

Introduction

Like many countries around the world, Ethiopia is facing the devastating impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the lives and economic status of its people. The virus is expected to have a severe impact on the agriculture sector increasing the risk of food insecurity across the country.

This report summarizes the findings of a rapid assessment conducted by BENEFIT-REALISE clusters to better understand the effect of COVID-19 on agricultural inputs availability and supply and its implications on the agricultural sector performance, in four regional states of Ethiopia (Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR and Amhara).

Methodology

The rapid assessments on the impact of COVID-19 on availability and supply of inputs (fertilizers and seed) were undertaken by BENEFIT-REALISE university clusters. The clusters used secondary data, interviews with officials at region and woreda levels and discussions with farmers at kebele levels. A total of 324 key informants and discussants participated in the data collection. It presents an area level analysis focusing on BENEFIT-REALISE programme university clusters operational areas. The assessment was made in April-May 2020, and summarized per region and cluster.

Findings

Tigray Region

Regional level: As of May 2020, the Tigray region distributed 77.6% of region's fertilizer demand to woredas and kebeles (transported 75.6% of the distributed fertilizers directly from the region and 24.4% from central stores. The

EFFECT OF COVID 19 ON AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AVAILABILITY AND SUPPLY

Key messages

- 1. There is a significant gap in fertilizers and seeds supply against the demand in all regions. However, the problem is more severe in Oromia and Amhara which are the major food suppliers in the country.**
- 2. Farmers' ability to purchase fertilizers and seeds is low and the problem is more pronounced among PSNP households who depend on off-farm activities to supplement their income and is impacted by COVID-19 travel restrictions.**
- 3. Farmers should be encouraged to use home saved seed, compost and backyard manure where the supply of improved seed and fertilizers is inadequate.**
- 4. A special fund for agricultural finance which supply credit for agricultural inputs should be put in place**
- 5. Mechanized farming services should be provided to those who can afford the payment which in turn ease the oxen shortage faced by PSNP households**

region registered the highest portion of fertilizer demand delivered of all the regions. When looking at seed, only 45.5% of the demand for improved seeds is fulfilled. The remaining is expected to be filled from informal seed systems.

Mekelle University REALISE cluster target woredas: The cluster operates in 10 PSNP woredas (Ahferom, Degua Timbien, Emba Alaje, Endamehoni, Ganta Afeshum, Hawzen, Ofla, Raya Alamata, Raya Azebo and Saese Tseda Emba) of the region. Except G/afeshum, S/ts/Emba, Howzen and D/Temben where the

distribution of fertilizer is going well, delays are observed across all woredas.

Looking at availability, there is a big concern since 22.4% of the fertilizer is not yet transported to the region yet, delaying distribution. The cost will also be a challenge especially for poor households where even sustaining daily meals is becoming difficult in this time of the pandemic. This undoubtedly will affect productivity of the meher season if appropriate measures are not taken in advance.

The assessment also showed shortage of seed supply in all woredas especially in pulses and barley. This is the case for all categories of farmers, but especially for PSNP households who are facing cash limitation due to limited opportunity to engage in off-farm income generating activities because of COVID-19 mobility restrictions.

There is no/limited pulses and barley seed supply. Even though wheat seed supply is fairly good, it is still not enough to cover the demand from farmers. According to Ato Hadush Tigray Agriculture Research Institute (TARI) Extension Director, they have revised their pulse popularization activities and working on seed multiplication activities with the seed they have at hand.

The assessment also showed there is a critical problem in quantity available. This is partly due to availability problems for pulses and barley; short supply from seed unions, and long collection process from seed sources across the country due to the pandemic restrictions imposed. The quality of the seed in regional unions is also said to be unsatisfactory. In addition, there is an appeal from the farmers on the high price of the improved seed. For example farmers have to pay about ETB2600 per quintal for wheat.

Specific influence of COVID on PSNP households farming operation

1. There is a delay in land preparation, especially for PSNP farmers who don't have oxen. Due to COVID-19 movement restriction, most PSNP households either do

not have the cash or could not go to town to get money needed to rent oxen.

2. In kebeles that have irrigation infrastructure, farmers are facing difficulties to sell their products, due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions.
3. Soil and water conservation activities are stopped to minimize the spread of the virus.
4. COVID-19 mobility restriction is impacting the chronically food insecure who depend on casual work to buy agricultural inputs.
5. Farmers engaged in animal fattening are highly affected due to mobility restriction to supply to the market.

Specific arrangements to make agricultural inputs accessible to farmers

So far there is minimal effort to make the agricultural inputs accessible to farmers on time. The system seems to be challenged in resources and efficiency. The only special arrangement made in relation to COVID-19 is with regards to training to farmers. They have bought and distributed TV screens and other accessories for farmers training to be streamlined from the region to woreda and kebele level where DAs use production manuals and procedures to train farmers in open space, respecting the physical distancing requirements.

Amhara Region

Regional level: As of May 11/2020, the Amhara region has met only 60% of the total demand for chemical fertilizer of which only 19% is delivered to farmers while 25% of fertilizer is available at cooperatives.

Discussants reported shortage of improved seed that has always been a challenge has worsened due to COVID-19 pandemic. This year, the estimated seed required for 2012/13 cropping season was 352,348 quintals, and the region produced and harvested 123,252 quintal seed in 2011/12 cropping season, implying that the region fulfilled only 35% of the demand.

Bahir Dar University REALISE cluster target woredas:

The cluster operates in 10 PSNP

woredas. (Dabat, Ebinat, Enebisie Sar Midir, Goncha Siso Enesie, Lay Gayint, Libo Kemikem, Shebel Berenta, Simada, Tachi Gayint and Wogera)

The assessment showed, some of the reasons for shortage/ lack of availability of chemical fertilizers are: -

1. COVID-19 transport restrictions is making it challenging to get chemical fertilizers from port and for local transport service providers to meet their contract agreement;
2. Lack of COVID-19 awareness among truck drivers;
3. Delay on money transfer from National Bank and CBE impacting credit access and grant arrangements; and
4. As a tradition, farmers request for fertilizer at sowing time and collect chemical fertilizers during holidays (off days from the farm).

Based on the information from Bureau of Agriculture, there is a shortage of improved seed of specific varieties like wheat, maize, teff, and malt barley for 2012/13 cropping season. Farmers also reported a huge increase in price of seed when compared to the previous year. For example, the price of 1kg of wheat seed increased from ETB 21.5 to ETB 29.5 this meher season which is about 37% increase.

Generally, COVID-19 is impacting farming operations of PSNP households' in terms of access to improved seed, getting timely extension service and credit access. There are no specific new arrangements designed to make agricultural inputs accessible to farmers during the pandemic.

Woldia University REALISE cluster target woredas: The cluster operates in 10 woredas (Ambassel, Dewachefa, Gubalafto, Habru, Kallu, Lasta, Meket, Raya Kobo, Tehuledere and Wadla) of eastern Amhara. During belg season, because of the erratic rainfall most farmers do not wait for inputs (for improved seed or for fertilizer), they use their own home saved seed and if available they may use fertilizer. Accordingly, farmers sowed barely in the high land areas; and

sorghum, teff and mung bean in the low land and mid altitude areas of the region. Most farmers are aware of COVID19 and reluctant to talk to DAs, since they fear DAs frequent contact with town people puts them in higher risk of infection. Overall, the effect of COVID19 on the input distribution of the Belg production was not significant; however, its effect on technical backstopping, training and field visit efforts was substantial.

In most woredas, distribution of fertilizer for meher season started around March, 2020; however, no woreda obtained the required amount of fertilizers, receiving only 48-75% of the required amount by mid-May. According to the woreda and Zone Office of Agriculture heads, in the previous years, about 90% of the fertilizers needed reached each woreda at this time of the month.

Various reasons were mentioned by the panel participants for this year's delay. The main reason was associated with lack of commitment and the inability of transport companies to deliver the fertilizers on time due to COVID-19. The lockdown measures taken by different countries are affecting the whole shipping process from abroad to Ethiopia.

No significant price variation was noted between last year and this year on fertilizer transported in March, before the pandemic outbreak. But now, due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, the cost of transporting agricultural inputs is higher making inputs less affordable to most farmers. This is expected to worsen the situation of poor farmers, especially PSNP households, who are challenged to use the recommended input amount even before the pandemic.

Depending on the agro-ecology of the woredas the most common crops seed available are wheat, teff and maize. Other crops are not considered by seed multiplication agencies and enterprises. There is high demand for wheat seed. However, the price of improved seed has increased by 30 to 65% over the local seed price making it unaffordable for PSNP farmers.

Table 1: Fertilizers and seed demand and distribution in the four regions

Region	Type of input	Season	Demand	Delivered to woredas and kebeles	Delivery (%)
Tigray	Fertilizers	NA	680,000	527,360.5	77.6
	Seeds	NA	26,765	12,177.85	45.5
Amhara	Fertilizers	NA	6,929,705	4,067,912	58.7
	Seeds	NA	242,343	82,648	34.1
Oromia	Fertilizers	Irrigation	NA	162,709	NA
		Belg	NA	698,982	NA
		Meher	NA	2,265,526	NA
		Total	6,411,466	3,127,217	48.8
	Seeds	Total	728,980	195,087	26.8
SNNPR	Fertilizers	Belg	1,869,596	608,820	32.6
		Meher	1,703,217	1,535,702	90.2
		Total	3,572,813	2,144,522	60.0
	Seeds	Belg	65,839	53,174	80.8
		Meher	136,000	71,749	52.6
		Total	201,839	124,923	61.9

Oromia Region

Regional level: In Oromia region, 48.8% of the fertilizer demand was delivered to woredas and kebeles by mid May 2020 with varying amount across zones: North Shewa achieved only 22%, East Shewa 34%, South West Shewa 38% and Arsi Zone 44%. The other zones have already received over 50% of their fertilizer demand.

On average, only 26.8% of the seed demand was delivered/distributed to woredas and kebeles in Oromia. Across zones the delivery varies from 0.8% of the demand in North Shewa Zone to 100% of the demand in Jimma Zone. Some zones like Bale (4.4%), Arsi (13.6%), West Arsi (14.3%) East Shewa (19.3%) and South West Shewa (26.5%) received small portion of their demand.

Arsi University REALISE cluster target woredas: The cluster is operating in seven PSNP woredas (Sire, Dodota and Ziway Dugda woredas in Arsi Zone, Negelle Arsi and Shalla in West Arsi Zone, Adami Tullu Jido Kombolcha (ATJK) and Boset in East Shewa Zone).

The low distribution and delay of fertilizer delivery to woredas is due to import challenges and other transportation problems due to COVID-19 movement restrictions.

Though Oromia Seed Enterprise, unions and cooperatives have started delivering seed, the amount and quality of delivered seeds are not satisfactory because of various reasons. There is also shortage of certified seed. For example, ATJK planned to supply 10,959 quintals to East Shewa but provided only 3,270 quintals (30% of the plan). Shortage of seed was mainly observed for maize, teff, wheat, faba beans and lentil.

Availability, quality and quantity problems of maize seed in ATJK woreda of East Shewa is an example that shows the current challenges in the seed supply. The problem of seed quality and forged labels are often observed when seed distribution is made by private dealers. Even though cost of fertilizer has always been a challenge, now availability is also becoming an issue. The purchasing power of households is also reduced due to COVID19 mobility restrictions that impacted their source of income from off-farm activities.

COVID 19 has also prevented agricultural and extension workers from making frequent visits to households to provide extension support. The usual support of emergency seed to PSNP woredas by regional government, prior to COVID-19 is not provided yet this year. However, those who are with special problems and being supported with credit in Arsi Zone.

Haramaya University REALISE cluster target

woredas: The cluster operates in nine PSNP woredas (Beden, Deder, Fedis, Gurawa, Haramaya, Jarso, Kombolcha, Meta and Qarsa) in East Hararghe Zone. The occurrence of COVID 19 resulted in movement restrictions and markets closure during the belg planting season in East Hararghe Zone. This affected availability and access to essential inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. Moreover, the restriction limited off-farm and non-farm income generating activities reducing purchasing power of households.

The respondents noted that, in normal seasons (*i.e.*, before the occurrence of COVID-19 outbreak), they buy inputs (seed and fertilizer) needed to cover their entire farm land they plan to cultivate. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, smallholder farmers could not get the amount of inputs they require (Table 2).

The average planned belg seed of sample respondents was about 24kg while actual amount of belg seed used or cultivated was found to be about 14kg in the study area, leading to a mean difference of 9kg between planned and actually seed used. The result revealed that the mean difference between amounts of planned seed and actually cultivated was found to be significant at 1% significant level. Similarly, the result revealed that the mean difference between amounts of planned UREA and actually applied in study area was found to be significant at 1% significance level. This implies that due to COVID-19 outbreak, smallholder farmers could not get the planned amount of inputs they needed for belg

season cultivation, and this could negatively affecting their production and productivity.

In PSNP districts of Eastern Hararghe zone, farmers are facing similar challenges. In addition to limited access to income generating activities, sources of inputs and seed shortage for cultivation is a primary problem. (Table 3).

The descriptive results revealed that lack of seed supply as one of the reasons for seed shortage. Out of the respondents who mentioned lack of seed supply as a major problem, 78 percent were PSNP beneficiaries while the rest 22 percent were non-PSNP respondents. Similarly, out of total respondents that replied lack of money to buy seed as primary reason for seed shortage, 95 percent were PSNP beneficiaries, while 5 percent were non-PSNP respondents.

Overall, lack of seed supply is the major cause for seed shortage for PSNP respondents, while poor quality seed is the major problem for non-PSNP farmers. Comparison of the two groups depicted a higher proportion of PSNP beneficiary respondents faced more seed shortage than those of non-PSNP beneficiaries in the study area. This difference is found to be statistically significant by cross tabulation chi-square test and the association between main reason for seed shortage and PSNP participation status of the sample respondents was found to be statistically significant at 5 percent probability level.

Table 2: Response on planned and actually used belg input

*** means significant different at the 1%, probability levels

Belg input	Total planned input (Kg) HH (N=110)		Total used input (Kg) HH (N=110)		Mean Difference	T-Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	
Belg seed in (Kg)	23.87	37.47	14.45	18.64	9.43	2.960***
Belg UREA(Kg)	11.21	19.28	4.25	13.37	6.95	4.728***
Belg NPS (Kg)	23.93	34.84	9.18	17.74	14.75	4.719***

Table 3: Main reasons for expected seed shortage based on PSNP participation status in the study area

Main reason for seed shortage		PSNP participation status		Total
		Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary	
Lack of seed supply	Count	21	6	27
	% within seed shortage	78	22	100
Available but not affordable	Count	17	4	21
	% within seed shortage	81	19	100
Poor quality seed	Count	0	2	2
	% within seed shortage	0.0	100	100
Lack of money to buy	Count	18	1	19
	% within seed shortage	95	5	100
Not applicable	Count	31	5	36
	% within seed shortage	86	14	100
Other	Count	4	1	5
	% within seed shortage	80	20	100
Total	Count	91	19	110
	% of Total	83	17	100
Chi ² = 12.32		p-value=0.03		

Oda Bultum University REALISE cluster target woredas: The cluster operates in four PSNP woredas (Chiro, Doba, Habro and Oda Bultum) of West Hararghe Zone. The findings showed a wide gap between seed demand and supply in the woredas. For example, Habro woreda's request for 200 quintals of hybrid maize seed was met with only 20 quintals. Additionally, types of seed demanded by the local farmers were not availed by the suppliers.

The result of the study indicated that even though there is no shortage of fertilizer in stock, poor farmers applied far below the recommended amount. This is due to shortage of income created in relation to the COVID 19 pandemic. PSNP framers could not supplement their income through off-farm activities which means less money to buy required amount of fertilizer and seed. Better off farmers have purchased the agricultural inputs supplied by cooperatives in the area.

Overall, farmers faced shortage of seeds of maize, haricot bean, sorghum and vegetable. In some kebeles, World Vision Ethiopia provided seed for the PSNP farmers. Due to seed shortage some farmers sowed farm saved seed including that of hybrid maize. In previous years, different agricultural inputs were supplied by different organization whereas this year seed has not been

supplied yet by those organizations. There is no specific arrangement designed to make agricultural inputs accessible to farmers.

The respondents also mentioned challenges related to seed quality (seed size not uniform and low in purity), transportation and high cost of fertilizer.

South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR)

Regional level: Only 32.6% of the required fertilizer was distributed for the belg season, and 90% for meher season (Table 1). Overall, the fertilizers demand in the region was met 60%.

With regard to seed, 81% and 53% of the planned seed amount was delivered to woredas and kebeles for belg and meher season, respectively, with overall achievement of 61%. The deficit of inputs against demand is mainly caused by restrictions (lack of transportation) due to COVID 19 and lack of cash to buy the inputs. In some cases, there has been shortage of seeds of certain varieties requested by farmers.

Arba Minch University REALISE target

woredas: The Arba Minch University cluster is working in four PSNP woredas (Mierab Abaya, Kucha, Zala and Derashe). The input supply at all intervention woredas is far lower than the usual (other normal years). For example, at M/Abaya woreda the officials reported that only 25% of the usual inputs were made available so far. The cooperative officials expressed that there is low mobilization of the community to collect money for pre-payment for input due to the pandemic outbreak. That resulted in a low number of farmers who purchased fertilizer and seed. The agricultural officials also reported that almost full land coverage in the Belg season was accomplished through the effort of the farmers with minimum extension service and improved technology. Overall, they forecasted low harvest from the belg season crops because of low usage of improved seed and fertilizers.

Hawassa University REALISE target

woredas: The University is working in six PSNP woredas (Bona Zuria, Boloso Bombe, Halaba, Kachabira, Shashogo and Siliti). Availability of fertilizer and improved seed in the Belg season of 2020 was affected directly or indirectly by the COVID 19 pandemics, but severity of the effects varied across woredas.

Regarding fertilizer, the supply of NPS was better than Urea. While 83.3% of the demand was fulfilled for NPS only 59.8% was met for Urea. (Table 4). However there exist differences among the woredas. In Bolosso Bombe, where the demand was low compared to other woredas, the

demand was met (100%). The demand in Bolosso Bombe was low for two main reasons: prevalence of root crops that are cultivated without inorganic fertilizers and shortage of cash to pay the advance payment required to get the input required by the woreda.

In most woredas, estimations are made by the woredas based on cultivated area, type of crops grown, the trend fertilizer use, and requests made to their respective administrative zones. Low supply of fertilizers especially urea (15%) in Bona Zuria woreda is attributed to COVID 19 related transportation issues. Overall, about 83% NPS and 60% of urea were distributed across Hawassa University REALISE target woredas.

Another problem is that, except Halaba, the fertilizer demand of woredas is far below than the amount required for the cultivated areas. In other words, use of fertilizer in the woredas is low, and this has repercussions on productivity and attainment of food security of PSNP households.

In the woredas that procured the inputs before the outbreak of COVID 19, the gap between demand and supply of the inputs (fertilizer as well as seed) was generally low. According to the respondents, the huge gap between supply and demand of fertilizer seen in some woredas was due to COVID 19 related transport problems, and farmers' cash shortage to buy the inputs. In such difficult times, PSNP farmers who have some cash use it to buy immediate household needs, including food than invest on fertilizers.

Table 4: Fertilizers demand and supply (quintal) in the six woredas of Hawassa University REALISE cluster, 2020 Belg season

Woreda	NPS			Urea		
	Demand	Supply	% achieved	Demand	Supply	% achieved
Bolosso Bombe	2400	2400	100	2356	2356	100
Bona zuria	4950	3704	75	4874	752	15.4
Halaba	11942	11044	92.5	4847	2717	56.1
Kachabira	9025	7637	84.6	5172	3200	61.9
Shashogo	8628	5801	67.2	6316	3549	56.2
Siliti	6828	5500	80.5	8352	5800	69.4
Mean	7295.5	6014.3	83.3%	5319.5	3062.3	59.8%

There are irregularities in the demand and supply of improved seeds in Hawassa University REALISE target woredas, but it is difficult to

associate all of it to the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic. In general, there is a mismatch between what farmers want and what is produced by the seed suppliers. Our analysis on the belg planting indicated that maize (hybrid seed), haricot bean, finger millet and sorghum were the major crops grown in the woredas (Table 5). Maize seed was delivered to farmers as per their demand in many woredas, except Shashogo woreda, and Silti that received about 69% and 82% of their demand respectively.

Halaba, the largest haricot bean growing woreda has obtained only 5.5% of its demand. For finger millet only 19.5% of the demand was met. The short supply is caused by multiple factors, including restrictions due to COVID 19, shortage of certified seed and cash shortage. The remaining seeds may be purchased from the local market. In all cases, the shortage of quality seed will have negative impact on next season's productivity and production.

Table 5: Seed demand and supply (quintal) in the six woredas of Hawassa University REALISE cluster

Crop	Status	Bolosso Bombe	Bona zuria	Halaba	Kachabira	Shashogo	Silti
Maize	Demand	234.5	610	5390.0	368	1310	1100
	Supply	234.5	610	5336.5	372	900	900
	Achieved (%)	100	100	99	101	68.7	81.8
Haricot bean	Demand	13.0	-	7463	-	2311.5	-
	Supply	13.0	-	411	-	0	-
	Achieved (%)	100	-	5.5	-	0	-
Finger millet	Demand	-	-	1180	-	106.5	-
	Supply	-	-	227	-	0	-
	Achieved (%)	-	-	19.3	-	0	-
Sorghum	Demand	-	-	-	-	242.5	-
	Supply	-	-	-	-	0	-
	Achieved (%)	-	-	-	-	0	-
All crop seeds	Demand	247.5	610	14033	368	3970.5	1100
	Supply	247.5	610	5974.5	372	900	900
	Achieved (%)	100	100	42.6	101	22.7	81.8

The main challenge in the supply of seed is availability. Farmers' preferred varieties are not produced in the required quantity, as often, seed production of crop varieties are not aligned with demand. In some woredas, poor quality (low germination) of maize seed has been raised as a problem. Another challenge reported from three woredas was late delivery of maize seeds due to the mobility restrictions.

In most of the woredas, there was no specific influence of COVID on farming operations of PSNP households. Farmers have been performing their routine farm activities with their household members following advice of health officials on measures to be taken to reduce vulnerability to the COVID 19 pandemics. However, there was a big challenge of farming operation in Shashogo woreda due to the pandemic. 50 farmers who were in contact with an infected person were

quarantined and their lands (total 60 hectares) couldn't be ploughed on time. Their lands were ploughed late with support of the woreda administration, the agricultural office and the local community.

There is no specific arrangement made to provide farmers with access to agricultural inputs. Agricultural inputs are not provided with credit and farmers can buy fertilizers only through direct cash payment.

OMO Micro Finance Institute offers collateral-based credit arrangement, cash credit access to farmers, facilitated by agents in each kebele, but there is shortage of finance on the side of the creditors.

Summary and Conclusion

Status of input delivery: Tigray region delivered 77.6% of fertilizer demand and 45.5% of seed demand to woredas and kebeles. Amhara region distributed 58.7% of fertilizer demand and 34.1% of seed demand. Oromia region distributed 48.8% of fertilizer demand and 26.8% of seed demand while SNNPR delivered 60% of fertilizer demand and 61.9% of seed demand. There is a wide gap between demand and supply of inputs: fertilizers (NPS and urea) ranging from 22.4-51.2% and seed 38.1-73.2%. Oromia distributed lower amount of fertilizers and seed than other regions.

Major reasons for delayed delivery:

- Shortage of transportation from port to woredas and kebeles mainly because of COVID 19 outbreak and restrictions of movement thereafter.
- Shortage of quality seeds
- Shortage of cash for resource poor farmers to buy inputs
- Limited opportunities for off-farm activities needed for resource poor farmers to supplement their income, contributing to shortage of cash to buy inputs

Mechanism in place to support vulnerable households: In some places NGOs support farmers in providing inputs. In other places, there is credit scheme available for farmers on certain collateral arrangements. But in majority of the woredas, there is no mechanism in place to cope up with the situation during this assessment. As a coping mechanism farmer apply reduced amount of fertilizers per a given area and use local seed, either farm saved or purchased from local market, which can lead to a significant reduction in productivity and production.

BENEFIT-REALISE - Realising Sustainable Agricultural Livelihood Security in Ethiopia (REALISE) aims to contribute to sustainable livelihoods through the introduction of improved farming practices, innovations and social experiments to strengthen the current Productive Safely Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia. It is one of the five programmes under the umbrella of the Bilateral Ethiopia-Netherlands Effort for Food, Income and Trade (BENEFIT) Partnership (ISSD, CASCPAE, ENTAG, SBN and REALISE). The programme is operating in 60 PSNP woredas in four regions through eight Ethiopian university clusters (Mekelle University in Tigray, Bahir Dar and Woldia Universities in Amhara, Arsi, Haramaya and Oda Bultum Universities in Oromia and Arba Minch and Hawassa Universities in SNNPR since May 2018. <https://benefitrealise.org/>.

Contact Information

Tewodros Tefera (PhD)
BENEFIT-REALISE Manager
teferatewodros@yahoo.com
+251 92 162 8030

Remko Vonk
BENEFIT-REALISE Coordinator
remko.vonk@wur.nl
+31 645 204 837