	Delo Mena		Haberu cooperative	Abdulkadir Ibrahim, manager	0922 763 009, 0935 965 938
			16 30 - 17 00	Delo Mena		Shiberu huller		
	11/12/2015	fri	10 00 - 11 00	Delo Mena	Magnete	Magnete cooperative	Tahis Maliza, Magnete manager	0912 825 912
			11 00 - 12 00	Delo Mena	Chiri	Chiri cooperative	Umer Adem, Chiri cooperative manager, Hussen Kedir, Chri kebele administration head, Mesele Eshetu, development agent	0942 604 488 0923 673 396 0913 066 358

			15 30 - 16 15	Delo Mena		Burkibu cooperative, Kankicho coffee cooperative	Ahmed Reshad, Burkitu cooperative, Ahmed Mihammed, Kankicho coffee cooperative	0922 064 467 0912 925 940
			16 30 - 16 40	Dollo Mena	Magnete	Magnete cooperative		
			16 45 - 17 15	Dollo Mena	Irba	Irma cooperative	Mohamed Husein, Irba cooperative chairman, Aliyi Ibrahim, Burka Yadot union manager	0912 821 587 0924 778 372
12/12/2015	sat		travel to Robe / Goba					
			travel to Addis Ababa					
13/12/2015	sun		travel to Addis Ababa					
14/12/2015	mon		15 20 - 15 40	Addis Ababa		Oromia trade and market development bureau	Ahmed Ibrahim	0911 679 144, 0113 710 098 aibk2002@yahoo.com
			15 45 - 16 00	Addis Ababa		Oromia cooperative agency	Teshete Gemed, BirawakTemesgen	0911 751 294 0910 516 382
			16 00 - 16 15	Addis Ababa		Oromia Bureau of agriculture	Akliilu Bogale	0911 796 909
15/12/2015	tue		11 30 - 12 15	Addis Ababa		Oromia coffee union	Ms Ayantu Tilahun, administration	0911 361 333
			14 15 - 15 15	Addis Ababa		Kaliti food share co.	Alazar Hailé Michael, Procurement and supply department head	0930 175 862 alazarhichael@gmail.com
			15 30 - 16 00	Addis Ababa		Kaliti food share co.	Johnes N. David, Chief executive officer	011 4 390 157, 0930 175 778 Johnesd27@gmail.com, ceo@kalitifoods.com, www.kalitifoods.com
16/12/2015	wed		16 00 - 16 15	Addis Ababa		AVCPO	Genene Gezu, regional coordinator	0911 795 622, 0911 565 345, 0111 239 6001 genenegezu@yahoo.com
17/12/2015	thu		return trip from Addis Ababa					

**Expert: Giorgio V. Brandolini**  
**CESECO INTERNATIONAL srl**  
 Roma, 30/06/2016

**ANNEX n. 2**

## Literature

- 14/03/10 Settimanale della cooperativa Migros - L'ultimo caffè selvatico.
- 14/08/01 Pasta e pastai: Ad Addis Abeba un'oasi di sapori italiani: il ristorante Il Gusto.
- 14/09/01 MOMA: Il mercato del grano e della pasta in Etiopia.
- 14/10/01 MOMA: L'ambasciatore d'Italia in Etiopia:  
«Vogliamo favorire la crescita agroindustriale nel Paese»
- 14/10/01 Professional pasta. The Ethiopian pasta is booming.
- 14/12/05 Tafa Jobie, Tesfaye Letta. Quality of Products & Process Innovations:  
The Role Played by Research and Extension & Training Services.
- 14/12/06 Agricultural Transformation Agenda of Oromia Region: Cooperatives Unions as Key Players
- 14/12/06 Tiberio Chiari & Genene Gezu. Durum Wheat Value Chain Project: results and prospects
- 14/12/06 Yonas Sahlu & Zewdie Bishaw. Seed for grain.
- 14/12/06 Tesfaye Letta. Quality & Milling Characteristics of Durum Wheat  
and Quality services provided by Sinana Agricultural Research Center
- 14/12/06 Dereje Biruk. Addressing Wheat Issues through the Value Chain Approach
- 14/12/31 Africa e affari. Etiopia: ad Addis Abeba la prima "Fiera della pasta".
- 15/01/01 Contract Agreement Durum Wheat Grain Supply Between Cooperative Unions  
and Food Processing Industries.
- 15/01/01 Professional pasta. Pasta in Ethiopia could become a major national food
- 15/04/16 La stampa. Così Addis Abeba riscopre l'Italia.
- 15/07/06 Tiberio Chiari. The Agricultural Value Chains Project: concept, implementation and prospects
- 15/07/08 Mario Biggeri. The Agricultural Value Chains Project: concept, implementation and prospects

**ANNEX n. 3****Logic framework**

AID 9374	Value chain in Oromia	Objectively verifiable indicators	Analysis sources	Local condition
<b>Overall Objective</b>	To contribute to pro-poor development of the Oromia Region by strengthening two agricultural value chains. To contribute to the MDG n. 1 – target 1			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	To increase the economic productivity of traditional agricultural products, named the durum wheat of Bale and the wild coffee of the Harena Forest through the strengthening of key institutions involved in the value chains and the support of the farmers and their organizations of enhanced cropping and post-harvest practices toward a full recognition of their quality products by national and international final users.	The Durum wheat cultivation represents a valid crop alternative for the Bale Cooperatives	IAO reports; Interviews	No extreme meteorological events
		Illegal trade or autoconsumption of Harena forest coffee decreased by 50% and the Coffee exporters association sells abroad the majority of the production	Reports by the Cooperative promotion commission (CPC) and Agricultural Oromia marketing organization (AOMAO)	No internal and international market abrupt variation in the agricultural products price
		Research and extension system strengthened and able to develop other regional agricultural value chains	Regional and district agricultural statistics	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Durum Wheat</b>			
1	Regional agricultural research system strengthened and active in new tasks such as seed certification and the evaluation of the durum wheat			
2	Extension capacities of the Woreda agriculture and rural development offices (WoARD) strengthened in agricultural techniques and promotion of the cooperative system	Second level cooperatives ( <i>Unions</i> ) delivering along agreed contract clauses (higher price than that of the bread wheat) over 20.000 q of durum wheat in the first year and twice such amount in the following year	IAO reports; Interviews	The technical staff turnover of the research and woreda institutions is limited by their managers with the aid of subsidies and motivations
3	Durum wheat production for industry and seed multiplication performed in coordination with the first and second level cooperatives	Increased availability of the durum wheat seed of the varieties requested by the market, with purity, germination percentage	Statistical data on the productivity and trading of the seed (OARI,	

		and strength augmented and certified	BoARD)	
4	Trade relations between the cooperatives and processing industries improved through the widespread recourse to pre-sowing sale contracts		AOMAO Reports	
			Analyses and certification records (SARC)	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Harennna Coffee</b>			
5	Harennna forest coffe producers association established and its product acknowledged and exported abroad	National and international acknowledgement of Harennna coffee; acknowledged origin exported coffee; improved access to the market by all the farmers	IAO and Slow Food Reports	
6	Agriculture and rural development offices (WoARD) operation capacities improved		Annual Report of the Harennna Coffee exporters	
7	Existing Harennna forest coffee cooperatives capacities strengthened and improved by adopting the product quality standards an Rafforzate e migliorate le capacità delle the sustainable environmental management			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Durum Wheat</b>	<b>Tools</b>	<b>Cost (euro)</b>	
1	Selection and contracting of District personnel; Goods and services provvision;. Analisi di purezza varietale e di qualità del grano da trasformazione. Pre-base seed multiplication and variety conservation schemes put in place Field research on the performance of the durum wheat in different management conditions and places (Bale and Arsi)	Infrastructures construction, supplies and materials for the Cooperatives and Harennna coffee association	658.000	
2	Selection and contracting of District personnel; Goods and services supply; CB&TA to the District personnel; Divulgation documents and materials elaborated	Capacity building and technical assistance to the members of the agricultural cooperatives and to the Harennna coffee association	94.000	
3	Site locations for the production of durum wheat seeds; Capacity building of and technical assistance to the Cooperative members; Warehouse constructions; Durum wheat seed production and multiplication	SARC Stregthening	495, 000	
4	Value chain study Stakeholders' dialogue facilitated, assistance to the contracts agreed before cultivation	Costs of the Agricultural Oromia markeing organization (AOMAO) and of the Cooperative	13.000	

	Seminar on the kinds of contract agreements	promotion commission (CPC)		
	<b>Herenna Coffee</b>	Office fittings for the Woreda (WoARD and CPO)	75,000	
5	Goods and services supply Capacity Building of the Hareenna coffee cooperative members; Elaboration of the coffee production specification for the Hareenna association Building the multi-tasks center and of the coffee driers Slow Food Presidium established	Total amount transferred, to be managed directly by the Ethiopian beneficiaries.	1,335,000	
6	Goods and services provision; Capacity building of the WoARD on the production of quality coffee and on the forest management Capacity building of the promoter of the savings and credit cooperatives Capacity building of the Woreda technicians on the grafting techniques	Italian Experts (International flights included)	72.000	
7	Goods and services provision; building of the warehouses and of the coffee driers; Awareness raising and capacity building of the savings and credit cooperativea; Capacity building on he quality coffee production and forest conservation	Italian Experts (International flights included)	84,000	
		Ethiopian experts (all included)	25.200	
		Institutional agreements	30,000	
		Drivers	54,00	
		1 FWD car for the Italian expert	35,000	
		Running costs, stationery	20,000	
		Monitoring missions	24,400	
		Backstopping in Italy	45,000	
		General expenses (in Italy)	24,000	
		IAO contract for the technical assistance	365,000	

**ALLEGATO n. 4:****MATRICE DELLA VALUTAZIONE E INDICATORI DEL PROGETTO AID 9374 – FILIERE AGRICOLE IN OROMIA**

n.	Domanda	Criterio	Indicatori	Fonti	Risposta alla domanda	Progresso degli indicatori
1	In che modo il progetto ha identificato le condizioni e le modalità di esecuzione idonee ad assicurare il rafforzamento delle filiere produttive del grano duro e del caffè nelle wereda assistite dal progetto?	Rilevanza	1 Le istituzioni etiopiche sono soddisfatte della strategia e delle modalità di esecuzione del progetto	Interviste alle istituzioni etiopiche e ai partner internazionali del progetto	Il progetto ha identificato temi fondamentali per la produzione e la commercializzazione del grano duro e del caffè che ne limitano la quantità, la qualità e il prezzo. Esso ha coinvolto molte parti interessate nel miglioramento della quantità e della qualità del prodotto. Esso ha contribuito al miglioramento degli input produttivi. Gli anelli delle filiere di minor successo sono quelli della commercializzazione in quanto non sono stati affrontati in modo chiaro le esigenze di alcuni interessati (unioni di cooperative, intermediari, istituzioni finanziarie) e le azioni promozionali a livello dei consumatori sono state minime.	Il BOFED, il MOA, il OTMDB dell'Oromia apprezzano la metodologia del progetto (partecipazione delle istituzioni locali nella gestione, appropriazione da parte dei beneficiari), risultati (creazione delle capacità locali, aumento della produzione che può accedere al mercato formale) e continuazione (produzione di semi di grano duro da parte dell'Oromia seed enterprise, continuazione del sostegno alla commercializzazione del caffè da parte di UNIDO). Il successo dell'approccio di filiera dipende dalla partecipazione degli aventi diritto benché l'accesso al credito di produzione sia ancora problematico per la maggior parte delle cooperative e gli intermediari locali non siano coinvolti nell'adozione degli standard di prodotto. La filiera del grano duro ha ottenuto più successo di quella del caffè nel soddisfacimento degli standard richiesti dal mercato.
2	Qual'è stato il grado di partecipazione dei beneficiari e delle istituzioni etiopiche assistite dal progetto nell'identificazione, presa di decisione ed esecuzione del progetto e partecipano i beneficiari dei cambiamenti da esso indotti?	Efficienza	2 I beneficiari e i partner locali del progetto si rendono conto e apprezzano i cambiamenti indotti dalla sua esecuzione	Inchieste dei beneficiari e dei partner del progetto	Il progetto si è basato sulle capacità dei beneficiari e dei loro partner. Essi hanno identificato e affrontato le esigenze e le opportunità di miglioramento in base alle proprie priorità. Il progetto si è adattato al loro ritmo con alcuni ritardi sostanziali e ha agito all'interno del quadro locale di promozione dell'agricoltura.	Gli agricoltori apprezzano i miglioramenti nei servizi di estensione realizzati grazie all'apporto del progetto. Le capacità produttive, l'accesso agli input e le dotazioni materiali acquisiti hanno migliorato i loro sistemi produttivi e diversificato il loro accesso al mercato. In tal modo essi hanno migliorato il proprio reddito. I partner locali apprezzano il miglioramento delle proprie capacità e collaborazione con gli agricoltori. Alcuni fornitori di input (intermediari locali, istituzioni finanziarie) e i consumatori non sono stati assistiti dal progetto in modo diretto e hanno contribuito in modo variabile al suo successo..
3	Qual'è stato il ruolo svolto dalle donne nell'identificazione, presa di decisione ed esecuzione del progetto e partecipano ai benefici dei	Efficienza / genere	3 Le donne hanno un ruolo nella gestione delle associazioni dei produttori e hanno migliorato le loro capacità grazie alle attività	Inchieste dei beneficiari e dei partner del progetto	Le donne hanno avuto un ruolo minimo nella gestione del progetto e hanno migliorato le proprie condizioni di vita in modo individuale.	Le donne hanno beneficiato in modo individuale dal progetto. Esse non hanno migliorato il proprio ruolo nella gestione delle cooperative né sono divenute più attive nella produzione e nella commercializzazione del grano duro e del caffè.

	cambiamenti da esso indotti?		formative svolte con l'assistenza del progetto			
4	Qual'è l'entità del cambiamento della produttività e della qualità del grano duro e del caffè e delle capacità dei produttori di negoziare con gli acquirenti indotti dal progetto?	Efficacia	4 Le cooperative di secondo livello (Unions) consegnano con soddisfacenti accordi contrattuali (riconoscimento di un prezzo superiore al grano tenero ) oltre 20.000 ql di grano duro nella prima stagione, e oltre il doppio in quella successiva	Rapporti di esecuzione e indicatori del progetto, inchiesta dei beneficiari	La resa del grano duro varia tra agricoltori (in base al livello tecnico) e tra woreda (in base alle condizioni ambientali). Il progetto ha aumentato le capacità dei produttori a partire dalle loro condizioni produttive e ambientali senz affrontare alcune deficienze qualitative come la produzione e distribuzione di sementi e di altri input, il livello di meccanizzazione della tecnica produttiva, e le modalità di gestione delle cooperative. L'approccio delle cooperative all negoziazione con gli acquirenti del raccolto è variabile a causa del limitato ruolo della qualità nel commercio del grano. La resa del delle difficoltà strutturali all'espansione dell'area di produzione e della fornitura degli input. Le capacità degli agricoltori sono migliorate e in tale modo hanno contribuito a migliorare la qualità del raccolto. L'approccio delle cooperative alla negoziazione con gli acquirenti del raccolto è vario a causa del loro ruolo marginale nella gestione della lavorazione del caffè.	Nel 2011/12 la produzione è stata di circa q 5,000, nel 2012/13 q 20,000, nel 2013/2014 q 45,000, nel 2014/15 q 130,000. Le consegne a 1 industria della pasta nel 2011/2012 è stata di q 2,964, a 2 industrie nel 2012/2013 q 12,526, dal 2013/14 la maggior parte dei contratti con le industrie non sono stati rispettati in quanto gli intermediari hanno offerto un prezzo maggiore. La qualità (conenuto proteico, peso ettolieico) è stato accettabile per la maggior parte dei lotti di grano duro.
5			5 Aumentata la disponibilità di sementi delle varietà di grano duro richieste sul mercato, con caratteristiche di purezza, germinabilità e vigore migliorate e certificate			La quantità di seme di grano duro prodotto dal SARC non è aumentato. Le cooperative di moltiplicazione del seme aumentano gli anni di moltiplicazione per soddisfare la domanda del mercato con diminuzione delle caratteristiche del seme.

6			6Riconoscimento nazionale e internazionale del caffè di Harenna; il caffè è esportato con il riconoscimento della sua origine; un migliore accesso al mercato è ottenuto da tutti gli agricoltori			Gli agricoltori vendono soprattutto lotti di caffè di grado intermedio (3 - 6 grado). Il prezzo è in linea con quello del mercato internazionale, i produttori non si avvantaggiano nel prezzo a causa del riconoscimento della denominazione d'origine.. La qualità dell'offerta è assai variabile. Le industrie di lavorazione rifiutano i lotti di caffè fuori standard e miscelano caffè di provenienza diversa. Gli stabilimenti di lavorazione e i rivenditori usano la denominazione Foresta di Harenna per piccoli lotti di prodotto fornito dalle unioni di cooperative e venduto all'estero a industrie e agenzie di commercio equo e solidale.
7	Come è cambiato il tenore di vita / sicurezza alimentare degli agricoltori beneficiati dal progetto rispetto alle loro condizioni iniziali, compreso il rapporto di auto-consumo vendita del grano duro e del caffè prodotti?	Impatto	7. I beneficiari hanno diversificato la propria dieta alimentare grazie al maggiore reddito assicurato dalla commercializzazione del grano duro e del caffè	Inchiesta dei beneficiari	Il progetto ha affrontato i nodi produttivi delle filiere. Il consumo diretto del grano duro invece del frumento o del farro contribuisce a migliorare la dieta delle famiglie degli agricoltori. Il progetto non ha considerato le difficoltà socio-economiche che si frappongono al miglioramento del tenore di vita degli agricoltori e delle loro comunità né quelle relative all'inclusione sociale / ambientale.	Il reddito degli agricoltori è aumentato grazie ai prezzi favorevoli dei prodotti agricoli; le esigenze di vita immediate competono con la diversificazione della dieta alimentare. In tale modo il miglioramento dello stato nutritivo delle famiglie degli agricoltori è ritardato.
8	Quali sono i benefici apportati dal progetto in termini di conservazione / valorizzazione dell'agro-biodiversità locale e valorizzazione delle conoscenze tradizionali agricole degli agricoltori assistiti?	Impatto / ambiente	8. La commercializzazione illegale o l'autoconsumo del caffè della foresta di Harenna è diminuita del 50% e l'Associazione dei produttori di caffè esporta la maggior parte della produzione	Rapporti di esecuzione e indicatori del progetto, inchiesta dei beneficiari	Il progetto si è basato sulla agro-biodiversità locale e ha valorizzato le conoscenze locali degli agricoltori e dei loro partner. Esso ha fornito un'alternativa alle limitazioni agro-ambientali alla produzione del frumento e al miglioramento del caffè di foresta. esso non ha preso in considerazione la conservazione del farro e del teff nel sistema culturale o il rinnovamento delle piantagioni di caffè.	Il progetto non ha affrontato i temi del commercio informale e del consumo locali di caffè. Gli agricoltori vendono agli intermediari una parte limitata del caffè quando non dispongono di credito, mentre le unioni di cooperative pagano un prezzo maggiore.

9	In che modo i programmi di ricerca e di assistenza tecnica delle istituzioni etiopiche assistite sono in grado di assicurare dei servizi adeguati alle esigenze dei produttori e di assisterli dopo la fine del progetto?	Sostenibilità	9. Il sistema di ricerca e divulgazione agricola è rinforzato e pronto a sviluppare altre filiere agricole di importanza regionale	Rapporti di esecuzione e inchiesta dei partner del progetto	Il progetto ha rafforzato il SARC e i servizi di estensione di zona / woreda. Essi hanno aumentato la propria presenza di campo e rapporti con gli agricoltori attraverso la rete di estensionisti comunitari (kebele), benchè siano dipendenti da progetti esterni per mantenere un elevato livello di attività. Il progetto non ha preso in considerazione i loro costi d'esercizio e pertanto la continuità dell'assistenza agli agricoltori. Il non sta aumentando la produzione di seme di grano duro e il numero di analisi di seme e di grano a causa della mancanza di risorse e dei loro prezzi bassi.	Il progetto ha assistito i servizi pubblici di ricerca e di estensione in modo mirato al miglioramento della tecnologia locale e della fornitura di input agli agricoltori. Esso non ha sviluppato le capacità di analisi e di formulazione di strategie di sviluppo delle filiere agricole.
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G.V. Brandolini, 15/07/16

**ANNEX n. 5****INTERVIEW MINUTES**

**30/11 Monday** Addis Ababa h. 11 30 – 12 30 BOFED

Fikadu Abebe, Person in charge (PIC) of AVCPO

0911 866 511

3 PICs during the project

Well designed project. Successful output

Final workshop recently done with Italian ambassador.

Baseline study: no commercial production of durum wheat before the project

SARC performed training of trainers that trained the farmers

Middlemen exploit the farmers. The project connected them to the millers

SARC performed training of farmers, extensionists, researcher

Tiberio Chiari supervises and advises the Ethiopian partners

Seed cleaning equipment at Bale, now used, as the area is being electrified

Recent Icarda – Usaid workshop on seed production, the seed companies didn't know the project

Organic coffee. Improve quality and promote export

End of harvest will start the second phase by Unido, with Italian funds. Unido Andrea de Marchi, Slow food presidium of

Harena coffee. Corsini, Illy purchase coffee there.

potential production TM 10,000

Complex implementation. Delay dues to difficulty to find equipment, poor reporting by local institutions

Management of funds ok.

Woreda assisting farmers

Seed graders delivered to Oromia union of cooperatives of durum wheat production

Birr 3 million to be spent, the August Steering committee has approved and request to Italian cooperation: Birr 2 million for construction of durum wheat union office, and 1 shelter for dry coffee de-husker

Steering committee facilitated transparent implementation

The IRR are the Semi annual reports

Internal audit recently finished

h. 14 30 – 15 00 Italian Embassy

Alessia Squarcella, Genene Gezu

BOFED sent a letter on 13/11/2015 requesting no-cost extension to 30/04/2016: supply of dry coffee dehusker, supply of safe boxes, construction of cooperatives union office

h. 15 30 – 16 30 Oromia agricultural research institute (OARI)

Tafa Jobie, crop director 0911 985 594

Technology promotion: production package, including varieties breeding, fertilization, seed rate, weed management, soil analysis

Seed technology training for farmers

Project used SARC farming packages to train farmers

No economic systematization of data

Farming system established at the beginning of the project (thesis)

Farmers need more seed, re-sowing grain for 5 years

Oromia seed enterprise started to produce durum wheat seed

OARI produces basic seed for Oromia seed enterprises that multiplies; it has bought land for seed multiplication

Bureau of agriculture certifies seed for market

**2/12 Wednesday** Robe. Sinana woreda 9 30 – 10 00

Suleyman Durri, Sinani woreda agricultural head

Abdi Mohammed Hassen, cooperative promotion officer

Wheat rust epidemics don't affect durum wheat.

Bale zone agricultural office h. 11 00 – 12 00

Amare Biftu, SARC, Bale zone focal point of AVCO project

amarebiftu@gmail.com

Slow progress as progress is slow. SARC elaborated the project proposal. SARC is in charge of project M&E

Target production requirements was a new research approach. Institutional innovation through stakeholders participation

Before the project research was not market driven. Multi-stakeholders approach. Identified cooperatives at zone level and through them farmers, Development agents, etc. and made a platform of stakeholders; seed multipliers were identified

Durum wheat seed available at SARC; seed and producers cooperatives multiplication and release of seed

Cooperatives were multiplying seed, inputs (fertilizers, agro-chemicals) purchase for members

They capacitated cooperative members on technical issues, durum wheat standards, seed selection

DAP Kg/Ha 100, urea Kg/Ha 50 for bread wheat, DAP Kg/Ha 100, urea Kg/Ha 110 for durum wheat

Started working in 2011 with q 400 of seed of Ejersa durum wheat variety. Now they have 9 varieties with different protein content. Gololcha, Ginner, Goro are the best districts for durum wheat. Then come Sinana and Agarfa.

Project supplied Toyota land-cruiser vehicles, motorcars, bicycles

ABRDP project collaborated with SARC.

Linking small-holder farmers to the market

Training extensionists and Development agents (DA) in the kebeles. These thestrain farmers, administrators of cooperatives. Organization of field days

Protein quality test and laboratory equipment

On the basis of the analysis they negotiate price of durum wheat with the mills / industries

Some farmers are using their own tractors or rented ones, most use oxen driven plough

All farmers use combiners provided by mechanization companies. Cooperatives want to purchase the combiners for harvesting wheat an rent them to members

The project provided infrastructure: stores, seed grading equipment, offices, vehicles

70% of farmer's field research, participatory. Fast technology transfer

NGOs are entering in extension activities

Under Oromia agricultural transformation agency (OATA) organized coffee, barley, bread wheat, durum wheat platforms.

Durum wheat cluster has been established

Teff birr/q 1,500; q/Ha 20

Durum wheat birr/q 1,000; q/Ha 38-40

Bread wheat birr/q 800; q/Ha 50

At experimental station durum wheat q/Ha 60; in farmer field q/Ha 40

Cimmyt project organized the quarantine field for screen varieties resistance to rust

Agronomy refining and streamlining recommendations for fertilization

The Puccinia gramininis, tritici and striiformis are main rust of bread wheat

Project supported analysis of durum wheat protein

**3/12 Thursday** h 12 00 – 15 00 Sinana agricultural research institute (SARC) and laboratory

**4/12 Friday** h. 10 30 – 11 30 Agarfa Woreda, cooperative office.

Sultan, president of the Agarfa union of cooperatives

Mr Jemal Adem, head of cooperatives

0912 822 505

Ms Bogaleche Mekonnin, deputy head of cooperative agency

0911 034 940

Cooperative office trained the farmers in collaboration with Agricultural office on crop protection; it delivered the agronomic package including roguing, with project funds; seed multiplication, and quality of seed maintenance

Supply of durum wheat seed of Ejersa and Bakarsa varieties

Linking farmers to the market

Improved linkage of farmers cooperatives and offices of agriculture in the Woreda

The farmers are interested in learning and producing durum wheat

High potential for bread wheat too

Price compensates durum wheat lower yield vs bread wheat

In 2014 fluctuation of market price; after contract signed, the price rose. For 3 years steady price (birr/q 600), since 2013 increase. Renegotiation of price, as last year it reached birr/q 1,200

Training of trainers by SARC on durum wheat: they trained the Development agents and these the primary cooperatives members; they organized field days in farmer's field

Bread wheat main crop, further training on durum wheat quality needed: seed and grain production, laboratory testing

Project improved bargaining power of union and cooperatives and taught how to go to market

Variety identification event: durum wheat, bread wheat

The cooperatives sell grain to union of cooperatives that sell it all to mills / industry

Cooperative bank gave credit Mbirr 6 in 2014 for anticipation of grain sold to mill / industry; they want to renew this operation

The primary cooperative select the sample of grain, gives to union that has it analysed by SARC and in 1 week has the results; then they contact the industry and sell the grain

3 unions of cooperatives send samples of seed to laboratory of SARC; they sell grain independently. The unions have a truck; no problem with roads as harvest is in dry season

The mill/industry pays late without giving an explanation

Harvesting season here will begin in 15 days, in other places in 1 month, in lowland in 2 months

Shops in Robe sell past from their customer industries

**5/12 Saturday 14 00 – 14 30 Goro woreda**

Awol Umer, head of agriculture office of Goro woreda

0922 693 532

Value chain, new approach, adaptation

Improved quality and quantity of seed

Extension service supports value chain

Best farmers doing seed multiplication

Project supported the construction of stores

Industry contract pays premium price for quality of grain

Seed producers' cooperatives to be established

In 2015 distributed q 300 o durum wheat to 198 farmers from SARC, model farmers produce seed

Trained Development agents in Kebele to train farmers

Training of farmers about value chain, and seed production

Memorandum of understanding with industry with woreda supervising and facilitating

SARC assesses the quality of grain sold to mill/industry

Some combiner should be of the cooperatives to improve seed production

15 00 – 16 00 Robe

Getachen Asefa, Head of Bale zone cooperative office

0912 005 271

getachendu@gmail.com

Multipurpose service cooperatives (not production or social cooperatives) providing services to members, such as input purchase, product sale, training

They have financial skills and members participate to the cooperative life. This supports in sourcing inputs and selling product

project provided 10 safe boxes, capacity building, 27 stores for primary and 4 for unions, seed cleaners and graders for 3 unions, 51 Chinese bicycles, 11 motorbikes Suzuki, 1 tractor

2 farmers, the cooperative union head and a research staff visited Italy

This experience is shared in Oromia region

The new project works also in West Arsi and East Shoa

combiner mixing seed: to train its manpower, to gather in some area the same variety cropped, thus the seed quality will be improved

in 2012 and 2013 the industry did delayed payment of grain. In 2014 h Oromia cooperative bank anticipated the payment

individual farmers not in cooperative sell to middlemen  
 members of cooperative are 30-80% of village farmers in each kebele  
 best practices:  
 values chain approach by addressing bottleneck along the full production process  
 SARC support to the value chain  
 Direct farmers' contract with industry  
 Premium price rewards the quality product  
 Agricultural officer at Agricultural development agency taught the cooperative farmers on quality production  
 Cooperative promoters hard work and active cooperative committee are key to cooperative success: leading by example  
 and accessing to technical assistance.

### 7/12 Monday

Gololcha woreda agricultural office.  
 Gezaheen Worce, Bureau of agriculture  
 0910 126 762  
 The project started in 2011, with the goal of diversifying from bread wheat, damaged by rust and diseases  
 3 target cooperatives in 3 kebeles  
 Now they are including new kebeles and new varieties  
 Short rain season from March to June, main rain season from September to December / January  
 Pure seed shortage, yield enhanced by crop rotation  
 Middlemen pay on the spot, but less than industry  
 Pulses value chain promoted by Acos Pedon, crop protection and diversification

### 14/12 Monday 15 20 - 15 40 Oromia trade and market development bureau (OTMDB)

Ahmed Ibrahim  
 0911 679 144  
 aibk2002@yahoo.com  
 He assisted the durum wheat cooperatives in drafting the contracts with mills / industries and to establish the premium  
 price calculation; organization of cooperatives visits to pasta industries  
 Durum wheat more successful than coffee.  
 Coffee farmers have to be trained on quality  
 Farmers sign contracts with Industries of pasta in Nazareth/Adana, Shamshamane and Addis Ababa  
 In 2012 here were 20 durum wheat contracts  
 New pasta industries are interested in this agreement  
 Regional coordinator has the contracts statistics  
 Farmers cooperatives need credit, farmers need to improve seed / grain quality  
 Middlemen compete with cooperatives by mixing grain and reselling cheaper to industries

### 15 45 - 16 00 Oromia cooperatives agency

Teshete Gemedo  
 0911 751 294  
 BirawakTemesgen  
 0910 516 382  
 Credit and warehouse provided by project to unions and cooperatives  
 Cooperatives don't know the price of commodities, no reliable information on market  
 Middlemen compete with cooperatives by mixing grain and reselling cheaper to industries  
 Lack of trained manpower  
 Cooperatives committees need training, cooperatives need trained staff  
 Cooperatives have to communicate with Oromia cooperative bank  
 The Oromia cooperatives agency gave to the unions letter supporting them in getting credit from Oromia cooperative bank  
 without using other collaterals  
 Credit is given to durum wheat cooperative unions, that release it to primary cooperatives

Credit is given directly to coffee primary cooperatives  
 ATA can provide some warehouses to cooperatives  
 Banks ask for business plans in order to release credit  
 Banks have little money, a birr 2 billion per year rotating fund is needed.  
 WFP can provide with the P4P scheme  
 Coffee price fluctuation is a challenge  
 Farmers need post harvest handling equipment: grain analyzer, fosfine for fumigation of grain (e.g., by the Ethiopian grain trade company)

16 00 - 16 15 Oromia bureau of agriculture

Aklilu Bogale

0911 796 909

Durum wheat value chain platform has 82 members

Project gave contract farming scheme, product standard approach, supported farmers in negotiating with customers

Cooperatives clean the grain received from farmers

For grain quality is needed durum wheat analysis equipment

They supply inputs to farmers: fertilizers; soils have been analysed and mapped. Fertilization is based on such results

Oromia seed enterprise is going to provide improved durum wheat seed

### 15/12 Tuesday

11 30 – 12 15 Oromia coffee union

Ms Ayantu Tilahun, administration

0911 361 333

Plant purchased one year ago. New plant purchased in other site, where also is the analysis laboratory

100 women selecting coffee 4<sup>th</sup> grade, production for export

In February 2016 international coffee conference and exhibition at Addis Ababa

Kaliti food share co., established by an Italian, one year ago Americans purchased 51%, Kenyan CEO

14 15 – 15 15 Procurement and supply department

Alazar Hailé Michael, head

0930 175 862

[alazarhichael@gmail.com](mailto:alazarhichael@gmail.com)

there are 19 pasta factories in Ethiopia.

in 2012 the raise in durum wheat price made collapse the durum wheat contracts with the farmers at the moment of the delivery

farmers have to facilitate industries

production manager in charge of blending several varieties of durum wheat

they have Bella pasta 100% durum wheat (birr/kg 24 at factory outlet instead of birr/kg 32), Cherealia pasta 73% durum wheat, bakery products such as biscuits

hard whet with high protein content used in pasta making

they have mostly customers in provinces, lower price that in town where there is foreign pasta. They also sell in Djibouti, Juba (Somalia)

15 30 – 16 00 Johnes N. David, Chief executive officer

011 4 390 157, 0930 175 778

[Johnesd27@gmail.com](mailto:Johnesd27@gmail.com), [ceo@kalitifoods.com](mailto:ceo@kalitifoods.com), [www.kalitifoods.com](http://www.kalitifoods.com)

He is here since 17 months, hired by the new American owners

Scarcity of wheat created by the import ban promotes the sale of wheat with low characteristics

In 2014 the Ethiopian millers association she-director advertised about local durum wheat production, prompting competition among millers to purchase the grain

The Arsi cooperative union bid bread wheat to millers. At the moment of bid, the grain analysis was up to standard, at the shipment time it was lower than standards. They had already paid the price and 10% bid fee. Once paid the bid, there was nothing they could do to recuperate the money paid

Agarfa Ali union of cooperatives sold durum wheat that was not up to standards, thus Kaliti dropped the contract

In fact the Agarfa Ali union manager said that he filled in 3-4 times the store and in one year earned more than the value of the project invested in his union

**G.V. Brandolini**

**15/07/16**

**08/08/16**

## ANNEX n. 6

## PROJECT FLOW CHART OF THE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS: AID 9374 – VALUE CHAINS IN OROMIA

PHASE	PHASE IDENTIFICATION	DESIGN	LAUNCHING	IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING	WRAP UP AND HAND OVER
<i>Chronology</i>	<p>12/2006: Assessment of wild coffee production and marketing in Mena and Harena Bulluk districts of Bale,</p> <p>8/2007: Evaluation of the Arsi and Bale rural development project (ABRDP),</p> <p>5-7/2008: 1<sup>st</sup> ETH-ITA prj. identification mission;</p> <p>21/4/09: Ethiopia-Italia cooperation framework 2008-2011</p>	<p>6/2009: 2nd ETH-ITA identification mission;</p> <p>16/12/2009 DGCS resolution n. 151 -AID 9374);</p> <p>10/01/10: ETH-ITA Agreement for the project implementation (10/11/2010-9/5/2012)</p>	<p>25/01/10: Project start-up,</p> <p>10/09/10: 1<sup>st</sup> Operational Plan;</p> <p>18/04/11 Technical Assistance commencement,;</p> <p>28/06/11: 1st Project steering committee,</p> <p>13/08/11: Funds Esbournment to MOFED,</p> <p>29/8/11: 2° PSC: 1<sup>st</sup> OP approval;</p> <p>29/11/2011: purchasing approval.</p>	<p>20/06/12: 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC, 12/10/2012 4<sup>th</sup> PSC;</p> <p>19/02/15: 5<sup>th</sup> PSC;</p> <p>12/04/12: 1<sup>st</sup> time extension request;</p> <p>5/2012: planning workshop, 11/05/12: 1<sup>st</sup> time extension up to 30/04/2014,</p> <p>09/05/13: 2<sup>nd</sup> Operational plan;</p> <p>01/03/14: 2<sup>nd</sup> time extension request;</p> <p>08/04/14: 2<sup>nd</sup> time extension up to 30/05/2015,;</p> <p>9/2014: fund esboursement DGCS to MOFED;</p> <p>31/03/15: 3<sup>rd</sup> time extension request;</p> <p>10/04/15: 3<sup>rd</sup> time extension up to 30/10/2015,</p> <p>31/12/15: 4<sup>th</sup> time extension request up to 30/04/2016</p>	<p>03/05/2012: 1st IRR,</p> <p>07/03/2013: 2nd IRR,</p> <p>17/12/2013: Installment request report,</p> <p>26/06/2014: 3rd IRR,</p> <p>23/03/2015: 4th On progress report,</p> <p>05/2015: SARC AVCPO annual report.</p>	<p>31/10/2015 Component A conclusion,</p> <p>30/04/2016 component B conclusion</p>
<i>Lead</i>	UTL Addis Ababa	OARI/ IAO	IAO Italian expert	Person in charge / Regional expert	IAO Italian expert	OARI/ IAO

Main activities						
Component A (MOFED/BOFED)		budget euro 1.335.000	23/6/2011 Workshop di lancio a Robe (Bale)	BOFED: funds management and distribution, national bidding of goods and services, seed / grain store construction, visits and events organization in Etiopia, 10-11-12/11, 4/2012, 06/2012, 05/2013, 12/2014 thematic workshops, 10/2011 visit to Asella Malt Factory, Hetosa & Meki Farmers' Unions; 12/2013: durum wheat field day, 10-11-12/12 participation to conferences; 12/2014: participation to Addis Ababa pasta fair; 7/2015: participation to Expo2015 Milan food fair; SARC: agronomic and breeding field tests, laboratory installation, seed distribution, training of trainers, seed and grain analysis; woreda: funds administration, local goods and services procurement and delivery, farmer training / technical assistance by extensionists; cooperatives/unions: stores construction supervision, durum wheat seed multiplication, durum wheat / coffee storing, processing and trading (contracts with purchasers);	BOFED: IRR reporting; SARC: annual reporting; woreda: field monitoring visits, 16/12/2013 audit	28-29/10/2015 Addis Ababa final workshop, BOFED final reporting (expected)

<i>Component B</i> (IAO / international partners) TIN 0022232603		budget euro 365.000	Italian expert long term mission for project start up; UTL administrative support	IAO: coordination of international technical assistance, organization of visits / training in Italy, participation to events in Ethiopia; 9/2011: T.A. Slow food on coffee trade; 10/2011, 6/2012, 10/2012, 7/2013-3/2014: Italian Expert Missions.	Italian Expert: monitoring short missions, field monitoring visits, annual reporting	28/11-18/12/2015 IAO Evaluation mission, final reporting (expected)
Output	identification of project partners	budget support to MOFED, project implementation document, project agreement	Italian expert long term mission, distribution of durum wheat seed 7/2011, Slow food training 9/2011	farmers / cooperatives managers participation to events, trainers and farmers trained, SARC seed and grain analysis skills, grain quality research, stores built, seed and processing equipment available, seed multiplied and distributed, woreda extensionists technical assistance and field presence improved, farmers' awareness of market requirements	no indicators collection and systematization, no reference to reported data sources	implementation extension from 09/05/2012 to 30/4/2016
Impact	continuation of ABRDP	exploitation of SARC research results / Slow food local experience	adoption of Ethiopian procurement method, adoption of Ethiopian implementation procedures	durum wheat seed available, increased farming skills, increased durum wheat and coffee production, harvest contract sale to industry / Oromia coffee union, improvement of cooperatives durum wheat market access, cooperatives links with coffee export traders, durum wheat open market sale by bidding, increased farmer' income	incomplete reporting feeding project management	expansion of activities through durum wheat value chain new project, coffee value chain liaison with UNIDO project

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENTS						
Methodology	no need assessment report, poor tracking of identification documents	poor logical framework, incomplete budget details, no monitoring system, independent management of the Italian and Ethiopian components	no detailed action plan, no management / monitoring plan, no baseline survey, no inclusion or gender perspective	Limited decision making by Project steering committee, delay in funds pipelining / expenditure approval, delay in activities implementation and changes not reflected in project documents (poor details, no changes traceability), partial mobilization of international partners (e.g., ICARDA / seed certification)	no project indicators collection and systematization (indicators table), no semi annual reports, subjective decision making and adaptation to context	no exit strategy
Results	no structured value chain analyses, no value chain development strategy	no definition of production model, no definition of market access tools / initiatives	incomplete inclusion of value chain stakeholders, no analysis of socio-economic and regulatory framework	limited seed multiplication and characteristics, mixed durum wheat and coffee characteristics, limited farming system / practices change / access to inputs, no production traceability manual (disciplinare di produzione), dependance on external coffee cleaning services; trade: relations with industry / exporters limited to sale (no technical assistance, contracts not fulfilled), no independent product analysis services, no product price transparency, no interest by middlemen in product standards, limited cooperative access to production credit	financial reporting driven management, short term, case by case decision making	delay in project conclusion, no systematization / dissemination of best practices

G.V. Brandolini, 15/07/16 – 08/0816

**ANNEX n. 7****SWOT ANALYSIS – DURUM WHEAT AND HERENNA COFFEE VALUE CHAINS**

<i>Technology development</i>	<i>Farm service supply</i>	<i>Farm production</i>	<i>Market service supply</i>	<i>Supervisory / coordination services</i>	<i>Local trade</i>	<i>National / international trade and consumption</i>
research services: SARC (durum wheat, Melkassa research center (coffee))	manpower (employees, casual work)	commercial farmers: technical knowledge, mechanization practice	primary cooperatives (services: advocacy, goods and service purchase and delivery, harvest storage, technical and market information, sale, transport)	zone / woreda / kebele authorities	cooperatives unions	consumers
public extension services (woreda, kebele): training, technical assistance	Oromia seed company	small farmers: family labour	Oromia cooperative bank / financial service suppliers (credit, insurance, etc.), investors	national / state agricultural, cooperative, trade authorities	middlemen	wholesalers
agricultural schools	seed multiplier farmers, cooperatives		market promotion agencies (Oromia trade and market development bureau, ATA): technical meetings, exhibitions, communication, business promoters, etc.	Ethiopian mills associations	flour mills	food wholesalers and retailers
agricultural promotion agencies	farming inputs suppliers: traders, cooperatives (fertilizers, herbicides, farm equipment, etc.)		transport services (trucks)	Wheat alliance (zone), Wheat forum (national)	coffee cleaning industries	flour mills, pasta industries
	mechanization services (tractor, combiner, etc.)		storage, cleaning services	farmers association		flour / pasta import traders
			Research institute seed, grain laboratory			Oromia coffee union
			Coffee traders laboratories			coffee processing industries

						coffee export traders
						foreign coffee industries
						Slow Food / fair trade agencies
<b>Strengths</b>						
integration of public research and extension service	cheap labour	farmer's knowledge of farming environmental constraints	cooperatives acknowledged leadership	coordinated agricultural policies	cooperative unions commercial skills	increasing diversification of the urban population diet
extension services' field presence	durum wheat improved varieties	favorable environment for wheat varieties diversification	cooperatives commercial skills	public sector leadership	coffee export licence by coffee cooperative union	increasing pasta consumption
wheat seed and grain analysis laboratories by research institute	limited market share of formal seed trade	farmer' interest in technical innovation and access to market	good relations with agricultural authorities	agricultural authorities extensive field access	good relations with agricultural authorities	quality orientation by foreign coffee consumers
	expanding mechanization services	cohesion of cooperative members	cooperatives hangars to store the product		hangars to store the product by cooperative unions and middlemen	
			extensive trade services (storage, cleaning, transport)		middlemen knowledge of / links with farmers	
<b>Weaknesses</b>						
Limited agricultural vocational schools	small basic seed production and poor seed multiplication practices	cheap / unskilled manual labour based farming practices	Little interest in agriculture by financial service suppliers / low rentability	private stakeholders limited participation in agricultural policies implementation	strong competition for agricultural commodities	price orientation by local pasta consumers
Limited resources for agricultural research	limited farmer's capacity to use new farming inputs available	few formally agricultural educated farmers	absence of independent testing laboratories (seed, grain, coffee, chemicals)	little resources by stakeholders coordinated initiatives	lack of key technical equipment by cooperative unions	lack of reference grain, coffee testing services / traceability schemes

	limited flexibility of mechanization services (combiners cleaning)	lack of resources and capacities to assimilate innovative farming practices	lack resources / poor capacities to communicate with cooperatives by trade services	no efficient legal system for binding contracts	fragmentation of the access to market into multiple trade steps	few information events linking producers and consumers
			mixed saving capacities by cooperatives		absence of substantial quality incentives	poor retailer's market infrastructure
<b>Opportunities</b>						
Resarch collaboration abroad	Commercial farmers' interest in improved seed	increasing amount of higher education agricultural schools	improving access to foreign export markets	pro-farmer / pro-cooperative development policies	inclusion of farmer-middlemen in the cooperatives	association of stakeholders in local and national fora
Cooperative research with farmers	increasing chemicals need in mechnized farming	foreign investments in agriculture	agencies and national events collaboration: agricultural fairs, conferences, exchanges of information		fiscal incentives for cooperative unions	increasing consumer's awareness on food characteristics / gastronomy
Oromia government commitment to technical development	availability of new farm inputs: chemicals, farm equipment	fertile (black soil) / environment favourable to conservation agriculture practices	wheat import ban			transboundary food-quality promotion networks
		high agricultural commodities price	poor rural roads network			
<b>Threats</b>						
Lack of a reference research framework	Lack of seed certification system	cheap labour hampering mechanization	increasing availability of foreign agricultural commodities	limited set of capacities in market surveillance / fraud detection	informal trade practices	little knowledge on transboundary agricultural commodities smuggling practices
lack of integration of agronomic and environmental management research	State monopsony of fertilizers	variable environmental conditions (drought, crop diseases)	limited appeal of pasta quality for local consumer		agricultural commodities offer fragmentation	dependance on foreign markets in agricultural commodities price
	farmer's preference to sourcing chemicals instead of shifting	variable environmental conditions (drought, crop diseases)	little market price transparency			consumption in urban areas concentration favoring wholesale trade concentration

	to mechanized practices					
	limited of farm inputs distribution network	low / fluctuating agricultural investment return rate	price oriented market competition.			big cash flow in agricultural commodity trade

G.V. Brandolini, 15/07/16

**ANNEX n. 8:****FOCUS GROUP SURVEYS****n. Questionnaire**

- date:
- hour:
- participants (n.) :
- name:
- task:
- Woreda
- Kebele:
- organization name:
- project activity:

**n. Sector**

- 1 Livelihood
- 2 Cooperative
- 3 Land
- 4 Income
- 5 Agriculture
- 6 Market
- 7 Cooperative inclusion
- 8 Project participation
- 9 SWOT analysis
  - 9.1 strengths
  - 9.2 weaknesses
  - 9.3 opportunities
  - 9.4 threats

In the Meeting notices (Annex n. 5)

**G.V. Brandolini**  
**15/07/16**

**ANNEX n. 9:****UNIONS AND COOPERTATIVES OF THE PROJECT****DURUM WHEAT COOPERATIVES**

<i>Woreda</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Male members</i>	<i>Female members</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agarfa	Waltae	Multi-purpose	451	100	551
	Elabid Ali K.		432	77	509
Sinana	Sanbitu	Multi-purpose	600	38	638
	Waltae	Multi-purpose	282	34	316
	Berisa Shallo	Multi-purpose	231	14	245
	Salka	Multi-purpose	920	43	963
	Alage	Seed multiplier	402	8	410
Goro	Dureti Tullu	Seed multiplier	69	6	75
	Meliyu Burka	Multi-purpose	1490	82	1572
Ginir	Fankal	Multi-purpose	803	18	821
	Doio Elani	Multi-purpose	460	34	494
Golocha	Ebisa	Multi-purpose	625	28	653
	Kabana	Multi-purpose	555	129	684
	Salam	Multi-purpose	529	144	673
Golocha	Derre guddo	Multi-purpose	336	150	486
	<b>Totale</b>		<b>8185</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>9090</b>

**UNIONS OF COOPERTATIVES**

<i>Woreda</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Male members</i>	<i>Female members</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b><i>Durum Wheat</i></b>					
Sinana	Sikko mendo	75	19,082	1,157	20,239
Agarfa	Agarfa kejewa	14	3,558	351	3,909
Gololcha	Dire Gudo	20	2,897	356	3,253
Ginir	Oda Roba	33	6,167	404	6,571
	<b>Totale</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>31,704</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>33,972</b>

**COFFEE COOPERATIVES OF HERENNA FOREST**

<i>name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Male members</i>	<i>Female members</i>	<i>Total</i>
Irba Walda	Multi-purpose	434	59	493
Wabaro Hada Kumbi	Multi-purpose	305	64	369
Chiri Harawa	Multi-purpose	382	39	421
Oda Dina	Multi-purpose	135	36	171
Waltai Gudina	Multi-purpose	221	21	242
Bobiya	Multi-purpose	86	20	106
Burkitu Darara	Multi-purpose	81	1	82
Makanisa	Coffee producer	44		44
Buna Magnete	Coffee producer	42	2	44
Habubi	Coffee producer	60	1	61
Biftu Kankicha	Coffee producer	49		49
Ila Bakanisa	Coffee producer	22	2	24
<b>Totale</b>		<b>1861</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2106</b>

**UNION OF COOPERATIVES**

<i>woreda</i>	<i>nome</i>	<i>Cooperative associate</i>	<i>Soci maschi</i>	<i>femmine</i>	<i>Totale</i>
<b>Harena forest coffee</b>					
Burka Yadot union	Dollo Mena	20	2,021	232	2,253

**G.V. Brandolini****15/07/16****08/08/16**

Field visit and Interviews



1. Interview at the BoFED, Addis Ababa



5. Interview at the OCPB, Robe, Bale



2. Interview at OARI, Addis Ababa



6. Bicycles at the OCPB, Robe, Bale



3. Agro team, Megenagna – Addis Ababa



7. Interview of SARC officer



4. Interview at BoARD, Robe, Bale zone



8. Members of Sambitu cooperative



9. Focus group discussion inside Selka warehouse



10. SARC wheat laboratory, Sinana



11. Tractor at SARC, Sinana



12. SARC seed warehouse, Sinana



13. SARC durum wheat multiplication, Sinana



14. Dureti Tulu and Welta'e cooperatives warehouses



15. Dureti Tulu cooperative members



16. Dureti Tulu cooperative focus group discussion



20. Members of Agarfa cooperatives



17. Durum wheat production at Agarfa



21. Focus group discussion at Ali cooperative



18. Seed cleaner at Agarfa cooperatives union



22. Interview at Meliyu Burka cooperative



19. Agarfa union of cooperatives warehouse



23. Meliyu Burka cooperative warehouse



24. Meliyu town marketplace



24. Robe durum wheat field



25. Interview at Ginir Bureau of agriculture



26. Oda Roba cooperative seed cleaner



27. Oda Roba cooperative warehouse



28. Ebisa cooperative warehouse



29. Durum wheat field at Ginir



33. Dire Gudo union of cooperatives warehouse



30. Focus group discussion at Ebisa cooperative



34. Focus group discussion at Dire Gudo



31. Durum wheat field at Gololcha



35. Coffee sun drying beds at Magnete cooperative



32. Dire Goda union of cooperatives and Gololcha BoA head.



36. Interview at Dolo Mena Bureau of agriculture



37. Coffee sun drying beds at Chiri cooperative



39. Irba cooperative warehouse



38. Focus group discussion at Chiri cooperative



40. Interview at Kality food factory

## Evaluation Mission in Ethiopia: December 2015

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