Analysis of Stakeholders involved on *Prosopis Julifora* Management in Afar Regional State

May 1-2, 2014



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Introduction

- Introduced to Ethiopia end of the 70s
- Introduced to Amibara 1978/79 with Amibara drainage project
- Around 1999/2000 EIAR/ WARC, state and private farm, Awash Basin Authority and the community around Amibra started to speak about the seriousness of the invasion
- Based on this WARC started to assess and identify the type the species
- Research on the some biological characteristics and dispersion mechanism of prosopis was conducted by Master student from Addis Ababa University in Collaboration with WARC 9(HAILU SHEFERAW)
- FARM Africa undertook Action research how to control /remove prosopis around Gewanne (YERGALEM)

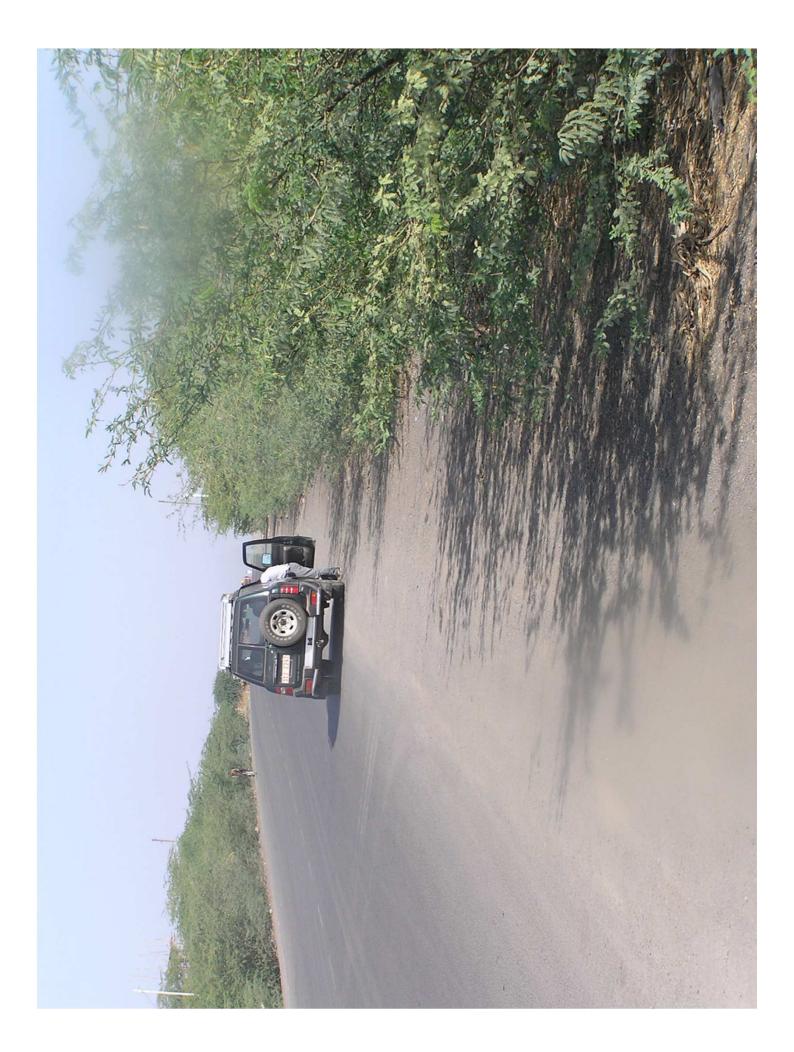
- Research on Impact of prosopis on the livelihood of Amibara pastoralist was conducted by WARC (ZERAY)
- Research on Biodiversity impact and soil physical properties that fever Prosopis growth (Amaha Tadesse)
- WARC for the first time organized the community to make the invaded rangeland free from prosopis mechanically and with the use of used motor oil
- Little effort on the man agent of prosopis
- Thus, the spread and the invasion is still in alarming stage

Degree Of invasion

Location	None	Low	Medium	High	
Permanently Cultivated land	Х				
Dykes				Х	
Main irrigation canal banks				Х	
Secondary and tertiary Irrigation canal banks				Х	
Cultivated but left fallow				Х	
Uncultivated Land adjacent to the farm				Х	
Farm feeder roads				Х	
Pathways				Х	
Wasteland		Х			
Rangeland		Х			
Homestead				х	
Wetland	Х				

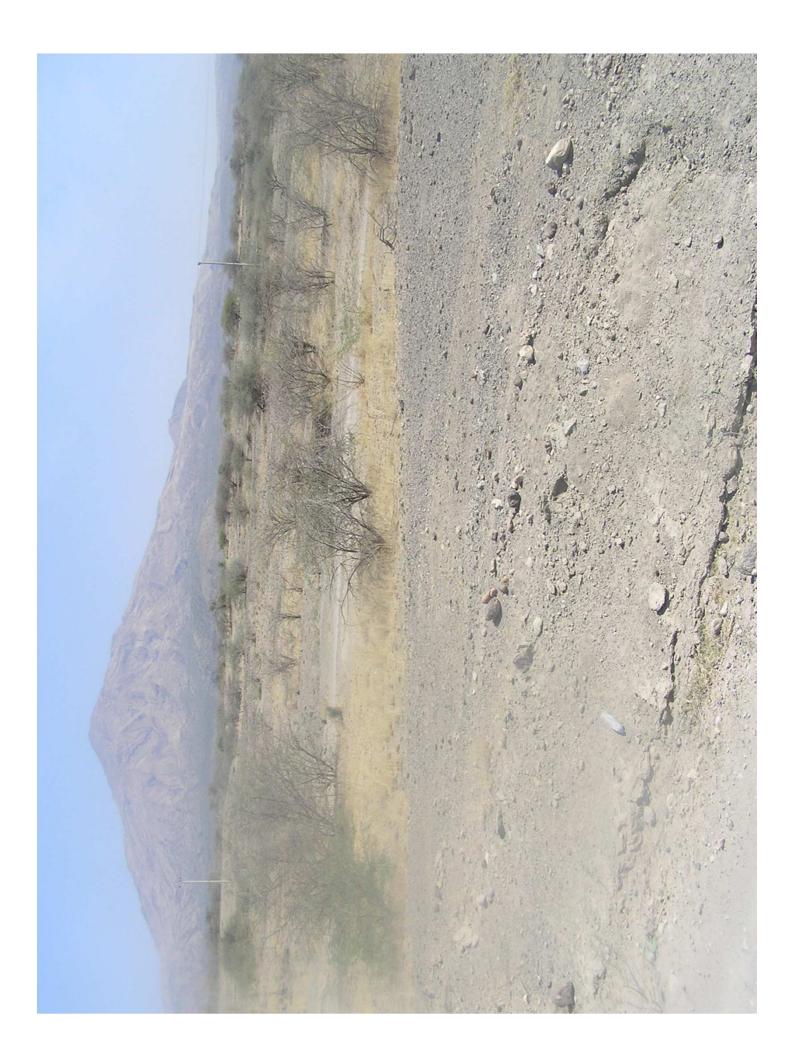


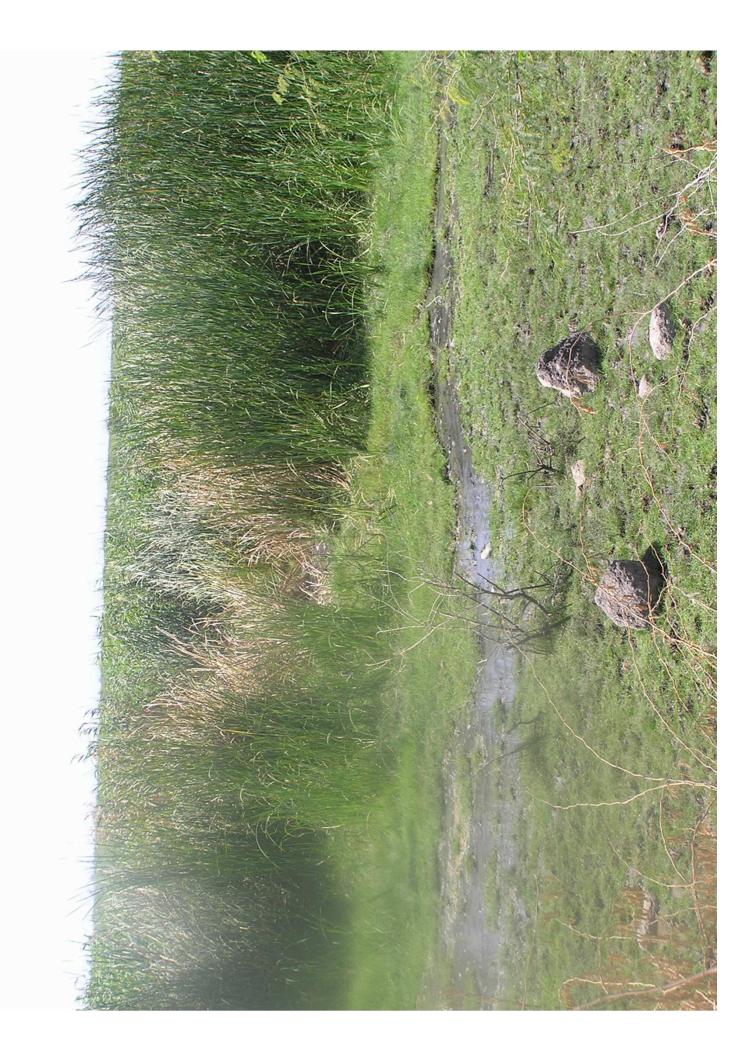














 About more than 1,5 million hectares of Land is currently invaded by prosopis (CARE) primary the flood plain and followed by the range land and grazing land

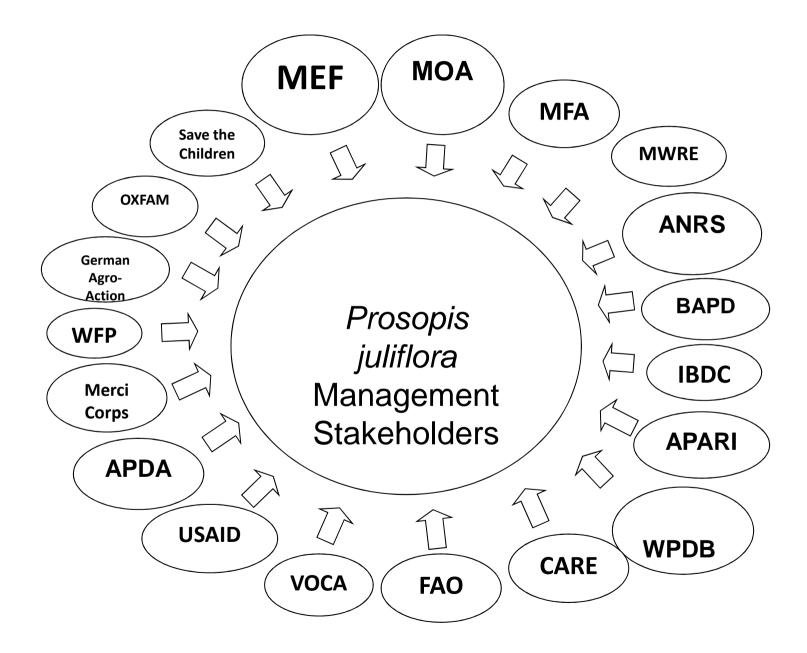
Methodology

- Mapping stakeholders
- Field survey
- Secondary Date
- Interview

List of stakeholders

NGOS and International Organizations	Government Institutions Ministry of Agriculture	
Catholic relief service	Ministry of Federal Affairs	
CARE	Ministry of Water Resource and Energy	
FARM AFRICA	Institute of Biodiversity	
FAO Livestock Recovery project	Afar Regional Government	
AMREF	Bureau of Afar Pastoral Development	
Merci Cops	Afar Pastoral and Agro Pastoral Research Institute	

NGOs	Government institutions
German Agro Action	Woreda Pastoral Development Bureau
WFP	Community Development Commitees
APDA	Higher Education Institutions, Bayreuty University, Addis Ababa University, Haramya Universty
USAID	
VOCA	
Oxfam	
Save the Children	



Afar Regional Government

- The Regional Government of Afar acknowledged the severe threat posed by Prosopis juliflora
- It has issued a proclamation No 5 on 7th July 2011 (A regulation issued to control, Manage and Eradicate the invasive of Prosopis in the Afar National Regional State
- The Regulations in the proclamation gave a clear responsibilities for : Bureau of regional pastoral development, Woreda Administrative Council, Woreda Pastoral Agriculture and Rural Development office and Kebele Administration office



- Weakness
- The project fells to scale up the project activities top other kebeles;
- Mismatch with invasion speed and the project achievement
- Lacks commitment from the community side

Farm Africa

- British Charity Organization
- Operating since 1988 in Ethiopia
- Started to operate in Afar Regional state 1997/1998 with Mobil Outreach Project
- Started a pilot Project to manage Prosopis in 2003/2004 in Amibra and Gewane
- July 2008 the Afar Prosopis Management Project I started in two woredas, five Kebeles in Amibra and 4 kebeles in Gewane (2008-20011)
- Funded By Development Fund of Norway

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Weakness

- Limited commitment to work on range land restoration
- Sustainability of the achievements of the project is in question
- Little effort was done to scale up the project

FARM ARICA

- Second Phase
- Started in 2012, funded by the same for four years (2012-2015)
- project implementation in three woredas, Amibra, Gewane and Gellalo
- 20 kebles, (10 in amibra, 5 kebles for each in Gewane and Gellalo, selected based on number of woredas. Need assessment result, invasion condition, accessibility and willingness

- Strength
- The majority the communities were actively participated to achieve the project goals;
- New technology introduced for charcoal making (Bracket making machine);
- Introduced the prosopis seed collection and crashing for the purpose of animal feed;
- 545ha of land reclaimed (366ha for range development and 179 ha for agriculture;
- Gained 4,018,800 Birr from crops and animal feed sale from pods
- The Project contributed forAfar Region's prosopis management and control regulation and guideline ;
- The project has contributed for community based research

CARE Ethiopia

- Started to operate in Awash park and Around Awash fentale and Amibera in 2005
- Started Pastoral livelihood initiatives project II in Gewane2009;
- It took over to kebeles from FARM Africa;
- Worked like fFARM Africa in collabration with Woreda pastoral development bureau and Community development Committe

Strength

- Organized seven groups with total member 180 households and reclaimed 421 hacters of prosopis invaded land and changed to cropland;
- Improved livelihood income from crop and vegetables sale

Weakness

 The scale land cleared and the number of people involved in the project arte to small as compared the land size invaded by the prosopis to bring significant impact

EIAR/WARC

- Ethiopian Institute Agricultural Research established 1966
- mandated to lead and undertake agricultural research in Ethiopia
- Accountable to Ministry of Agriculture
- started work on Invasive Alien Plant management after securing fund from UNEP/GEF on *Removing Barriers to Invasive* plant management in Africa

- Among the invasive plant identified Prosopis was included in the project
- The project has started in 2008 and ended in 2012
- WARC was the selected as for prosopis management activities implementation

Activities Implemented

- Research
- Policy and management stategy document preparation
- Management practice (Clearing prosopis invaded land and restoration range land naturally and through water harvest production of forage on reclaimed range land



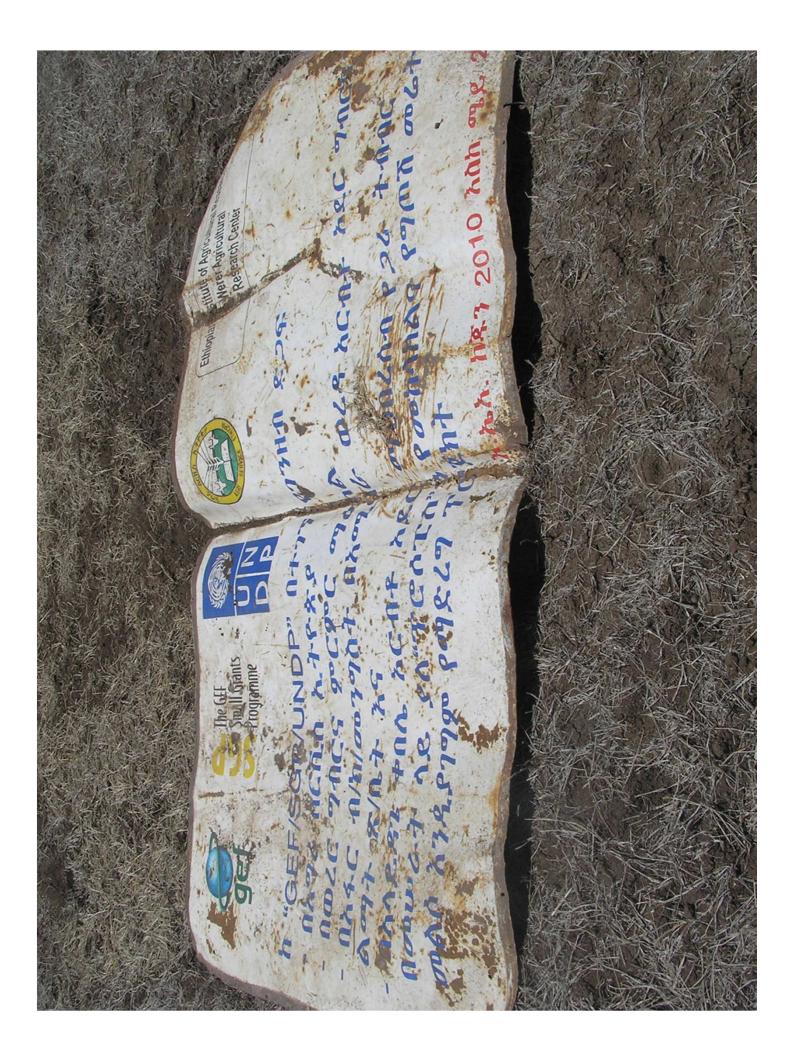


Strength

- Prepared policy and management strategy documents and submitted
- Around 80 master students done their research on IAS
- Demonstrated restoration of rangeland through enclosure to the communities
- Demonstrated fodder production using harvested water on prosopis cleared range land
- Worked with community and other institutions

Weakness

- No follow up after the project phased out by EAIR and others
- Report on the achievements of the project not easily accessible



If we Manage it we can change it from thicket to a tree

