





Evaluating Impact Turning Promises into Evidence

Groundwater & Soil conservation Project

Republic of Yemen

Name of team members:

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1. Background

Costs:

Total Cost of GSCP: \$M 53.36. (75% IDA CREDIT 3860-YEM , 11% GOV. and 14% Beneficiaries)

Objectives:

The objective of the project is to assist the GOY in promoting groundwater conservation in farming areas and increasing surface and groundwater availability through:

- (i) improving irrigation water use efficiency;**
- (ii) improving recharge and protection of watersheds and;**
- (iii) supporting the groundwater management framework and water institutions**

Project Areas:

15 Governorates



2. Results Chain

Inputs	Activities	Outputs *(Covering the Period up to Dec, 2008)	outcomes	Results
<p>Costs: Total costs 74.36 (75% IDA Credit, 11% GOV and 14% Beneficiaries)</p> <p>(Base Cost US\$ 15.47 million) for Component1</p> <p>Staff: National and International consultants</p>	<p>Component 1: Modernization and Improvement of Groundwater Irrigation Systems</p> <p>» Provides for piped conveyance system for groundwater irrigated areas in 27,000 ha, to improve water conveyance and distribution efficiency, through reduction of conveyance losses</p> <p>» localized on-farm irrigation systems (Drip, Bubbler and Micro-sprinkler Systems etc) in an area of 1,440 ha, to further reduce on-farm water losses.</p>	<p>23,900 ha (by PVC, GI, PE) (88%)</p> <p>823 ha (Drip, Bubbler and Micro-sprinkler Systems) (73%)</p> <p>» *The No. of established <u>WUGs</u> 660 and the No. of members 9,586 farmers. (68%)</p> <p>The No. target of <u>WUGs</u> about 970.</p>	<p>The current amount of annual water saving is around 37.4 MCM (80%) of Target of outcome around 47 million cubic meters (MCM) annually as potential water savings (PWS)</p>	<p>-Improvement living case for small farmers. No. of beneficiaries about 6600 farmers (94%) of project target (7000).</p> <p>- increase of productivities for irrigated crops as result for adoption of installation on improved irrigation systems. Cereal Crops: Incremental Productivities (12%) Vegetables (14%)</p>







3. Primary research Question

Does the project achieve its objective around water conservation?

Who are the beneficiaries that the target Approach them?

Do the participated farmers expand on the irrigated area?

Do the participated farmers expand in the irrigated area?

Do the increase of crops productivity was suitable for improved living case of participated farmers?



4. Outcome Indicators:

- » Evidence of water savings during conveyance and application
- » Areas where farmers have adopted efficient on-farm under water management practices advised by IAS
- » Evidence that the irrigated area have not expanded where farmers have contracted not to expand it.
- » Evidence of increased area of water shed protection and recharge enhancement in the project areas
- » Evidence of farmers' participation in community based water monitoring programs
- » Establishing of water monitoring programs



5. Identification Strategy/ Method

- Sample size of around 1320 Farmers from Interventions Areas in 263 districts. The Size of sample is representative 20% of participating farmers.
- Control group contains around 1000 farmers from non-covered areas (60 districts).
- District selected into treatment groups or into control groups by random selection.



6. Sample and Data

- Random Sample of Treatment Groups and Control Groups (every Governorate)
- Baseline Data
- Data from MIS



7- Time Frame / Work Plan

- The time table of implemented this Impact Evaluation take one time every year.
- Recurrent process in the end of year from start project date.

Impact Evaluation at 7th year of project cycle.-

8- Sources of Financing:

All Budget of Implementation of Impact Evaluation will pay by GOV (Local Financing)



GROUNDWATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT



THANK YOU