

## Interview 11 consolidated Initial Profile Summary, Awra, AW2W Lekura Kebele

<b>Basic Data</b>
<b>Woreda:</b> Awra <b>Kebele:</b> Lekura <b>Village:</b> Lekura <b>GPS Coordinate:</b>
<b>Date of Interview:</b> 31/05/16 <b>Land tenure system:</b> <u>Communal</u>
<b>Type of Interview:</b> <u>Mixed FGD with 7 men and 3 women</u> <b>Number of families represented in the interview:</b> <u>10</u>
<b>Name of clan:</b>

### History

Before 15 years the vegetation cover; availability of pasture and water resources in the area were good with enough distribution of rain fall. But since the beginning of 2000 G.C due to decline of the rain fall and land degradation drought starts to occur every year (recurrent). For comparing the situation of good and bad seasons they used the example “with and without cloth”.

Land degradation is the biggest problems 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 252 out which 50 are female headed.
- The number of external household heads coming from other areas during the dry season is more than 100.
- During the dry season communities migrate from surrounding areas like Ewa; Gullina and Assayita woredas en route to Raya and Werkeye areas of the Amhara highlands.

### Livestock related issues

- Within the last 10 years accessibility of pasture and water for the livestock’s in the area become decreases dramatically.
- Through the support of the government program called PSNP the communities in the area had tried construction of soil and water conservation like half-moon and stone bund for protecting the pasture land from erosion. But the available stone in the area is not enough to work with these structures.
- Individually some of the community members exercising area enclosure for ensuring fodder availability to their livestock’s. But due to the conflict of interest among the community members sustainability is a problem.
- For protecting the rangelands from unwanted plant species like *parthinuem* sometimes the communities in the area were engaged in uprooting; cutting and firing techniques.

- 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	3	Drought and disease		
Cattle	2	Drought and disease		
Goats	100	To compensates the loss of cattle due to drought		x
Sheep				
Donkey	3	For transport purpose	x	

- The reason behind in increasing number of donkey is for transport of water and other good.
- 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	5	3	3	0	2	2
Litre of milk / day/ animal	20	6	9	0	1	0.5

### Water and Wood availability

Water for ...	Improve	Aggravate	Stable	Major reasons for change
... HH consumption		X		Because of newly established water point (hand pump)
... livestock		x		Drought
... farming				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 the area are not sufficient both for their livestock and human.
- The three most important trees cited as Kusra; Medera and Garssa. Besides their use for livestock's their fruit is also eaten by humans.
- Moreover, Garssa; Alayito; Keselto; Adayito; Medera and Udda are the most important tree species for camel.
- The communities in the area didn't have experience in planting trees.

### **Crops**

- Using the small scale irrigation scheme which is constructed by a project called Support for Sustainable Development (SSD) four household heads among the participants of the FGD are cultivating crops like maize and sorghum. However, the irrigation scheme is found outside the cascade (village) of these communities.

### **Nutrition**

- 3 meals per day during wet seasons and twice per day during dry season for adults.
- Food shortage of 4 months per year from May to August locally called "Haggayi season".

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

- The communities in the area have their own traditional conflict-resolution mechanism which is rather weak.
- Conflict of interest was happened to benefit from the irrigated land which is found in the nearby village. Together with the government administrative officials the problem was solved.
- There are no other organizations in the area other than the existing traditional structures.

### **Skills**

- Within this communities the following traditional skills are exists:-
  - Traditional medical treatment.

### **Suggestions**

- The big concern of the community was the change in the direction of one river to other area and needs external support.
- Based on the technical support they will get the community in the area is ready to apply vegetation protection techniques.