

Irob Wereda

Project Proposal

On

Special Technical and Vocational Education & Training and Agro-Processing Industrial Cluster Center (STVET-APICC) In Irob Wereda of Eastern, Tigray, Ethiopia

Proposal Developed With Multy- Stakeholders Consultation

(IDA, METEC, ECC-SDCOAd & Irob Wereda Administration,)

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1. Project summary

Project Title: Special Technical and Vocational Education & Training and Agro- Processing Industrial Cluster Center (STVET-APICC) in Irob Wereda of Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia

Project location: Kalaessa, Irob district of Eastern Zone, Tigray Region, Ethiopia.

General Objective: To create competent and self-reliant citizens to contribute to the economic and social development of the country, thus improving the livelihoods of targeted community and sustainably reducing poverty.

Specific objective: To Establish Special Technical and Vocational Education & Training and Agro- Processing Industrial Cluster Center (STVET-APICC) to the community In Irob district.

Project budget: The total initial investment cost of the project including working capital is estimated at Birr **264,768,000.00** equivalent to **11,511,652 Euro** at exchange rate of **1Euro to =23.00Birr**

Project Implementer: Irob Wereda Administration

Project beneficiary: The project is expected to benefit the **about 7,071HHs with main focus of 216** returnees, and **1, 420** drop out students in different areas in near future. Besides this center will also provide short term trainings to young farmers who are interested in rural business development and link them with business.

- Unemployed, youth and adults,
- School dropouts and those with grade 8 - education or lower including illiterate people,
- People potential /active in the informal economic sector,
- People from urban and rural areas,
- Landless poor, and
- Disadvantaged groups
- People with disabilities

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2. Background Information

2.1 Regional profile

Tigray is one of the national regional states of Ethiopia which is located in the Northern part of the country between 120 15'N and 140 57'N latitude and 360 27'E and 390 59' E longitude. It is bordered by the Amhara region to the south and south-west, the Afar region to the east, Eritrea to the north and north-east and the Sudan to the west. The total land area of the region is about 54,572 sq. kms consisting of high plateau and mountains. According to the population and housing census of 2007, Tigray has a population of 4.314 million, consisting of 49.2% male and 50.8% female population. 19.5% of the total population is estimated to be urban inhabitants while the remaining are rural inhabitants. The population of the region is growing at a rate of 2.5% annually and the average population density stands at 76.7 persons per sq. km.

2.2. Project location profile

Irob Wereda (district) is located between 1407' to 14010' N latitude and 390 30' to 40000' E longitude at about 150 kms North of Mekelle, the capital of Tigray Region. The total area of the Woreda is estimated to be 850 km², with a landscape consisting of rugged mountains, hills, high plateaus & deep valley bottoms. Currently, the area under cultivation is about 1,200 hectares (1.4% of the total area of the Woreda). About 35,700 hectares (40%) are covered by short bushes and forests and about 28,050 hectares (33%) are covered by *Opuntia ficus indica*. The remaining 27% covered by grazing land and rocky outcrops. The altitude varies from 900 meters above sea level at 'Endeli' valley to the peak mountain 'Asimba' 3200 meters above sea level. The average annual rainfall and temperature of the area are less than 300mm and 200c, respectively. The total population of the wereda is estimated to be 33,912 of which 16,692 are male and 17,220 (50.78%) are female. Total household is about 7,071 of which (2,838)40.14% are female headed households. The age group between 15-64 years is about **47.02** percent while the old age (65 and above) population accounts 3.25 percent. ¹ Geographically set up of the district is high land and plateau interspersed in low-lying hills and flat lands. The topography of Irob district is characterized by extremely rugged steep-slope terrain and deep narrow valleys.

- **Of the total 7071 households**
 - **4341 HHs** have land which is **59%**
 - While **2730HHs (41%)** are landless.

- **Of the total population (33,912 people)**
 - 4916(15%) are youth (M= 3152 & F= 1764)
 - Students M= 729 F= 745 Total= 1474
 - Youth with job M= 1124 F= 471 Total= 1595

¹ Wereda Irob Agriculture and Rural Development office (2016)

- Jobless youth M= 524 F=333 total = 857

2.3. Identification of main Problems and Possible solution in district

S. N.	Problem	Causes of the problems	Recommend /Possible solution
1	High youth unemployment and illegal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited size of arable land • Lack of seed capital to seek options other than farming • Limited know-how skills in rural business development • Limited livelihood options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing skill training on rural baseness development • Establishing sand & stone query business • Providing seed capital on revolting fund • Promoting apiculture , poultry and dairy farming along Senged valley • Organizing youth on animal feed production business • Creating opportunity on off farm activities • Optimizing use of cactus for animal feed utilization (silage from cactus etc) • Organizing & providing skill training to youth on precious stone collection (minerals) • Establishing /Strengthening SACCO interns of financial and technical capacity
2	Poor livestock production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal feed shortage • Low use of technologies • Low productive animal breed • Poor awareness on vaccination and treatment • Erratic rain fall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers on livestock husbandry • Awareness creation on vaccination and treatment of livestock • Introducing bull service /Artificial insemination(breed improvement) • Integrating animal feed development in irrigation sites and river banks • Grazing land enrichment (like Sangede &Sielah pasture land • Introducing animal fating with feed development • Developing Vet post in low lands and capacitating drugs &equipment

3	Limited benefit from irrigation potential and poor crop production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited financial resources to develop irrigation potential • Limited technical capacity • Low awareness on irrigation • Small land holding size • Poor soil fertility • Low use of technologies • Erratic rain fall • High prevalence of pest on fruit trees • Topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing moisture harvesting techniques • Visits and trainings on agronomy and modern irrigation practice. • Expanding/Maintenance of existing irrigation schemes • Launching Sengede valley development for irrigation • Promoting fruit trees like Mango- apple , coffee, mango planting around 3000/year fruit trees) • Supplying pest sides for fruit trees • Developing new irrigation infrastructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○
4	Limited access to potable water both for human and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveling Long distance to fetch water • Few functional water points • Poor management & limited maintenance of existing non functional water points • Recurrent drought • Topography • Poor vegetation cover • Moisture stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bore holes, hand dug well, roof water harvest, cisterns, micro dams/ponds and cattle trough (both rain water harvesting & ground water development) • Introduce moisture conservation techniques
5	Poor utilization of abundant resources in the district (like cactus,& minerals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited skill & knowhow • Absence of seed capital • Limited access to technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing different small cottage industries that process cactuses • Providing training for youth on collection and utilization of precise stones to develop their income sources • Introducing oil extracting machines from cactus and linking to the market • Providing exposure to the community to maximize the use of cactuses for humans and animal feed production • Introducing cactuses management

3. Project Rationale and justification/ Benefits from the project

3.1. Economic benefits of the project

Perhaps the major source of most social discontent is the issue of long term unemployment and limited livelihood options. It has been shown that populations with long term underemployment also tend to be those with higher crime rates and other social discontents. Many revolutions throughout history have been blamed on unemployment. Full employment makes a peaceful society much more possible as there is less reason for citizens to feel discontent. This project creates job opportunity to the young & contributes to social harmony & stability in the area. Generally speaking poverty reduction and food security are the main policy priorities for developing countries like Ethiopia. Ethiopia faces complex challenges of food insecurity, overpopulation, drought, political instability, ethnic conflict and large scale out-migration flows. Apart from war and political violence, ecological degradation, drought, and poverty are historically among the major causes of migration in Ethiopia.² Rural households in the area earn income from diverse allocation of their natural, physical, financial and human capital assets among various income generating activities. Since households in the area are vulnerable to risks due to different impediments like drought, shortage of rainfall, scarcity of farm and grazing land, high soil erosion and infertility, war and lack of infrastructural facilities.

They are forced to pursue diverse income generating livelihood strategies that helps them to cope with those challenges on the one hand and to accumulate their way of living standard on the other hand. Because Irob wereda rural population livelihood depends predominantly on rain fed subsistence mixed agriculture with limited crop cultivation and mainly livestock husbandry. Even though economically the district population is based on agriculture, the most common practice is animal farming which includes small ruminants like goat/sheep, bee keeping, cattle farm and poultry.

Moreover, the Regional Government can collect employment, income tax and sales tax revenue. The establishment of such factory will have a foreign exchange saving effect to the country by substituting the current imports. The community may use the knowledge from furniture production to the other related product development.

3.2. Political & social benefits of the project

Currently, high illegal youth migration to Saudi-Arabia is the dominant livelihood strategy of the people in the area, exposing migrants to severe and complex problems. While intermediaries get significant amounts of money by trafficking migrants, exposing migrants to untold suffering has psychological and socio-economic impact on the livelihood of families and the community in particular and the country at large. The study indicated that poor households who lack social networks, have low level of education, are far from market centre, own less financial capital, and are landless and jobless were the dominant illegal-out migrants rarely enjoy the same access to remunerative opportunities as do educated males with strong social networks in the community. This indicated that the rich has greater opportunity to choose among wider range of options than the poor who has little option but could diversify out of farming into unskilled off-farm.

² Source: Kloos et al., 1990; Berhanu and White, 2000; De Waal, 1991; Ezra, 2001; Ezra and Kiros, 2001

The youth in Irob woreda are particularly disadvantaged due to the location of the area on the boarder of two countries which do not have peaceful relation. The two countries are in no war no peace state of relationship. The military of both sides are on perpetual alert. This kind of situation which has been there for more than a decade now and it fuels despair and lack of opportunities in many ways among the youth/young people in the area. The other thing is nothing is produced in the area that can support their income and their hope of growing by their own effort. Everything that is used for living, except water and wood is brought from somewhere else while they don't have anything reliable to sell and get income to be able to buy things they want for their living and wellbeing. The living condition of people remain the same for years if not worse in Irob woreda and more so for young people.

It is due to such conditions the young people were capsized in the Red Sea in hope of getting some green pasture in Saudi Arabia and taking long journey to Israel and European countries. There are some in Yemen and others in Somalia deserts. The second and the dreading trend now is that the young people from this area are flocking to Israel through harsh deserts of Sudan and Egypt through very precarious smuggling process. Many young girls are subjected to rape and other physical harassments which all further jeopardize their physical and psychological health. Some have died in the prisons in Egypt or in Israel. Some had been shot dead around the boarder. This is has taken a worrying trend at the moment. Some young people are also running away to Eritrea just out of despair. Although, remittance received from migrants has paramount importance to cope from risks like drought, its negative consequences are worse than its benefit. Furthermore, the reasons that enforced people to out-migrate illegally rather than legally are lack of social capital such as poor networking /less contact with peoples living abroad, less access to formal migration as skilled labor.

Major problems can be summarized as

- High youth unemployment and illegal migration (loss life , wealth)
- Drop outs from schools (High droop out of students from grade 8 and 10)
- Very limited livelihood options
- Very limited access to short term training centers
- Limited assess to working starting capital
- Very limited access to vocational skills to boost rural and small business
- High number of landless people

3.3. Targets of the project

Accordingly this project is aimed to address one of the top problems existing in the area; it will help to give short term training to school drop outs, to returnees of from Saudi Arabia, Israel and other countries, farmers, and to landless youth in the district. The training subject will be detraind according to the need of the locality up on the grades of the students and capacity of the district. Currently, out illegal migrants 1850 (male 1312 and female 538) in the district 1,216 (male 924 and female 292) youth returned to their mother land. ³ The Returnees young people returned from Saudi Arabia & Israel have very limited livelihood option to participate in the work force. Bisides in the district the last five year data including this year shows there is big number of school drop outs 1,420 students. ⁴ Therefore these projects will To Establish Special Technical and Vocational Education & Training and Agro- Processing Industrial Cluster Center (STVET-APICC) to the community In Irob district. It is expected to benefit about **7,071HHs** with main focus of 1, 216 returnees, and 1, 420 drop out students in different areas. Bisides this center will also provide short term trainings to young farmers who are interested in rural business development.

3.4. Agro- processing industry and Economic Development

Developing competitive agro-industries is crucial for generating employment and income opportunities. It also contributes to enhancing the quality of, and the demand for, farm products. Agro-industries have the potential to provide employment for the rural population not only in farming, but also in off-farm activities such as handling, packaging, processing, transporting and marketing of food and agricultural products. There are clear indications that agro- industries are having a significant global impact on economic development and poverty reduction, in both urban and rural communities. However, the full potential of agro-industries as an engine for economic development has not yet been realized in many developing countries, especially in Africa. Potentially, agro-industrialization presents valuable opportunities and benefits for developing countries, in terms of overall processes of industrialization and economic development, export performance, food safety and quality.

The aim is to develop a competitive industry in the food, beverage, fibre, forestry and agro-derivative industries; that utilises and develops local and regional resources to supply domestic demand and increase participation in international trade. Processing is only one link in a continuous chain between raw material production and final consumption. The specificity of agro-industry vis-à-vis other industrial subsectors lies largely in the biological nature of the raw material. The raw materials used by agro-industry are generally characterized by the seasonal nature and the variability of their roduction as well as by their perishability. These aspects put particular demands on the organization of agro-industrial activities and on the agricultural base producing the inputs, thereby adding to the need for a close integration of raw material production and processing.

³ Wereda Irob Administration & Wereda Youth and sport affairs office

⁴ Wereda Irob Education office

Importance of Agro- processing industry

- **Employment creation and generation of income-** The agro industry has the capacity to absorb a vast amount of manpower in the primary and secondary level of production. Due to the seasonality of agriculture, a production season may experience high and low demand for labour on the farm. Conversely, after harvesting the processing industry can absorb a whole lot of manpower thus creating jobs for the unemployed and generating income for their livelihood.
- **Contribution to a nation's GDP and manufacturing industry-** Most developed countries like countries get huge returns from the export of agricultural products mostly in their processed forms.
- **Promotes socio-economic development-** Strong synergies can exist between agro-industry, agriculture and poverty alleviation. Agro-industry provides capital and services to farmers (e.g. seeds and equipment, training, production and market information), promotes entrepreneurship, raises demand for agricultural products and connects farmers with markets through the handling, processing, marketing and distribution of agricultural products. As a result, productivity and quality of agricultural production, farm returns, and economic stability for rural households, food security and innovation throughout the value chain can be enhanced.
- **Regional stabilization and sustainability-** The dense population of the urban areas can be mitigated by adequately developing economic activities in the rural region. Making agriculture lucrative for the rural inhabitants will curb excess migration and foster economic sustainability for the region.
- **Integration into global markets-** Most of what we produce are consumed in the country with only a little portion being exported. This is due to the fact that we barely produce enough to meet our local demand which in turn fosters importation of supplementary products.
- **Improving food self-sufficiency:** Processing can also extend the period of availability of food products, reducing the "hungry gap" between harvests and mitigating the seasonal rise in food costs at these times, which puts so many people a nutritional risk. Several new technologies and refinements of traditional procedure are now available for rural people to use at village level Agro processing can be classified into three major commodity groups: Crop processing, Livestock processing, and Fish processing. Another latent area is forest wood processing.

3.5. Technical and Vocational Education & Training Ethiopia

The Ministry of Education and the Regional Education Bureaus have shown their commitment to improving access to Technical Vocational Education and Training. After the introduction of the Education and Training policy in 1994, the number of formal and non-formal TVET provision centers has mushroomed. The Ethiopian government has recognized the importance and the need for establishing a large number of

TVET institutions in the effort to promote economic and technological development in the country. Within a short period it has managed to increase the number of TVET centers from 15 in 1994n 388 in 2006/7. Realizing the importance of linking education and the world of work has finally bear fruit in Ethiopia, districts are requesting for the provision more and more TVET centers. However, currently over the 200 districts don't have TVET centers. Similarly Non- Formal TVET mapping survey report showed that Non- formal TVET is provided in over 400 government, Private, community and non-governmental organizations. Bisides around 35 million people of the Ethiopian work force are characterized by low skill levels and very low average educational attainment. 5. TVET (formal and non formal) Realizing the need for skilled human power, it has been envisaged that; to create competent and self-reliant citizens to contribute to the economic and social development of the country, thus improving the livelihoods of all Ethiopians and sustain ably reducing poverty."

Formal, Non-formal and informal TVET sector in Ethiopia: TVET is seen as an overarching term to describe all modes of formal, non-formal and informal training and learning below higher education provided by all government and non government providers. The TVET aims to provide more TVET opportunities to a wide range of different groups including, school leavers, dropouts, people without formal education including illiterates, entrepreneurs and employees, farmers and their families, people from marginalized ethnic groups and other groups.

The Formal TVET Sector: According to the Education and Training Policy (ETP), the formal TVET system of the country requires completion of a tenth-grade education to obtain certificate, diploma and advanced diploma upon completion of the levels 10+1, 10+2 or 10+3 of the TVT program. In order to provide options for the increasing number of school leavers, the Government embarked upon a massive expansion of formal TVET since 1993. Between 1996/7 and 2006/7, the number of TVET institutions providing formal and non-agriculture TVET increased from 17 to 388, and enrolment from 3,000 to 191,151.

The Non-formal TVET: For decades short-term non-formal technical and vocational training has been provided to different groups of youths and adults. Community Skill Training Centers (CSTC), prisons, farmers training centers, rural appropriate technologies, etc are known non-formal TVET training centers. The government, NGOs and the private sector have been running the different training programs. The purpose of all these organizations has been to build the capacity of the workforce and to alleviate poverty by providing skill trainings of the poor and improving their livelihood. Unfortunately the scale at which training has been given was so small that it has not made substantive change on the life of the majority of the poor.

Some skill training includes woodwork, metalwork, tailoring, embroidery, weaving, typing, computer training, driving, etc. These trades have been given in institutions like Community Skill Training Centers (CSTC), prisons and other government institutions. However experiences vary across regions in the

⁵ Technical Vocational Education and Training in Ethiopia Mapping, January 2009 Addis Ababa

country and in other countries regarding the types of trainings given and the modality under which it is given. From the general economic development and the demand for better livelihood point of view, NF-TVET is considered a broad area of learning that accommodates learning/training needs of various target groups both in content, scope and depth and goal orientations. It also includes informal training, e.g. learning on the job or self-learning.

- Training over different periods of time – from short-term courses of a few days to long-term programs of up to 6 months,
- Training through different modalities: (institutional, community based, mobile, link and apprenticeship)
- Life skills or add-on components for
- Training for a wide range of target groups:
 - Unemployed, youth and adults,
 - School dropouts and those with grade 8 - education or lower including illiterate people,
 - People potential /active in the informal economic sector,
 - People from urban and rural areas,
 - Landless poor, and
 - Disadvantaged groups
 - People with disabilities

Non-formal TVET differs from formal TVET in the following respects:

- The educational background of the target groups is different and very diverse.
- Teachers/trainers/instructors are so far usually not certified or examined.
- There are no standardized curricula to be used in non-formal TVET provision.
- The duration of training is usually shorter and varies widely.
- Non-formal TVET is more cost effective than formal TVET.

3.6. Integrated working system Approach (Vertically & Horizontal)

The center will promote cluster based micro economic system procures specialized resources that are integrated into the production system to address effective integration processes. The center will provide end-to-end capabilities from display design ideas build ship and service to a complete packaged product for the market. These vertically integrated services increase customer competitiveness by delivering improved product quality, leading manufacturability, improved performance, and faster time-to-market and reduced costs.

To address the existing problems like illegal migration, anti illegal migration campaigns are very important at all levels which needs interventions at schools, in the community at grass root level and in all forms as cross cutting issue. Similarly in the rural areas, the proportion of landless people is significant. Therefore, giving due attention to these segment of the population is important to fully address the existing problem. Therefore this project will build Technical and Vocational Education and Training Center, The center will work with different actors on the issues of; Anti illegal migration campaign, Creating opportunities for the youth, providing vocational trainings, Improving access/ linkages to financial capital to youth, and forming youth cooperatives in different rural micro enterprises like frost farming, bee keeping, animal feed

production and like Besides the center will organize community meetings in all targeted tabias on the issue of landless households.

The possibility for landless people to organize themselves and establish rural micro-enterprises will be presented and discussed during these meetings. Landless households will have to be organized in small groups of people who trust each other and want to work together in a micro-enterprise on the activity of their interest. It is expected that each rural micro-enterprise will be managed by a group of around 5 to 10 landless households, depending on the activity in which they engage. The 'grouping' process will be accompanied by the local Tabia Administrations (who have to confirm that all participants are really landless) and the Woreda Bureau for Youth Affairs. The center will like to the youth to micro-enterprises with realistic and feasible business plans. For most rural micro-enterprises, specific skills are required. Often, it takes several weeks to acquire the basic skills necessary to start an enterprise. This is expected create opportunity for self employment of TVET trainees. Creating access to physical facilities of TVET will create opportunities to the district to reduce the problems which exist around the particularly in terms of short term training. Facilities in the training centers are expected to be provided after building of the center. In the beginning basic Equipments is expected to purchase for the center.

Wood furniture manufacturing: This project planed to integrate production with vertical & horizontal production of products. For instance wood furniture manufacturer will be integrated with fast growing trees plantation in the area to promote green economy that feeds the woodwork industry locally. Similarly the TVT graduate will be horizontally integrated with bee have production get market access in the locally because the area is honey production corridor known for its best honey.

Metal work production workshop: With regard to metal work production workshop; the center will hunt for markets around the area & will integrate the small group based welders producers to jointly produce metal work products & supply to the needs of market to get adequate benefits.

4. Project Description

4.1 General objective:

- To create competent and self-reliant citizens to contribute to the economic and social development of the country, thus improving the livelihoods of targeted community and sustainably reducing poverty.

4.2 Specific objective:

- To establish special technical and vocational education & training and agro- processing industrial cluster center (STVET-APICC) to the community in Irob district.

4.3 Expected Intermediate results:

- **STVET-APICC** built
- Necessary equipments and facilities purchased provided to **STVET-APICC**

- Necessary training needs identified unproved for implementation by education office the district
- Training manuals, tools and equipment prepared to the center
- Linkages to Employment opportunities created at the district
- Value chain analyses for productions developed

5. Project Narration, Reporting and M&E

To implement the planned project activities the main stakeholders of the project are the community (beneficiaries), wereda administration, wereda education office and wereda youth and sports affairs office and, especially Irob wereda administration as legal holder of the project is the main management body. While expected main funding partners include Hibret manufacturing and machine building industry, wereda administration, Tigray regional administration, Irob development association (IDA), Adigrat university, ECC-SDCOA, regional education bureau & regional TVET, Local authority, wereda administration will be responsible for the mobilization of local communities for local resource contribution and securing land for construction the facilities.

For the last one year time METEC, IDA ECC-SDCOAd and Irob wereda administration have been working on the project development and Accordingly wereda administration have allocated 4.46535 hectors of land for construction with possible expansion , and METEC have developed all necessary designs, Bill of quintiles and bid documents for implementation. Similarly, IDA and ECC-SDCOAd have been working on communality mobilization, & project proposal refining to be distributed to organizations/institutions for fun rising. At the moment Irob wereda administration and METEC have singed an agreement METEC to be the lead contractor & resources contributor and While Irob wereda administration to mobilize community /resources & coordinate the implementation of the work.

The funding partner of the project, will be responsible in disbursing the project budget on semi-annual basis, ensuring the project expenses are according to the agreed project budget line items and within the project financial plan, regular supervision to ensure the program quality as well as to provide technical assistance for the staff of directly implementing partner, and organizing auditing of yearly expenses and reported activities. With regard monitoring and reporting mechanism, all activities accomplished (services provided) and financial expenditures incurred by the project will be recorded on monthly basis. Using standard formats developed, all the monthly-recorded information will be compiled on quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis. Therefore, regular reports to all concerned stakeholders on quarterly, semi-annual and yearly basis will be presented. The specific information to be included in the report are: activities planned vis-à-vis accomplished in the reporting period, if the activities are accomplished in time frame specified, if budget is spent as planned, if any change needed in implementation, specific problems encountered in implementing the planned activities, if work plan needs modification and other relevant issues pertaining to the program activities.

6. Project budget and duration

This STVET-APICC project total investment cost of the project including working capital for one year is estimated at Birr **264,768,000.00** equivalent to **11,511,652 Euro** at exchange rate of **1Euro to =23.00Birr**. The project is expected to be finalized within two years time starting from **January 2017-December 2018**. (Details are prepared in the bill of quantities kept with METEC)

Cost categories

- Civil work cost = **152,768,000.00 Birr**
- Admin + Machinery & training + running + contingency = **112,000,000 .00Birr**

Total cost = **264,768,000.00 Birr**

7. Annexes

STVET-APIC Selected Site in district







