

Field Visit of overall campaign in Tigray Region Ethiopia-Birds



Group Names and Countries

Macpherson	Malawi
Teferi Daba	Ethiopia
Mazan	Sudan

Introduction

- Food insecurity in Ethiopia due to large popn., Land Degradation, Climate Change and variability.
- Recognizing the strong link among food security, land restoration and water harvesting, the National Regional state of Tigray, Ethiopia (in collaboration with different partners) started implementation of many interventions.

Summary of Techniques

- Roadside planting
- Area Closure
- Check-dams – stones
- Check dams on dry-river bed using Gabion wires.
- (sandwich check dams)
- Stone bunds
- Eyebrow basins
- Roadside ponds
- Ground water recharge from ponds
- Borrow pits – water used for irrigation and livestock

Techniques


- Afforestation of hillsides
- Use of agro-forestry tree, (fruits fertility improvement, fodder)
- Promotion natural Forest regeneration

Organization of work

- Communities priorities watershed to work in
- Free labour contribution -20days
- Community By laws - penalties, how to share work
- Committees exist at all level with good linkage
- NGO support on going
- Technical guidance from government staff.
- Use of local equipment

Strength of the watershed campaign and the roads for water activities in Ethiopia –Tigray.

- Identification of the immediate concerns within their community and their causes.
- Acknowledgement of the conflicting interests and create mechanism for the resolutions.
- Prioritization is easy.
- Sustainability after withdrawal of donor funding
- Each program is built to fit the needs and capabilities of each community
- Easy to implement and cost effective
- A sense of ownership
- Build community capacities

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- Taps local resources
 - Decentralize decision making
 - Provides realistic and reliable information
 - Local leadership , provides high command.
 - A sense of cultural festivals
 - Land tenure system
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Water retention pit









Weaknesses

- No Machinery and hence may lead to bad impacts
- High risks as is not guided
- Inability to cost the structures is an indication of poor planning (Failure to plan is failure to succeed)
- Monitoring the impacts is not well organized (Data for information for future reference)
- Not planned well.
- Control measures of water born diseases measures need to incorporated in the design
- Mothers are not fairly considered

Future Opportunities

- Increased productivity
- Economic Health watershed produces energy and supplies water for agriculture, industry and households.
- Forests and wetlands recovered help to prevent or reduce costly climate change and flooding impacts,
- Management of drought, contributes to tourism, fisheries, forestry, agriculture and mining industries.
- Increased life span of roads if the process is guided and integrated properly.
- Increased water availability
- Increased household incomes (Livestock projects)

RISKS

- Limited technical guidance may be risky
- Lead to loss of lives
- No plan for EIA this total extinction of some species
- No proper documentation
- No proper monitoring