Interview 5&6 consolidated **Initial Profile Summary, Awra, AW1W Hiddelu Kebele**

Basic Data
Woreda: Awra **Kebele:** Hiddelu **Village:** Kalkalsa and Uddaledulul **GPS Coordinate:**
Date of Interview: 29/01/16 **Land tenure system:** Communal **Type of Interview:** 7 Men and 7 Women **Number of families represented in the interview:** 14 **Name of clan:**

History

Before 1998 G.C. the vegetation cover of the area was good (livestock was not visible due to dense and high vegetation cover); milk and butter were abundantly available (the milk of a cattle was enough for one household families) and there was four rain season per year. But after 1998 G.C. things become changed adversely the gullies are created here and there; the rangeland areas become dry even a lot of grass species are disappeared and the numbers of rain fall seasons become reduced to two with erratic distribution.

Water unavailability is 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 140 out which 20 are female headed.
- The number of external household heads coming from other areas like is more than 100 household heads.
- During the dry season communities migrate from surrounding areas like finto; debeliadu; en route to ayigana burtele kebele of Gullina woreda.

Livestock related issues

- For protecting the pasture land from erosion the community of the area was engaged in construction of soil bunds through the support of government program called PSNP.
- Residents of the area didn't practice any measures for ensuring fodder availability for their livestock's.
- Average livestock holding capacity per household level in the area during the survey time is listed as follows:

	Current no. of animals	Reason for change of no. of animals in past 10 years		
		Decrease *(multiple choice)*	Stable	Increase
Camel	10	Drought		
Cattle	5	Drought		
Goats	33	Drought		
Sheep	10	Drought		

Donkey	0	nr		

- Average milk production per animal (litres) in the area:-

	Camel		Cattle		Goats	
	WS	DS	WS	DS	WS	DS
No. of milking / day / animal	3	2	2	0	2	1
Litre of milk / day/ animal	9	1	4	0	2	0.5

Water and Wood availability

Water for …	Improve	Aggravate	Stable	Major reasons for change
… HH consumption		X		Drought
… livestock		x		Drought
… farming				Not exist at all

- Access to water is becoming increasingly serious (‘aggravated’) during the dry season
- In the past (before 10 years) the communities in the area were used to dig wells (locally called ‘’buyi’’) for getting water up to the depth of 1m. But now (during the survey period) they can’t manage to get water even in the deepest depth.
- The average time needed for the users in the area to reach water sources for their livestock is more than 2 hours in one way.

Trees

- Most important trees cited as (i) Hidayito, (ii) Medira, (iii) Ae’aebi. But Kusra; Uddayito and Keselto are also the most important trees in the area.
- The community in the area didn’t have experience of planting trees.

Crops

- The community in the area didn’t have experience of cultivating crops.

Nutrition

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

Organizational issues within the community

- A traditional mechanism for mediating conflict of interest of using natural resource of the area is exists and it's strong.

Skills

- Within this communities the following traditional skills are exists:-
    - Making traditional ornaments like Amoyina (hair wear); milk container (Ayini; kora); sesan (Afari home); Ocass (butter holding container); sara (water holding container.

Suggestions

- Developing water harvesting structures in the area both for household and livestock consumption and starting cultivation.
- Up-scaling WSW measures.