

**Feinstein International Center, Tufts University**  
**Impact assessments and reviews in Ethiopia**  
 Updated January 2012

General approach:

- Review of project implementation and M&E data (where available)
- Development of an assumed causal framework, from activity to livelihoods impact
- Systematic use of participatory methods with data summary and analysis using conventional statistical tests (details at <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Participatory+Impact+Assessment> )
- Use of control groups where possible
- Complemented with conventional benefit-cost analysis (BCA) where relevant/useful

**A. Impact assessments before PLI (2000-2004)**

Intervention (implementers)	Approach			Key findings/notes
	Participatory methods	Control groups	Benefit-cost analysis	
Community-animal health care (FARM Africa), Afar Region	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial reductions in livestock mortality relative to baseline</li> </ul> <a href="#">Get report</a>
Community-animal health care (SCUS), Somali Region	+	+	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistically significant reductions in disease impacts for diseases treated by CAHWs</li> <li>• CAHWs improved accessibility, acceptance and quality of service relative to other service providers.</li> </ul> <a href="#">Get report</a> <a href="#">Get copy of journal paper in <i>Tropical Animal Health and Production</i></a>

**B. Impact assessments and reviews under the Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (from 2006)**

Intervention (implementers)	Approach			Key findings/notes
	Participatory methods	Control groups	Benefit-cost analysis	
Slaughter destocking (CARE), Borana	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Late implementation; lessons for rapid use of 'crisis modifier'</li> <li>• Some livelihoods impact</li> </ul> <a href="#">Download report</a>
Commercial destocking (SCUS, GoE, private traders), Moyale	+	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial livelihoods impact arising from cash derived from cattle sales</li> <li>• Substantial benefit-cost ratio estimated at 41:1.</li> </ul> <a href="#">Download PLI Policy Brief</a> <a href="#">Get copy of <i>Disasters</i> journal paper</a>
Livestock feed supplementation (CARE), Borana	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No conclusive findings; M&amp;E data not available for triangulation</li> </ul> <b>Report not finalized/available</b>
Livestock feed supplementation (CARE & FAO) Afar Region	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herders already buying feed from private suppliers before CARE/FAO implementation</li> <li>• Assessment stopped as difficult to disaggregate impact of privately-supplied feed from aid-related feed.</li> </ul> <b>Report not finalized/available</b>

Intervention (implementers)	Approach			Key findings/notes
	Participatory methods	Control groups	Benefit-cost analysis	
Livestock feed supplementation (SCUS), Borana	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late implementation; good livelihoods impact in terms of reduced mortality of core breeding stock, calf survival and milk off-take.</li> <li>Benefit-cost ratios from 1.6:1 to 1.9:1. <a href="#">Download PLI Policy Brief November 2007</a> <a href="#">Download PLI Policy Brief August 2008</a> <a href="#">Download report</a></li> </ul>
Community-animal health care; restocking; water; conflict management (Mercy Corps), Somali Region	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term review of implementation <a href="#">Get report</a></li> </ul>
Livestock vaccination (various NGOs, FAO, GoE), Afar, Borana and Somali areas	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No impact of vaccination on mortality</li> <li>Mortality data indicated potentially positive benefit-cost ratio if vaccination strategies and implementation could be improved. <a href="#">Get report</a> <a href="#">Get PLI guideline on vaccination</a> <a href="#">Get a copy of Disasters journal paper</a></li> </ul>
Livestock market construction (ACDI/VOCA), Afar, Borana and Somali areas	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only 20% of new market facilities being used</li> <li>High levels of livestock trading taking place outside the markets in 70% of locations</li> <li>Use of physical force by local police or militia plus new taxes hindered use of new markets</li> <li>No evidence of increased sales; limited benefit-cost expected. <a href="#">Get report</a></li> </ul>
Human health care (SCUS), Somali Region	+	+	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited impact over 5 years on child vaccination coverage, breast-feeding behaviour and knowledge of HIV transmission.</li> <li>Health outcomes not measured in the project M&amp;E system e.g. impact of trained TBAs.</li> <li>Good potential role of CHWs if clinical tasks expanded.</li> <li>Special problems of healthcare access for women and girls. <a href="#">Get report</a></li> </ul>
Cash-for-work (Mercy Corps, SCUUK – RAIN), Somali Region	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term review of levels of cash transfer combined with economic modelling</li> <li>Limited impact of RAIN CFW approach predicted, on asset protection, asset building, livelihoods diversification. <a href="#">Get report</a></li> </ul>

Intervention (implementers)	Approach			Key findings/notes
	Participatory methods	Control groups	Benefit-cost analysis	
Small-scale irrigation (CHF International), Somali Region	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative cost-benefit for aid-assisted pump-based irrigation in Gode.</li> </ul> <a href="#">Get report</a>
Livestock market construction (ACDI/VOCA), Afar, Borana and Somali areas	+	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow-up assessment to Sept 08.</li> <li>Limited impact – recommend to USAID no further investment in market infrastructure.</li> </ul> <a href="#">Get report</a>
Community-based rangeland enclosures Borana and Somali areas	+	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to critically examine benefits to poorer herders</li> <li>Far wider/stronger trend is private enclosures</li> </ul> <a href="#">Get report</a>
Privatized community animal health care after 15 years (various), Somali Region	+	+	-	In progress

### C. Impact assessment of the PSNP Plus program

A longitudinal impact assessment in three regions of the PSNP Plus program, implemented by CARE, SCUK, CRS and REST. Uses control groups; various mid-term reports available.

Intervention (implementers)	Approach			Key findings/notes
	Participatory methods	Quantitative /Survey	Control groups	
Baseline and mid term in Doba	+	+	- (Constructed an ex post control by filtering data)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant decrease in assets due to rain-failure</li> <li>Project implementation delayed</li> <li>Rain dependent (on farm) interventions are risky for the poor and may increase debt and vulnerability</li> <li>Informal microfinance does not appear to build assets</li> <li>Livestock –key wealth indicator in highland areas –draft animals are linked to on farm productive capacity</li> </ul> <a href="#">Download report</a>
Baseline in Sire & Dodota	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation barely started</li> <li>Decrease in livestock assets due to drought</li> <li>Rescreening of PSNP participants</li> </ul> <a href="#">Download report</a>
Baseline and mid term assessment in Raya Azebo	+	+	+ -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant increase in livestock assets for intervention samples (although partly attributed to direct asset transfers)</li> <li>Asset increases largely attributed to project interventions</li> <li>Project affected by drought in 2009</li> </ul> <a href="#">Download report</a>