Road Water Management for Resilience

Summary of field observation

by Wild beast group

February 26, 2017

Mekele

- First visit Enderta woreda, Felegeselam Kebele
 - At present around 40,699 ha land under area closure,
 - Barren land before 2011 with severe degradation,
 - As a baseline deep wells constructed in 1997 but low yield of wells observed,
 - After 6 years of treatment, ground water table raised and yield of wells improved,
 - Springs emerged and community began irrigation,
 - Road side plantation observed,
 - Plantation survival rate is 91% in the area enclosure,
 - Vision is to convert the area enclosure to forest land
- **Issues**: is grevillea tree species appropriate for a shallow soil depth?



• Second site: Didiba kebele:

- Visited an irrigated land, and was learned that around 9000 ha of land is under irrigation in the kebele,
- Also visited a mass-labor mobilization and community working in the field,
- Community know that every year in February there is a mass labor mobilization,
- Discussed with community while they are constructing soil-faced stone bunds with trenches,
- Both men and women are actively working,

• Issues:

 Women were working carrying children on their back – against the principles set out in the CBPWD guideline



• Third site: Maikeyeh kebele:

- Visited a watershed treated less than one year,
- A culvert draining runoff to downslope, but intercepted by series of check dams and percolation pits,
- Very well rehabilitated despite short term intervention,
- Upstream of this area is under treatment with mass labor mobilization during the visit,
- Trenches constructed deep and wide,
- Effects down-stream is expected to be great in a short period of time

- Need to plant trees soon to complement the physical structure
- There are guards assigned to protect cattle entrance to the area would it be sustainable?



- Fourth site: Adigudom kebele:
 - Visited a large pond, dry at the moment,
 - A culvert draining runoff to a series of 3 ponds constructed by the community labor supported by machinery,
 - Ponds were used for supplementary irrigation,
 - A very good example of road water management

- The team observed poor design of the spillway, which has an eroding effect on the community road?
- No plantation around the pond for better protection and stabilization,
- Water storage may not last long due to percolation, and requires compaction,



- Fifth site: Didiba mereb-meity kebele:
 - Visited a diversion weir,
 - Currently the lined canal after the diversion weir is dry
 - Farmers are pumping water to irrigate their farm from a seepage from the dam upstream of the weir,
 - Youth rented land from the owners and produce cash crops using irrigation
- Issues:
 - Water shortage as compared to demand



- First site: mai-weyini watershed in Abreha Weatsbeha kebele:
 - Abahawi (Kebele Chairperson) provided briefing and guided us throughout the field visit,
 - Upstream watershed well treated,
 - Deep well drilled 130m depth with no yield in the beginning, but after treatment artesian well with 28lit/sec emerged,
 - Observed series of water retaining structures along the originally deep (8m) gully,
 - Upslope we noted sandwich check dams and down slope check dams changed to masonry dams with gabion, spillways provided alternately
 - Down the gully observed water harvested as a result of watershed treatment up stream and used for irrigation,
- Issues:
 - Check dams damage observed, which require routine maintenance,
 - Mulching required for fruit trees planted in the park



- First site: mai-weyini Abreha Weeatsbeha kebele:
 - Observed irrigated plots with "momona" tree – acacia spp which is used for land fertility,
 - Free grazing is prohibited in the kebele "even cattle know this",
 - Climate around the kebele improved as a result visitors advised to take enough oxygen for a year!

- Noted they are planning to raise the dams which might affect stability – instead, desilt routinely to maintain acceptable water level,
- Fish farming can be introduced in the ponds,



- Second site: Giraras kebele in Hawzen woreda:
 - Shallow hand-dug wells enriched as a result of deep trenches,
 - Deep trenches sustain wells,

Issues:

• Use of irrigation type (furrow, drip,...) should be considered in view of the water quality and soil characteristics



- Third site: Giraras kebele in Hawzen kebele:
 - Pond from roadside run-off followed by hand-dug well to improve water quality,

- under construction, but good to speed up the construction of retaining wall,
- Protection around the ponds and wells to enhance safety



- Fourth site: around Fireweiny town:
 - Borrow pit and drainage from town
 - Down slope community protected from flood as a result,
- Issues:
 - Borrow pit too close to the road,
 - Health issues from the drainage from town, hygiene training to the community, integration with health sector
 - Channel requires maintenance



General observation

• Strength:

- Hard working, committed community,
- Availability of guidelines,
- Commitment of the government leadership,
- Better coordination with different stakeholders,
- Use of appropriate technology,
- Availability of local materials

• weakness:

- Poor adherence to the guideline such as childcare,
- Inadequate technical training,
- Poor support from research against crop disease,
- Program not holistic health, crop disease

General observation

• Opportunities:

- Appropriate polices and strategies,
- Scaling up best practices,
- Tree planning for timber production,
- Diversification of income generation activities for the community sand mining, bee keeping...
- Contribution to Climate Change adaptation/mitigation
- Job creation,
- Including road water issues in curriculum

• Things to improve:

- Design of infrastructure incorporate road-water structures as part of road design,
- Safety around the structures,
- Health safety improvement by bringing health sector on board,
- Do more hydrological studies to match for future water demand

Thank you,Ameseginalehu,Asante Sana...

