

Interview 9 consolidated Initial Profile Summary, Yallo, YA1W Wela'e Kebele Muhurgolo Village

Basic Data			
Woreda: Yallo	Kebele: Wala'e	Village: Muhurgolo	GPS Coordinate:
Date of Interview: 30/05/16	Land tenure system: <u>Communal</u>		
Type of Interview: <u>Mixed FGD with 5 women and 5 men</u>	Number of families represented in the interview: <u>10</u>		
Name of clan:			

History

Previously the area was experienced with good rainfall seasons; covered with vegetations of various species (no IAS) and enough pasture for the livestock's. But since 2006 G.C things become get worse due to the encroachment of rangelands by Prosopis this leads to getting pasture for the livestock's difficult.

Unavailability of 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 200 out which 50 are female headed.
- The number of external household heads coming from other areas during the dry season is more than 200.
- During the dry season communities migrate from surrounding areas like Ewa; Awra; Gullina and Teru woredas en route to Megalle woreda.

Livestock related issues

- Within the last 10 years accessibility of pasture in the area become decreases dramatically.
- The communities in the area had tried construction of small pits for protecting the pasture land from erosion through the support of PSNP program.
- Individually some of the community members exercising area enclosure for ensuring fodder availability to their livestock's.
- The major threatening invasive species in the area is *prosopis*. Due to its high regeneration rate and easily transmitted by livestock's like donkey the communities in the area can't manage to eradicate it through uprooting and cutting. In this regard they requested external support in designing a control measure.
- Previously they didn't count small ruminants (sheep and goats) as an asset because of many camel and cattle they owned. But now the number of cattle found within the kebele can't compare with the individual pastoralist have in the past.
- 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	5	Drought		
Cattle	2	Drought		
Goats	45			x
Sheep				
Donkey	1		x	

➤ 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	2	2	0	2	1
Litre of milk / day/ animal	9	2	6	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 relevant

- Access to water is becoming increasingly serious ('aggravated') during the dry season.
- The communities in the area do not have experience in digging wells.
- Water collection time has increased to 2 hours or more.

Trees

- The numbers of trees/shrubs around this area are not sufficient for their livestock.
- The three most important trees cited as Kusra; Medera and Keselto.
- The communities of the area don't have experience in planting trees.

Crops

- Even if in the past there was exercising of rain fed agriculture by few members of the community but due to erratic distribution of rain fall and encroachment of *Prosopies* they can't continue.

Nutrition

- 3 meals per day both during dry and wet seasons. But due to migration of the livestock in dry season it is difficult to get milk for the remaining family members of the households especially women's and children.
- Food shortages 4 months per year from November to February locally called "Gillal season".

Organizational issues within the community

- The communities in the area have their own traditional conflict-resolution mechanism which is rather strong.
- There were no experiences of conflicts concerning over the use of natural resource of the area.
- Even if there is one cooperative in the area it not functional.

Skills

- Within this communities the following traditional skills are exists:-
 - Traditional ornaments.
 - Milking cup "Ayini"
 - Traditional bed "oloyita"

Suggestions

- Even if we are interested to do vegetation protection measures including eradication of *Prosopies* we have a technical gap to be filled up by external actors.