

Interview 3&4 consolidated Initial Profile Summary, Awra AW₅W Hidelu Kebele

Basic Data			
Woreda: Awra	Kebele: Hidelu	Village: Kille	GPS Coordinate:
Date of Interview: 18/01/16 Land tenure system: Communal			
Type of Interview: <u>7 men, 7 women separately</u> Number of families represented in the interview: <u>14</u>			
Name of clan:			

History

Before 20 years there were four rain seasons per year called “karma; Sugum; debayiba and dada’a”; Butter and milk was the main diet of every household; the area was covered by vegetations and pasture was available abundantly. But since 1998 G.C. things become changed and the drought happened every year (recurrent). Due to this all the roads changed in to gullies.

Land degradation and water resource availability are the biggest problem today concerning the natural resource of the area.

Scope of Users of Available Natural Resources

- The number of permanent household heads using the area is 160 out which 50 are female headed.
- During the dry season communities migrate from the surrounding areas like sidha melif; finto; geganaberesu (Dubti kebele) and urukoma en route to Gullina woreda and kobo.

Livestock related issues

- The pasture which was used to livestock feeding is declined both in quantity and type. Even some of the varieties are disappeared.
- Through the support of the government program called PSNP the communities of the area were engaged in techniques to protect the pastureland from erosion in the area. But the efforts were focused on small gullies rather than large gullies.
- During rainy season the communities in the area were tired exercise in enclosing rangeland areas but this activity was not sustainable due to drought and unavailability of rain fall.
- Average livestock per household in wet season as follows:

	Current no. of animals during DS	Current no. of animals during WS	Change of no. of animals in past 10 years		
			Decrease (<i>multiple choice</i>)	Stable	Increase
Camel		5	sold <input type="checkbox"/> / died <input type="checkbox"/> / given away <input type="checkbox"/> / others <input type="checkbox"/>		
Cattle		10	sold <input type="checkbox"/> / died <input type="checkbox"/> / given away <input type="checkbox"/> / others <input type="checkbox"/>		
Goats		50	sold <input type="checkbox"/> / died <input type="checkbox"/> / given away <input type="checkbox"/> / others <input type="checkbox"/>		

Sheep		30	sold <input type="checkbox"/> / died <input type="checkbox"/> / given away <input type="checkbox"/> / others <input type="checkbox"/>		
Donkey		2	sold <input type="checkbox"/> / died <input type="checkbox"/> / given away <input type="checkbox"/> / others <input type="checkbox"/>		
Major reasons for changing number of animals: Drought					

- In the past donkey was not considered as an asset but now due to the distant of water points from their home they used to the donkey for fetching water.
- Average milk production per animal (liters):-

	Camel		Cattle		Goats	
	WS	DS	WS	DS	WS	DS
No. of milking / day / animal	3	2	3	2	2	2
Litre of milk / day/ animal	6	2	3	1.6	1	0.5

- Women's are not responsible for milking camel.

Water and Wood availability

- Due to drought access to water in the area was aggravated within the last 10 years.
- For getting ground water in the area 10 years ago they used to spring water at zero surface level (locally called "Buyi"; 3 years ago they had to dig 3m. But now they used to the water point which is found outside the cascade and there they have to dig 5m.
- The average time needed for the community in the area to reach water sources (Awra River) for their livestock and household consumption has increased to 2 hours or more.

Trees

- Most important trees cited as (i) Hidayito, (ii) Medira, (iii) Keselto and (iv) Uddayito. All are palatable by all type of livestock.
- People in the area didn't have experience in planting trees in the past 3 years.

Crops

- There were no experience in the area in cultivating crop either in rain-fed nor in irrigation.

Nutrition

- 3 meals per day may shrink to 2 meals per day in the dry season.
- Food shortages 8 months per year (November-June).

Organizational issues within the community

- So far, they didn't have experience in conflict over use of natural resources.
- Previously one cooperative which was engaged in small scale business was organized. But now due to drought it is dissolved.

Skills

- Within this communities the following traditional skills are exists:-
 - Traditional medical treatment.
 - Making traditional hair wear locally called “Amoyina”

Suggestions

- For starting cultivation of crops development of watering points.
- Treatment of degraded lands.
- Scaling-up of WSW structures to others areas of the village.
- They appreciate the work GIZ is doing in treating the degraded land and water accessible.