



Request number:
(Allocated by the Czech
Development Agency)

Initial Project Proposal

Title:

Community based participatory watershed development, Sidama Zone, SNNPR

Partner country:
Ethiopia

Region/town/locality:
SNNPR, Sidama zone

Expected Start Date of Implementation:
January 2018

Expected End Date:
December 2020 possibly 2021

Estimated total financial allocation (USD):
1.000.000 USD

**Expected Czech ODA
financial contribution (USD):**
900 000

Applicant / Partner Institution:

Sidama Zone, Farming and Natural Resource Development Department, Mr. Taye Tesfaye, Expert for soil and water conservation, email:tayebelay60@gmail.com
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Other key partners:

Regional Bureau of Farming & Natural development, in Awassa, Ato Ashebo, Deputy head & process owner for Bureau of Farming and natural resource development. Ato Shitaye, Ato Memiru. As well as Woredas and Kebeles mentioned further.

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Development problem:

Lands selected for project intervention are prone to degradation – due to following factors:

- 1- Sloppy landscape - topography
- 2- No or limited vegetation cover – deforestation
- 3- Free grazing

Current situation: the land is prone to degradation (over 45 percent), low productivity of crop - produced in limited amount and quality, areas prone to recurrent droughts and floods, this keeps people in poverty, shortage of food, and insufficient nutrition, that leads to subsequent malnutrition.

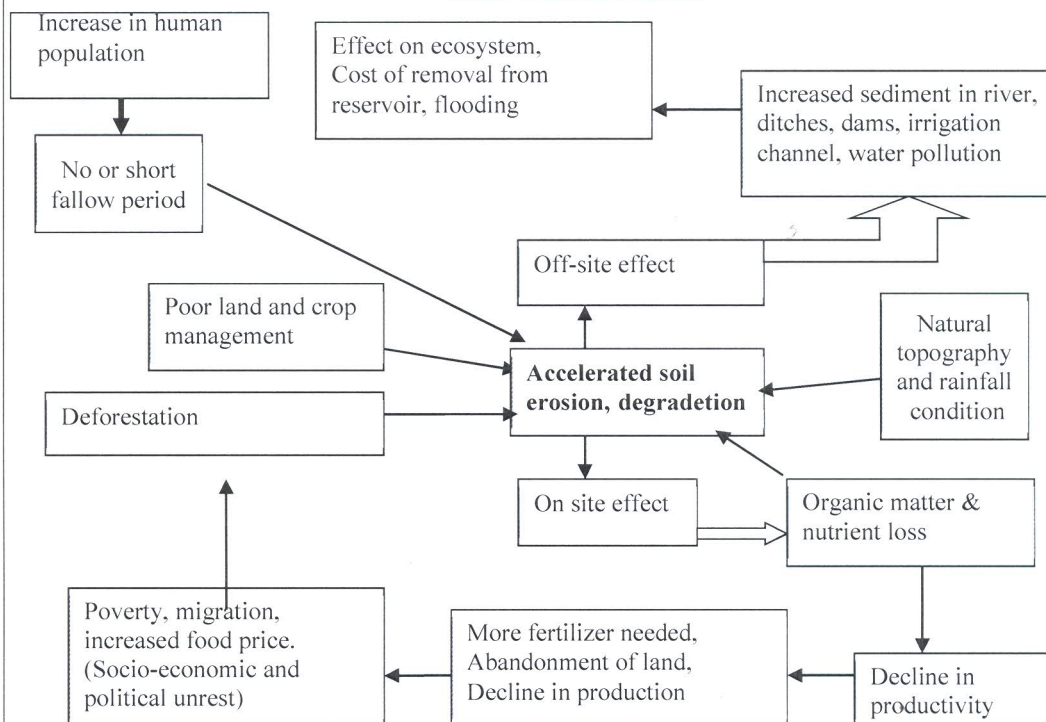
The current situation is a direct result of free grazing over cultivation, deforestation for fire wood and unwise use of natural resource. Since WASH (borehole drilling) was previously implemented in all those areas, water needs to be naturally recharged by suitable natural resource practices for its sustainability. Run off control is the problem – droughts are occurring recurrently, fertile soil is damaged, taken by water. This leads to low productivity food shortage and subsequent malnutrition. Community have no means of mitigation of those problems, due to lack of skills, education and of information. Especially women are affected - have to work in the fields, responsibility to feed family, firewood collection. Women don't have equal participation, they don't have equal share of resources, men take more advantage of benefits.

Mitigation measures: community based participatory watershed development for sustainable management of natural resources, re-forestation, proper water conservation. Forage development, cut and carry.



In woredas previously covered by WASH. Woreda: Boricha, Loka Abaya and Aleta Chuko, Aleta Wondo.

Problem tree



Key stakeholders and beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries will be from communities of Kebeles: Woreda Boricha – Kebele Aallowo Areffie. Woreda Loka Abaya – Kebele Areda Galle, Woreda Aleta Chuko – Tesso and Dipicha. Aleta Wondo – Bargo, the area is approximately 3670 hectares.

Beneficiaries:

- 1 – Woreda Farming and natural resource office in all mentioned woredas and Kebeles
- 2 – Female and male community’s members in above mentioned Kebeles
- 3 – Sidama Zone agriculture office – technical support

The community of the above mentioned Kebeles will be the most important stakeholder as well as beneficiaries. The community has to establish representatives and watershed committies. 50 percent male. 50 percent females. Schools from the community will be also targeted, so the children learn the good practices. Technical leading farmers will be selected, to survey and guide the conservation work. The total population in affected Kebeles is approximately 5000 households.

Expected outcomes:

Immediate Outcome:

- 1 -Degraded land in 5 Kebeles rehabilitated biologically as well as physically, farmers use soil and water conservation practices in everyday life.
- 2 - Technical farmers trained and took responsibility to survey and guide community on conservation work

Intermediate Outcome:

- 1 -Enhanced capacities of institutions Woreda, Kebele – in using sustainable land management and environmental protection from degradation



- 2 – The community will enhance its adaptation and mitigation measures against environmental degradation
- 3 – the nutrition and food intake will be improved and malnutrition rates reduced

Expected outputs and/or required specific services, supplies or works:

- 1 - Number of hectares rehabilitated through physical soil and water conservation practices
- 2 - Number of hectares rehabilitated through biological coverage, by foreage, fruit trees, band stabilizing forege plants.
- 3 - Nr of technical farmers trained – per Kebele 20
- 4 – the steep slopes in affected Kebeles will be covered by micro basins and water porculation pits
- 5 – Farm slopes and gentle slopes will be treated by soil bund faynajoo structures
- 6 – check dams will be constructed in gallies
- 7 – number of horticultures introduced, that can enhance livelihood of the household, productivity, pigeon pea, moringa, star grass, Desho grass.
- 8- Establishment of nursery site in order to plant different tree species which can be distributed to the community to plant around hill sides to protect erosion and also used for wood lots to the community.

Possible strategies:

Ethiopia adopted Green economy development strategy. The transformation of Ethiopian agricultural sector one core pillar of National Growth and transformation plan II. Includes sustainable agricultural practices through the climate resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas). Greenhouse gas imitation from the agriculture sector, and seek the promotion to diversified crop among the country's poorest smallholder farmer, increasing income and diversifying diets, can also have a powerful impact on the role of women of the society. GTP II further mentions that prerequisite for sustainable development is watershed management. The main strategy is the community mobilization and creating awareness about land degradation and its cause and effects. The trainings have to be participatory, women are included, planning of the land development, introducing agroforestry practised and livelihood possibilities and income generating activities. Landscape planning and management with gender sensitivity, livelihood diversification approach. Capacitating Kebeles and Woreda official in adoption of landscape plans.
Developing homestead gardens for better food variety, income generation and climate adaptation. And improved nutrition.

Role of the applicant/partner organisation and roles of other key partners:

The project was identified by Sidama zone in cooperation with affected Woredas by direct observation and mutual agreement for the donor support. Based on the problem identification process and discussion with all the stakeholders. The Sidama zone will be responsible for design of training and implementation together with the implementation CZ partner. Further it will be in close cooperation with the implementation partner and will monitor and quality of control the project and report to donor on 6-month basis. It will ensure of project sustainability for the future and will advise how to secure it.



Complementarity:

Safety net programme is present on Woreda level (poor people without monthly income - working on degraded land on donor and Government incentives). Safety net is implemented in different than affected Kebeles. No other donors are present in affected area.

Date and Signature:

Place, date, name of authorised person within applicant institution and his/her signature, stamp.

Bereket Aseffa Gebbis

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