

## Interview 7&8 consolidated Initial Profile Summary, Chifra, CH3W Garriro Kebele

<b>Basic Data</b>
<b>Woreda:</b> Chifra <b>Kebele:</b> Garriro <b>Village:</b> Daba <b>GPS Coordinate:</b>
<b>Date of Interview:</b> 20/04/16 <b>Land tenure system:</b> Communal
<b>Type of Interview:</b> 5 men, 8 women separately <b>Number of families represented in the interview:</b> 13
<b>Name of clan:</b>

### History

Previously (before 10 years) there were enough grasses for their livestock's both in terms of quality (different species) and quantity. The number of rain fall in each year was three (Sugum; karma and dada'a). However, since 2006 recurrent drought is started due to this the number of rain falls declined to one with erratic distribution; gullies have developed as the land has degraded and shortage of pasture for the livestock's.

Unavailability of pasture and water is the biggest problem today concerning the natural resource of the area concerned.

### Scope of Users of Available Natural Resources

- The number of permanent household heads using the area is 100 out which 20 are female headed.
- The number of external household heads coming from other areas is more than 100.
- During the dry season communities migrate from surrounding areas like Gurra'ali; Wea'ama and Awra and Ewa woreda, en route to adjacent woredas of Amhara (Habru woreda (Sodoma and Gaffra) ).

### Livestock related issues

- For protecting the pasture land from erosion the communities in the area had tried different SWC measures like stone bunds and small check dams through the support of PSNP program. But the measures were not successful in controlling erosion as they were easily broken.
- Residents in the area don't have experience in using techniques of ensuring fodder availability for their livestock's.
- Threatening invasive species include *parthenium* (locally called 'democracy') in rain season and *prosoptes* in some areas starts to emerge. But uprooting and cutting back is declining due to lack of other feed sources from pasture – ie. Livestock must feed on it (sometimes they are enforced to leave *parthenium* to feed their livestock even if the test of the milk is bitter).
- For explaining the severity of the drought they used the Afar proverb "Monkey and goat do not die" but now this proverb is no more working.
- In order to feed their livestock's sometimes they cost a lot for buying concentrates (by-products of flour factory).

- The average livestock holding capacity of the households in the area is mentioned in the following table:

Livestock type	Current no. of animals during the survey period	Reason for changing of no. of animals in past 10 years		
		Decrease ( <i>multiple choice</i> )	Stable	Increase
Camel	13	Drought		
Cattle	3	Drought		
Goats	27	Drought		
Sheep	12	Drought		
Donkey	2			For transporting water from distant places

- The average milk production (liters) per animal in the area is:-

	Camel		Cattle		Goats	
	WS	DS	WS	DS	WS	DS
No. of milking / day / animal	3	3	2	0	2	1
Litre of milk / day/ animal	9	3	3	0	1.5	0.5

- Halal; buncat and mussa are the three most important grass species in order to increase the milk productivity of goat.

### Water and Wood availability

Water for ...	Improve	Aggravate	Stable	Major reasons for change
... HH consumption		x		Drought
... livestock		x		Drought
... farming				

- Access to water is becoming increasingly serious ('aggravated') during the dry season. In the past by nature the water was staying on the rangeland locally called "dora". But now due to erosion the water is not staying.
- The communities in the area do not have experience in digging wells.
- Water collection time has increased to 2 hours or more. They used to mille river.

#### **Trees**

- Most important trees cited as udda; garrsa; medeira; merkato; sirekto; hiddayito and uddayito. Merkato is more abundant.
- In wet season the available trees in the area are enough to feed for their livestock but due to shortage of rain and land degradation they can't accommodate.
- The communities of the area don't have experience in planting trees.

#### **Crops**

- Few of the community members (up to 15) tried rain fed crop production with challenging rain fall shortage and land degradation. Due to this they can't harvest the grain only used the straw for their livestock.

#### **Nutrition**

- 3 meals per day may shrink to 2 meals per day in the dry season. Herding family members typically eat twice per day.
- Food shortages 7 months per year (Gillal season) which is starts from January.

#### **Organizational issues within the community**

- Traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms and institutions are strong.
- Using Meblo "the traditional conflict mediation mechanism" last year they successfully negotiated the conflict between the rain-fed plot owners and secondary users from other areas.
- In the area there is a newly established saving and credit cooperative.

#### **Skills**

- Within this communities the following traditional skills are exists:-
  - Traditional bed "oloyita"
  - Milking cup "Ayini"
  - Keeping milk "kora"
  - For keeping water cold "sar"
  - Traditional Midwifery.

#### **Suggestions**

- We are not thinking only the cash we received from the cash for work program of dry stone measure but also the impact that will support in rehabilitating the area.
- The already started watershed measure will support our community in diversifying the livelihood.