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THE CONTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY: THE CASE OF ADAMI TULU-JIDO DISTRICT OF EAST SHEWA ZONE, OROMIA REGION

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The Contribution of Community Development Interventions towards Food Security: The Case of Adami Tulu –Jido District of East Shewa Zone, Oromia Region

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ACRONYMS

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
ATJ	Adami Tulu Jido
BNA	Basic Needs Approach
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DA	Development Agent
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
EC	European commission
EGS	Employment Generation Scheme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricaltual Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HH	Household
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Program
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MEDaC	Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation
NGO	Non Government Organization
OFSPCO	Oromia Food Security Program Coordination Office
PA	Peasant Association
PO	Project Officer
PSEPORS	Physical and Socio Profile of Oromia Regional State
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SNNPRS	Southern Nation and Nationalities People Regional State
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

Abstract

Ethiopia is one of the least developing countries in the world. Despite its immense potential for rapid agricultural development, the country couldn't feed its ever increasing population as a result of recurrent drought, land degradation, unsuitable policy environment of the past ,poor transport and infrastructure ,and low level of economical advancement in the agricultural sector. To ameliorate this deep rooted problems Ethiopia prepared its Interim poverty Reduction Strategy paper (IPRSP) in November 2000 in which its core objective is to reduce poverty and ensure food security through rapid economic growth, which is expected to be achieved via free market economic system .Since the coming to power in June 1991,the country has moved gradually towards national food self-sufficiency .However ,both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are sever in many parts of the country in general and the area under study in particular. Despite visible achievements of the project, some failures are observed in EU financed project interventions in the study area. Such failures are observed on targeting of the poor, project supervision, water supply and employment generation scheme. Nevertheless, if the comparison has to be made between the before and after project situation, the conclusion would be that implemented projects have brought about some improvements through different components of the intervention towards food security.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the most important development challenge of the 21st century. World development indicators show that in 1998 the total production (Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the region amounted to only us $201 billion, less than one percent of the word's total production (World Bank, 2002). Further more, poverty is higher in most African countries than elsewhere in the developing world, with about 40% of the population of SSA living on less than one dollar a day. Those most vulnerable to poverty live in rural areas and large households that are often headed by women; education is low and they are also most likely to live in countries with real growth rates of less than 5% (World Bank, 2000). SSA accounts for nearly one-fourth of the world's poor, where 19 of the 25 poorest countries in the world are found (Dixon, et.al.2001).

Ehui, et.al, (2002) defines food security as physical and economic access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary requirements for a productive and healthy life. According to them three conditions must be satisfied to ensure food security:

(1) Food must be available through domestic production and imports;

(2) Food must be accessible or people must have adequate resources to acquire the appropriate foods; and

(3) Food must be utilized in conjunction with adequate water, sanitation and health to meet nutritional needs.

Often however, food security is discussed with reference to grains only.

Today an estimated of 840 million people, 20% of people in developing countries, are food insecure (FAO, 1996). These people consume fewer than 2100 calories /adult person per day, live in permanent or intermittent hunger and are chronically undernourished. The food insecure are the poor, who do not have sufficient resources to produce or the income to acquire adequate quantities and qualities of food, at all times, to ensure active and healthy lives.

To ameliorate this Ethiopia prepared its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) in November 2000. The preparation of the full poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) named as Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP) was finalized in August 2002. The core objective of this strategy paper is to reduce poverty and ensure food security through rapid economic growth, which is expected to be achieved via free market economic system. The development of the agricultural sector is the key to achieve this objective. Moreover, the agricultural sector is chosen as the leading sector in the country's endeavor to achieve industrialization.

The majority of people in Ethiopia are living in rural areas (83%) where poverty is more widespread than in urban areas. About 45% of the rural populations are below the nationally defined poverty line, while it is 37% for urban population (Tassew and Eberlei, 2004). Poverty is also deeper and severer in rural areas than in urban areas. According to Tassew and Eberlei on the average, the income of the rural poor is 12.1% far from the poverty line, while it is 10.1% for the urban poor (Tassew and Eberlei, 2004).

Thus, it is not unreasonable that the government of Ethiopia is constantly pursuing development efforts addressing mainly rural poverty.

The Ethiopian SDPRP is built on four pillars, namely:

a) Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) and food security,
b) Justice system and civil service reform,
c) Decentralization and empowerment, and
d) Capacity building in public and private sectors.

Of the four building blocks, ADLI is designed to develop the agricultural sector, reduce poverty, ensure food security, and ultimately bring industrialization. The other three blocks are designed to enhance the effectiveness of ADLI in reducing poverty and ensuring food security.

However, over half of the population of the country experienced chronic and transitory food shortages of varying degrees. Among parts of the country Oromia region shares a significant proportion of the population under risk of food insecurity. These areas include the whole Borena Zone, the Eastern and South Eastern part of Bale Zone, almost all parts

of East and West Hararge, the Northern and Eastern extremes of Arsi, Northern Shewa and some pocket areas of the rift valley of East Shewa (OFSCO, 2004).

Land degradation (due to soil erosion and deforestation), land shortage, erratic and unreliable rainfall, low agricultural productivity, and high population growth rate characterizes these areas.

In these areas a number of people are food insecure and need help. These areas need special treatment different from areas with reliable rainfall pattern. Our focus of interest for this research is therefore, Eastern Shewa Zone with special reference to AdamiTulu-Jido district.

Food insecurity in some parts of Eastern Shewa Zone in general and ATJ district in particular, is a serious and continuous problem. The district has been and is being hit by repeated drought. To resolve these problems the Oromia Food Security Programme Coordination Office (OFSPCO) was established by Proclamation N^{o} 36/2000 in 2000 to initiate the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects to ensure food security of vulnerable people in a sustainable manner.

There are also Food Security Coordination Desks at both zonal and district levels. Gebiba Rasa Project is a project understudy whose aim is to ensure food security in the district. The project is funded by European Union (EU) and it has been stayed for the last two years since its establishment.

The purpose of this research is therefore, to assess the contribution of community-based development interventions which include: natural resource conservation which comprises agro-forestry, and soil and water conservation; water harvesting like pond construction; rural road development; employment generation scheme, dissemination of early maturing crops and, etc.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Although Ethiopia has been trying to address food security and its related elements, to day, a significant number of its population are chronically food insecure. " Food

insecurity exists when members of a household have an inadequate diet for part or all of the year or face the possibility of an inadequate diet in the future" (Maxwell and Frankenberger, 1995:69). This reveals that access to adequate diet is an important component of food security.

For a country like Ethiopia, which is under the transitional economy the involvement of the government in development and poverty reduction activities is paramount important. This can be achieved through community-based development activities/ Programmes/ Projects interventions. One of this is AdamiTulu-Jido Integrated Food Security Programme (IFSP).

Gebiba Rasa, Galo Rape, and Galeye Migira community-based development project activities draw the attention of the researcher to prove whether community –based development approach, and the projects as a means of achieving food security have shown success.

What ever single projects may be found in different locations, the available information leads to make an assumption that Gebiba Rasa, Galo Rape, and Galeye Migira projects have the capacity to reach poor communities, and can significantly contribute to change or improve their living standards through its people-centered projects. This is the main issues in which the researcher is intended to deal with.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTION

Based on the assumptions made by the researcher, the research tries to answer the following main research questions:

1. What are the practical benefits of the project to poor communities in solving food insecurity problems?
2. What are the aspects and levels of community participation in the project? How do prospective beneficiaries react to different components of the projects?

3. Is the project successful in identifying the poor communities? To what effect it is addressing the problems and replying to the urgent demands of poor communities?
4. What looks like the future prospect of European Union-financed project in the study area? Are they sustainable?
5. Finally, can the results of the above research questions lead to a conclusion that a participative community-based development approach contributes towards food security and to empower local communities?

1.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

Until not more than a decade ago the government has been considered as a sole actor of development activities in Ethiopia where the response was made centrally through its national planning agency, which was basically atop- down approach. The existing government, on the other hand, is attempting to address the problem by changing its approach from central planning to decentralize (regional and local) planning. In so doing, the government has established a long- term development and poverty reduction strategy that comprises ensuring food security as its main component which largely emphasizes the participation of local communities in all aspects of the development intervention. Among the mechamisms being used to realize such a community- based development interventions, establishing coordinating agencies/ offices that could reach the grass-roots is the major one.

It is with this perspective that Oromia Food Security Coordination Office was established to coordinate demand driven and development-oriented local sub -projects with the ultimate goal of ensuting Food security. It advocates a bottom-up and purely participatory development approach as a means for the recurrent problems, the validity of which is yet to be tested.

Therefore, the general objective of the research (study) is to assess the relevance of community based development interventions to ensure food security in ATJ district of East Shewa Zone, Oromia Region.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess how community-based development interventions are going on and its responses to food security.
2. To assess whether the development interventions of the projects are yielding practical benefits to poor communities.
3. To explore the reactions of the communities towards the interventions of the project.
4. Finally, recommend some points that are sought as policy implications in changing the current and continuing threats of food security in the district.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Since food insecurity and poverty are highly interrelated problems, the overall attempt in assessing community-based development interventions in ATJ district is a means of identifying the contribution of these interventions towards food security for the target poor people included in the project.

Thus, to ensure the existence of food security in the study area, the practical benefits of community-based development interventions need to be identified. It is such a background that attracted the researcher to make a study on the contribution of community-based development interventions towards food security in the district.

More specifically this study will:

- Have practical implications since a clear understanding of the contribution of community-based development interventions in ensuring food security at the micro-level will help planners, policy makers, donors, and non government organization (NGO) to design appropriate and effective policies, development endeavors, targeting and interventions;
- Help to understand the overall situation and to support the local knowledge and development initiatives;
- The study result could also be further utilized for interventions in other similar districts and within the entire zone; and
- Give insight to researchers and students about the problem and stimulates further investigations of the problem.

1.5. RESEARCH METHOD

The information and data required for the study were collected by employing a combination of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Concerning the methodology, there were a total of 900 target beneficiaries of the project even though some area of interventions have not separated the direct beneficiaries from other communities with in three PAs understudy. Each PA has 300 target beneficiaries from which 90 were selected from each Pas randomly from the document that contains their list and a total of 270 sample respondents were included in the survey using sample size determination formula i.e:

$$np = n/1+n/N$$

Where n= calculated sample size for population greater than 10,000, n= 384

np = Sample size required

N = Population size

$$\text{Therefore, } np = \frac{384}{1+\frac{384}{900}} = \frac{270}{}$$

The respondents were house hold heads. Since most of the target beneficiaries were headed by males and the selection was random, the proportion of female respondents was less i.e.18 females(7%) from all the three PAs in which 8 from Galo Rape,6 from Gebiba Rasa and 5 from Geleye Migira of course their number was not proportional.

The resealcher has been stayed for 30 consecutive days in the field by employing four enumerators to make data collection effective.

1.5.1. DATA SOURCES

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Concerning the primary data information were gathered from the sample respondents, which were identified as beneficiaries of the project and chosen on the basis of the Simple Random Sampling Technique.

For this purpose a questionnaire containing different parts (items) were prepared which beneficiaries of the projects filled it. The questionnaire was designed in such away that it could enable to capture information about the project and targeted communities in general as compared to the situations in the pre-project periods. Moreover, questions were of both close ended and open ended types. Similarly, structured and unstructured interviews were made with four project officers, four Developments (DAs) where two of them were from GaloRape,one was from Galeye Migira and the other one was from GebibaRasa PAs. Three focus group discussions were made with the direct beneficiaries of the project (one group from each PA)in which two focus groups had ten members while one had eleven members who were identified randomly from the beneficiaries. Direct personal observations of the researcher also made as a means in acquiring primary data.

As to the secondary data, information obtained from both authorized and non-authorized sources were employed. Such sources include reports, project documents, manuals, research papers, news papers, bulletins, professional journals, books, etc.

To this end, NGOs and other public agencies engaged in community-based development activities, CSA, MoFED, Regional, Zonal and District Food Security Coordination Offices of the Oromia Region, and different libraries were visited as areas to be consulted in acquiring and collecting secondary data.

1.5.2. DATA ANALYSIS

Before analysis, appropriate data tabulation was made. Data analysis and interpretation were made to describe and explain or define the meanings and implications of out puts. Simple statistical tools such as mean, ration or percentage were used to measure the research outputs. In addition, the contribution of the interventions were analyzed by using the "before and – after" comparison method where data was available. In general the research was exploratory type and the nature of the analysis of the research was more of descriptive or qualitative type.

1.6. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Although there were efforts that have been made to show the practical contribution of the study, the paper has the following limitations.

1. The respondents were not willingly giving the information especially on their income before the intervention of the project. Therfore, this has its own impact to show the practical contribution of the project towards food security.
2. Lack of organized secondary data at both district and zonal level about the project was another one that affects the expected output of the paper.

1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

This thesis has got five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction which consists of background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, significance of the study, methodology, limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with country and regional background. The third chapter focuses on the conceptual and theoretical frameworks of food security/ insecurity and community development. The fourth chapter is the main part of the thesis which shows the empirical results of the paper. The last chapter is dealt with conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTRY BACKGROUND, THE PROFILE OF THE OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS IN THE REGION.

The agricultural potential of the country is considered significant. The availability of agricultural land suitable for farming, the existence of a considerable opportunity to expand irrigated agriculture and the existing extremely backward crop and livestock management practices are some of the elements evidencing the rich potential of the country to increase agricultural and food production.

Despite its immense potential for rapid agricultural development, the country could not feed its ever increasing population as a result of recurrent drought, land degradation, unsuitable policy environment of the past, poor transport and infrastructure, and low level of technological advancement in the agricultural sector. Hence, over half of the population of the country experienced chronic and transitory food shortages of varying degree.

Under the following sub-topics country background, the profile of the Oromia National Regional State, National and Regional Food Security situations and programs will be dealt briefly.

2.1. COUNTRY BACK GROUND

Ethiopia is located in the horn of Africa between 3^0 and 15^0 North latitudes and between 33^0 and 48^0 East longitude. It has a land area of about 1.1 million km^2 bordering Eritrea in the north, Djibouti and Somalia in the east and south east, Kenya in the south and Sudan in the west.

The Country enjoys a tropical climate being located between the Equator and Tropic of Cancer. Its attractive, diverse agro-climatic and vast fertile and deep soils provide the country with great potential for the development of agriculture. Much of the country comprises of high plateaus and mountain ranges rising from 110m below sea level to a

peak of 4620m above sea level. The mean annual temperature of the country ranges between 10 and 33 degree centigrade.

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in the sub-Saharan Africa with 67.2 million people(FDRE,2002). At a growth rate of about 3% per annum, Ethiopia's population is projected to exceed the 100 million mark by 2020. Above 80% of the population lives in rural areas and engaged in agricultural activities, which are largely dependent on timely rains. Moreover, nearly half of the population of the country is made up of either young people below 15 years of age (45%) or the elderly (3%). In consequence, the age dependency ratio (87.2% in 2001) exacerbates the country's poor state particularly in rural areas.

Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world. Its per capita income, which is currently estimated to be US$ 110, is among the lowest of LDCs, and its reliance on agriculture is among the highest in the group. Life expectancy at birth was 53.4 for male and 55.4 for female and the infant mortality rate was high at 96.8 to 1000 live births. Only 32% of Ethiopians have access to safe drinking water and about 85% of the population has no access to sanitation. Adult literacy rate is about 37% with significant disparity between urban and rural areas, the male and female population (World Bank, 2002).

Prior to 1991, the country was pursuing Soviet style central planning and wide spread state ownership. Since 1991, Ethiopia has adopted several institutional and policy reforms, which has enabled, the country, in attaining an average of 6% GDP growth per annum. The driving force for policy reform has been to open up the economy to the private sector, encouraging its participation in the overall development and growth process, with a view to attain accelerated, broad-based and equitable development within stable micro-economic frame work. In line with this, price controls have been dismantled for most commodities, the exchange rate has been deregulated, several state owned enterprises were privatized, trade restrictions have been lifted and appropriate incentives were given to the private sector to improve production and productivity of all sectors of the economy.

Ethiopia has been pursuing Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI). Its essence is that agricultural growth is seen as the engine of industrialization through its effect on demand for industrial goods, supply of raw materials and export. Agriculture alone accounts for about 43.2 percent (compared with the sub-Saharan Africa average of 24%) of the GDP in 2002 and more than 85% of export and 80% of total employment. The share of industrial sector in real GDP has shown consistent growth since 1997, where as share of agriculture has, some how, shown a declining trend. Nonetheless, there was a higher growth of the economy since 1992 in comparison to what Ethiopia has been accustomed to in recent decades.

The improved performance of Ethiopian agriculture has not been, how- ever, on account of an increase in yields as the average annual cereal yield 11.75 qüintals per hectare during 1980-90 hardly changed during 1992-99. Stagnant yield and high variability of out put remain the major weaknesses of agricultural performance. Moreover, the sever inadequacies of roads and irrigation are important contributors to the high risks and costs of Ethiopian agriculture, which in turn, inhibits adoption of more productive technologies.

Since the coming to power in June 1991, the Government of Ethiopia has striven to escape from the old dependency on international relief and to gradually move towards a genuine national self-sufficiency. As part of their decentralization policy, aimed at community empowerment, the government has re-organized Ethiopia's regions along ethnic lines, whereby powers and functions are devolved from the center to the regions and from the regions to the zones and weredas/districts. Oromia region is one of the regions established during this decentralization process.

2.2. THE OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE

2.2.1. ESTABLISHMENT AND POLITICAL SET UP

The regional state of Oromia was established in 1992, as per the proclamation N^{o}-7/1992, which was issued to establish national regional self- governments in the country.

Consequently, the regional state of Oromia was established to enable the people of the region to fully exercise the right to self determination, build a political community founded on the rule of law and capable of ensuring a lasting peace, guaranteeing a democratic order and promoting socio-economic development in the region(RSO,2003). The administrative structure of the regional state embraces the regional government, Zonal (Godina), District (Aanaa) and Kebele Administrations (PAs). According to the current structure, the region is divided in to 14 Zones and 197 District (Aanaas). Organs of the reginal state comprise the caffee parliament, which is vested with the legislative power and is the supreme organ; the Administrative council, in which the executive power is vested and is accountable to the 'Caffee' and the Court, in which the judicial power is vested.

2.2.2. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Oromia is one of the nine regional states that constitute the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. It extends from 3^0 40'N to 10^0 35'N and from 34^0 OS'E to 43^0 11'E. Thus, it is located in Tropical Zone, though subject to modification by variation in altitude.

On the basis of the current delineation, the land area of the region is estimated at 359, 620 km^2 (32% of the country's total land mass). The region borders Amhara, Afar, Somali, SNNPRS, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz Regional States; as well as the Republic of Kenya and Sudan. The region can be categorized in to three distinct geographical areas: The western high lands and associated low lands, the eastern high lands and associated low lands and the Rift Valley. Generally, the elevation of the region varies from less than 500m to 4,000 m above sea level.

The climate of Oromia is affected significantly by variation in altitude, its latitudinal position, prevailing winds and air pressure and circulation and its proximity to the sea. In general, about 30% of the low lands of eastern sub-region has arid climate. Over 35% of the intermediate high lands of Central and Western Oromia have hot tropical rainy climate, while the high lands have warm temperate rainy, tropical rainy and arid climate.

The mean annual temperature of Oromia is about 19.3^{o}_{c} with a range of mean maximum over $30\,^{o}c$ in low land areas.

The rainfall pattern of the region is bimodal, receiving the greatest share of rainfall in summer and the smallest portion in spring. The distribution of mean annual rainfall varies from place to place and from year to year, decreasing in all directions from the western high lands (1600-2400mm) towards the eastern and south eastern arid low lands (less than 400mm).

Oromia has a wide range of climatologic and physiographic conditions that give rise to vast water resource potential. The seven river basins, with 63 major rivers and 688 tributaries, that drain the region, yield an estimated annual average total run-off of 58 billion m^3. Apart from this, the annual replenish able ground water recharge of the region is estimated at 23.5 billion m^3 , of which about 2.58 billion m^3 is considered technically useable.

The region is endowed with a variety of mineral resources. Mineral resources deposit known to exist in the region include construction minerals such as limestone, gypsum, silica sand, soda ash, quartz, diatomite, marble, asbestos, feldspar /mica, graphite, energy minerals such as lignite/ coal, oil shale and geothermal resources and agro minerals such as phosphate. Gold and tantalite are the most important metallic minerals under exploitation. The mineral sector remains the most insignificant part of the economy of the region and contributes only about 1% of the regional gross domestic product.

Most soils of Oromia have good agricultural potential. The high land part of the region is dominated by fertile soils of volcanic origin. The dominant soils are: nitosolson flat to sloping terrain in high rainfall areas; vertisols in flat water logged areas; camisoles on slopes of Bale, south west of West Hararghe and Arsi; luvisols and acrisols mostly on sloppy terrains.

2.2.3. POPULATION

Oromia is the most populous regional state in the country. According to the 1994 Population and Housing Census, the projected population of the region is estimated at 23.704,000 in 2002, accounting for over 35 percent of the population of the country. Out

of the population of the region about 12.3% is estimated to dwell in urban areas: where as the remaining 87.7% resides in rural.

The population of the region is characterized by high population growth, increasing at a rate of 2.9% annually. The size of the region's population is expected to reach 33,649,000 by the year 2015.

The age structure of the region shows that over 45% of the population is under 15 years of age, while the economically active age group is about 50%. The dependency ratio of the region is about 100, implying that for every 100 persons in the productive age group, there are 100 dependents (both young and old ages) to be supported.

2.2.4. ECONOMY

Agriculture is the foundation of the economy of Oromia. It provides employment for an estimated 89% of the population and accounts for about 65% of the region's gross domestic product. Exports of agricultural products originating in Oromia, such as coffee, hides and skins, pulses and oil seeds make up the lion's share of the country's exchange earnings. However, increases in agricultural output and productivity are constrained by several factors including traditional farming methods, natural resources degradation and limited use of modern technologies. Further more, rapid growth of population has resulted in fragmentation and reduction of farm sizes, negatively impacting on the production and productivity of food crops.

Despite the fact that the region possesses a high raw material potential for industrial development, the sector is at an infant level due to backward technological use. Consequently, the share of industrial production remains low, contributing a mere 11.9% of the regional GDP in 1998/99 and employing only 20551 persons. Owing to its large demand potential as the result of huge population and presence of various industrial, Social, and economic establishments, Oroma provides favorable environment for the development of trade and commerce.

Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation of any country. The panacea for attaining sustainable long-term development lies in making

an effective use of its abundant human and material resources, through expanding education and skill trainings. In the last decade, encouraging strides have been made in the region to expand educational opportunities to hitherto unaddressed sections of the population. As a result of this, enrollment ratio of the region at primary level has reached 85.4 % in 2004, while at secondary level it is estimated to be 28.1 % in 2004. Provision of health services is one of the preconditions for human resource development. Relative to the size of its population, Oromia has a limited number of health facilities and personnel. The rations both of health institutions to the population are far below those recommended by the World Health Organizations (WHO). The coverage of health services in the region is estimated at 75 % and is extremely low even by the standards of sub-Saharan Africa. A large proportion of the population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and as a result, is severely affected by water borne diseases.

The major causes of morbidity are malaria, respiratory infections,· HIV/AIDS, skin infections diarrhea diseases and intestinal parasitic infections.

Transport and communications constitute an integral part of the social and economic development of a region or a country as provider of services to other sectors of the economy. Hence, it would be impossible to conceive of social and economic development in the absence of adequate transport and communications infrastructure and services. In Oromia, as in the rest of the country, road transport is the leading mode of modern transport. A total length of 10,515 km weather roads exist in Oromia. The road density of the region stands at 0.44 km per 1,000 population, and 29.2 km per 1.000 km^2. About 247 km of Ethio-Djibouti Railway line stretches with in Oromia region.

2.3. THE FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM IN THE OROMIA REGION

Oromia region, which is the major crop producing region of Ethiopia, has not been immune to this ominous predicament. Over the last two decades, the number of people falling victim to drought and food insecurity and social and economic difficulties arising there from, is constantly increasing. Territorial coverage and recurrence of drought in the region is like wise expanding and increasing from year to year. Drought is no more limited only to the lowlands of East and West Harerghe or the Rift valley areas. It is

steadily creeping in to the highlands of Bale, Arsi and Central Oromia, thus encroaching on agriculturally the most potential areas of the region.

Due to gradual transformation of transitory food insecurity in to chronic as the result of incessant drought and depletion of assets currently, about four million people living in drought prone and food insecure areas are considered to be food insecure and are appallingly impoverished, calling for immediate and concerted efforts to extricate them out of the economic and social horror that is endangering their lives.

Both hunger and malnutrition are due to adverse conditions resulting from immediate, underlying and basic causes. The immediate causes are inadequate dietary intake and a high prevalence of diseases, or frequently an interaction between the two. Underlying these immediate causes are food insecurity, poor health services, and inadequate care for the vulnerable. Simultaneous action is needed in all three areas for optimal nutritional outcomes.

There is a great deal of structural poverty in the region as else where in the country. Areas that standout in particular are low levels of human capital, including low educational levels and poor health of most of the population; low productivity in the agricultural sector, where most of the population are employed; a weak physical infrastructure and poor access to basic services, including potable water, health facilities, transportation, and markets; and high rates of fertility and corresponding high dependency ratios.

According to FDRE Food Security Strategy, drought in the case of Ethiopia, with its relatively high frequency, is infact, semi-structural and quasi-chronic, and each year more than four million people particularly in the rural areas have problems of getting enough food for themselves, and need assistance (Food Security Strategy, FDRE, 2002).

Both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are severing in Oromia. Chronic food insecurity is brought about by lack of asset, lack of purchasing power, low productivity and limitation of rural land holdings, lack of employment opportunities, inability to make effective use of food, a poor transport system and infrastructure and

lack of appropriate transport facilities. On the other hand transitory food insecurity arises from various shocks, such as drought, war, depression in economic activity, disruption of food trade and variation of food price and displacement of people.

In many areas of Oromia as most other parts of the country agriculture is a predominant form of economic activity where the majority of the population depends on using back ward production system. Income outside agriculture is nearly non-existent for those farmers due to lack of skills and low purchasing power of the community. The problem is further compounded with high disease burden because of poor sanitation practices, unavailability of health facilities and lack of clean water and food.

The food insecurity situation in rural Oromia is higher than the urban areas. Considering this fact OFSPCO primarily works with rural population. For instance according to Stefan Dercon (1996), about 42.7% of the population who live in the rural areas of Oromia are unable to meet the minimum food requirement (87.8% of the total population in the region live in rural areas), while only about 34.5% of the population in urban areas is unable to meet their minimum food requirement. Even though it is lower than the national average, which stands at about 52% and 46% for rural and urban respectively, this figure shows that a very large number of people living in Oromia are still food insecure (FDRE, Food Security Strategy, 2002).

Over the last 10 years the number of food aid beneficiaries in Oromia is steadily increasing. According to DPPC (2003), from 1994 to 2003 on average 1,392,918 people were food aid beneficiaries. Currently the food insecure population of the region is estimated at 20% of the total population. In drought prone and food deficit areas, the complex factors responsible for food insecurity can be categorized in to three groups: socio-economic, environmental and demographic factors. The combined effect of these factors resulted in chronic food insecurity at house hold level.

Regarding Food Security Strategy, the Regional State of Oromia considering the region's specificity formulated its own Regional Food Security Strategy (RFSS) in 1997. The strategy designed has four pillars:

a. **Improving supply or availability**: the items considered here are-Improving extension services, directing agricultural research towards the problem of drought prone and food insecure areas, expansion of water harvesting and small and micro-scale irrigation.

b. **Natural resources conservation and management**: It includes Conserving soil and water, rehabilitation of denuded areas, and a forestation.

c. **Improving entitlement:** This comprises increasing employment opportunities in rural areas, expansion of micro-scale enterprises, improving market efficiency.

d. **Socio-economic infrastructure development:** This also includes improving first cycle education, health service, road network and water supply.

Based on this Food Security Strategy, the Regional Government developed Integrated Food Security program (IFSP) having six components that are geared towards enhancing food availability and improve food entitlement among others.

❖ **Agricultural production**: The IFSP is designed to improve access to food largely by increasing supply of food through enhancing domestic production. However, in drought prone areas due to variability in seasonal rainfall and sever land degradation increasing production on a sustainable basis will remain a challenging task. To ensure sustainable agricultural production in these areas IFSP placed emphasis on the following important points:

- Employing irrigation to reduce dependency on rain-fed agriculture and create opportunity for increasing production on a sustainable basis. Agricultural production under irrigation could be significantly increased through upgrading traditional irrigation schemes and expansion of micro-scale irrigation by encouraging water harvesting activities. Development of modern small scale irrigation that could be justified from an economic and social point of view was also envisaged.

- Another obvious option envisaged was agricultural diversification so that households do not depend on a single agricultural commodity or activity to produce their food. Agricultural diversification firstly increases total production, secondly improves household income and thirdly minimizes risk of failure. The agriculture component of the IFSP, which is intended to increase household food production and income, comprised crop and live stock production.
- Conservation-based agriculture is imperative in drought- prone and food deficit areas. Forcing agricultural production in these areas with out paying due attention to soil management and water conservation is not feasible and likely to intensify land degradation.

❖ **Natural resource management**: Here, it is aimed to improve the natural resource base and enhance income from natural resources. The activities envisaged were soil and water conservation, a forestation, rehabilitation of denuded areas and area closure.

❖ **Marketing, credit and income generating opportunities**: This is aimed at improving access and entitlement to food. The major activities envisaged were: expansion of EGS, skill development to improve employment opportunity, encouraging and supporting micro-enterprise development.

❖ **Socio-economic infrastructure development**: The purpose here was to improve access to socio-economic infrastructure. Activities envisaged were water supply; access road development; education, health development (health care, nutrition, sanitation, and development of small health infrastructure).

❖ **Voluntary resettlement**: It is aimed at improving access to suitable land and reducing pressure on natural resources.

❖ **Capacity building**: The purpose of the component was improving coordination, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation capacity of IFSP stakeholders. The activity envisaged were: human capacity building, strengthening institutional capacity and physical capacity building.

2.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.4.1. Physical Characteristics: - Adami Tulu -Jido district, where the project under study located is one of the districts in Oromia found in East Shewa Zone. It has an area of **1403.3** km2. It is bordered by Southern People's Regional state in the west and north west, Dugda-Bora in the North, Arsi zone in the east and Arsi Negele in the south (see Annex .1). Ziway (Battu) town is the administrative center of the district. All of the district's land mass is between **1500 & 2300m** except the area around Mount Aluto.Bulbula, Jido, Hora kalio and Gogessa are rivers in the district. Significant parts of the main rift valley lakes of Ziway, Abijata, and Langano are found in the district. The major natural vegetation of the district belongs to woodland and saran. A small pert of the Shalla-Abijata National Park is in the district (PSEPORS, 2000).

2.4.2. Population: - The total population of Adami Tulu-Jido was 120,695(29.5% Urban) in 1997. The economically active (15-64 years) were 50%of the total population. Children below 15 years were 48%, while the elderly (65 years and above) were only 2%.

Females were 49.3%of the urban and 50.3% of the rural population. The average household size in the district was 4.6 with 4.9 and 4.2 for rural and urban respectively. The population density was 86 persons per km2 in the mentioned year (PSEPORS, 2000).

2.4.3. Agriculture: - Adami Tulu-Jido district is suitable for crop production, livestock rearing and fishery development. There were 37 Farmers' Associations and 12 service Cooperatives. Cultivated, grazing and forest lands covered 27.2%, 21.6% and 9.9%of the district respectively. Swampy and marshy accounted for 15.7%, while degraded and others accounted 25.6% of the district. The major crops grown in the district are wheat, maize, and others. There were also large number of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys, poultry and beehives in the district (PSEPORS, 2000)

2.4.4 Services:-All weather and dry weather roads have lengths of 95 kms and 85 kms in the district respectively. The district has one automatic and 3 manual telephone stations.

Ziway has a regular post office. About 84% of the rural, 88% of the urban and 85% of the total populations in the district has access to potable water supply.

The energy sources in the district are fire wood, charcoal animal dung, crop residue, kerosene, hydro electric power and wind energy. The district has one bank and one insurance oganization. There are 17 elementary, 21 junior secondary and 1 senior secondary schools in the district. There is one hospital (Children's Center), one health center and 6 clinics. Similarly the district has one animal health clinic (Annual Report, 2004).

2.4.5 Problems and Potentialities:-some of the problems include soil erosion, deforestation, rainfall variability and drought, over grazing, high prices of agricultural inputs, lack of personnel and equipments of schools and health institutions. On the other hand, the district has high potential for irrigated agriculture and fishing. Adami Tulu - Jido is also rich in mineral resources. The district has the potential for tourism development.

The district has been and is being hit by repeated drought and highly food insecure. Realizing this OFSPCO started a project funded by the EU since the beginning of 1996. This integrated food security programmed is implemented in the district in three highly food insecure PAs namely: Galo Rape, Gebiba Rasa, and Galeye Migira. But the EU funded food security programme has done a lot in other districts of the region and zones. In the area under study, the area of interventions carried on is natural resource development and promotion of crop production like gro –forestry and soil conservation; water development; rural road development; and employment generation scheme. There are no NGOs working in the area on similar activities since the past three years. Even there is no government intervention in the form of food aid in the area to fill the food deficit gap during drought season.

In each of the three PAs 300 poor household heads and a total of 900 were identified as target beneficiaries of the project. However, there are areas of interventions, which do not exclude the indirect beneficiary communities like water supply. The impact of the project has not been evaluated yet; therefore, no similar work is done in the area.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS OF FOOD SECURITY OR INSECURITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

3.1. FOOD SECURITY

Global attention to the concept of food security can be traced back to the "Universal declaration of Human Rights in 1949", which recognized the right to food as a core element of an adequate standard of living (WFP, 19986).

However, according to Saad (1991), cited in Josef,(2001) «a renewed interest in food security followed the world food crises of 1972-74» and it was in the 1974 world food conference of the UN that the first major considerations (such as: Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition; the establishment of World Food council; and the establishment of FAOs Committee on world food Security) to deal with food security problems at global level gained attention and the effort continue din the 19901.

When we look into a food security evolution, in the early 1970s the concern was on the global, regional, and national food supply issues that is, food security was conceived as supply of food adequate for consumption required at global and national levels. Regarding this, clay argued that "food security is a problem most often conceptualized as a macro-phenomenon deviation from trend in aggregate consumption (Clay, 1997).

He continued to argue that "macro indicators concealed the proper concern of food security analysis with the source of vulnerability of particular groups the urban poor, the rural landless and small or marginal farmers" (Clay, 1997). The concept on the household food security is particularly a more recent development; the existing literature dates only since 1980s on the issue at household level. Since, the meanings of food security and approaches towards achieving it have undergone significant changes.

According to FAO (1996) there are approximately 200 definitions and 450 indicators of food security. Recent definitions of the concept of food security introduce a third

dimension in addition to food availability (adequate supply of food) and food access through home production, purchase in the market or food transfer, that is utilization which refers to the appropriate biophysical conditions (good health) required to adequately utilize food to meet specific dietary needs.

Food security and its achievement can be targeted at global, regional, national, sub national, household or individual levels. However, during the last two decades the latter two have increasingly become a focus of study. In the context of subsistence farmers' households, food security refers to the ability to establish access to productive resources such as land, live stock agricultural inputs and family labour, combined to produce food or cash (Getachew, 1995). Consistent with this, Bonnard (1999:2) argues that with respect to the three components of food security, agricultural sector constitute the most important factor in availability, a primary factor in access where livelihoods are agriculture-based and a complementary factor regarding food quality and processing for utilization.

According to Maxwell and Frankenberger (1995) the surge of increased interest in the 19801 can be attributed to the following three factors:

> "The impact of African famine of 1984-85; a concern with deteriorating basic needs during structural adjustment; and the fruits of an intellectual progression, which stretched from multi-sectoral nutrition planning in the 1970 through entitlement theory in the 1980, to household food security in the second half of the decades".

Many efforts have been made by many countries to overcome the hunger and malnutrition persist or even on the increase in many parts of the world.

Thus, understanding the failure of past policies, perception of the food problem, the interests of the national governments, international donor and NGO communities, more influenced the changes in food security concepts. As a result, most definitions of food security now give primacy to household and individual access to food.

World Bank, for instance, defines food security as:

> "Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. The essential elements of this definition are the emphasis on both the demand (access) and the supply (availability) of food. Food insecurity, in turn, is the lack of access to enough food. There are two kinds of food insecurity: Chromic and transitory. Chronic food insecurity is a continuously inadequate diet caused by the inability to acquire food... transitory food insecurity is a temporary decline in house hold access to enough food» (World Bank, 2002).

The FAO definition goes along similar lines with the World Bank. According to FAO (1989) the ultimate objective or goal of food security is:

"To ensure that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need... Food security has three specific aims: ensuring production of adequate food supplies, maximizing stability in the flow of supplies and securing access to available supplies on the part of those who need them".

The EC also has definition of food security as follows:

> "Food security can most simply defined as the absence of hunger and malnutrition. For this to be possible, households, Villages or countries must have enough resources to produce or otherwise obtain food. This condition is necessary, but not sufficient, because the resource must also be used well (EC, 1981)".

To support these definitions, Maxwell has proposed a wider concept of food security as:

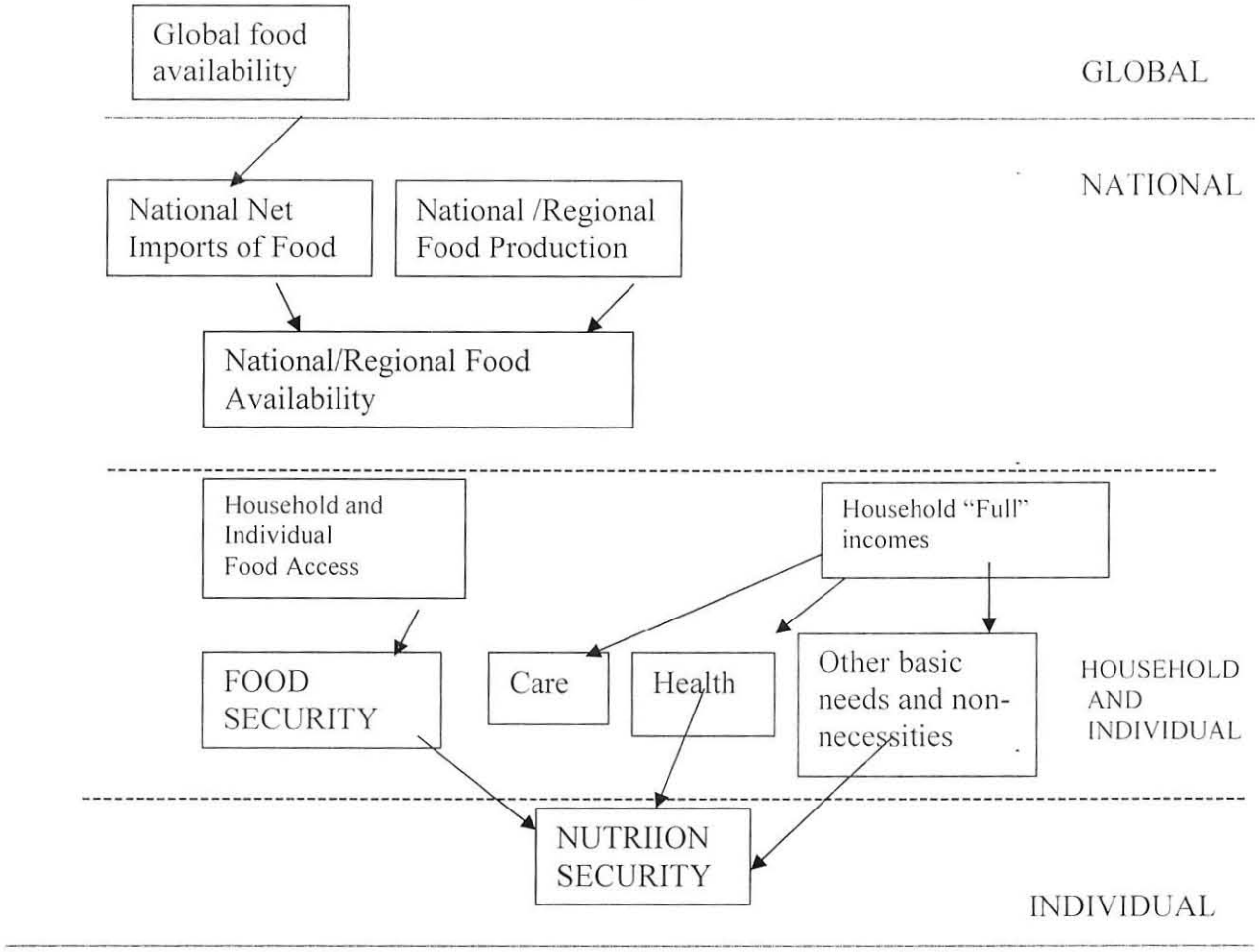
> "A country and people are food secure when their food system operates efficiently in such a way as to remove the fear that their will not be enough to eat. In particular food security will be achieved when the poor and vulnerable, particularly women, children and those living in marginal areas, have secured access to the food they want. Food security will be achieved when equitable growth ensures that these groups have sustainable livelihoods; in the meantime and in addition, however, food security requires the efficient and equitable operation of the food system" (Maxwell, 1989).

There are three common thems in comparing these different approaches. First, all definitions focus on access to food rather than simply on supply. A second one is its seasonality variability in food production, food prices or ability to acquire food. A third theme is concerned with % production, marketing and consumption mandates of food

security that ranging from individual to national and international economy (Smith. et.al, 1999. cited in Yosef, 2001).

Figure 3.1.1. Conceptual Framework for food security

From Global food Availability to people nutrition security.



Source: Adapted from smith et.al 1999 as cited in Yosef, 2001:9

According to Chen and Kates 1994, and Braun et.al. 1992, cited in Yosef (2001), food security at the national and sub-regional level can be examined by equating the adequacy of the regional nutritional requirements in per capita dietary calories with the sufficiency of available food supply and the ultimate goal is to meet the food requirements of the

population assuming equal access by all sub regions and social classes to the available supply over time.

At the household level, food security is measured directly by actual dietary intake of all household members using the standard household expenditure and income surveys (Salih, 1986), and Braun et.al .1992, cited in Yosef, 2001). The extent of house hold food security also depends on the minimal nutritional requirements of individuals, with the assumption that all house holds with in each income /expenditure stratum have the same entitlements to food (Chen and Kates, 1994, as cited in Yosef, 2oo1:10).

3.2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The issue of community- based development, as an approach to ensure sustainable development and Poverty alleviation, has its own historical roots and involves several broad concepts, arguments, perspectives, and justifications.

As an alternative development approach, community-based development is relatively a recent phenomenon that emerged as a result of the failure of other approaches.

According to Dusautoy (1960), community development deals with Simple things and unsophisticated people, but it has never proved simple to define. More over, although the term community development is now generally accepted internationally, during the course of growth in different countries it has been called by different names, many of which still exist and are unlikely to die out completely in favor of the new title and accordingly, community development has been called 'fundamental education', 'social development', 'basic education' and 'mass education'.

Biddle and Biddle (1965) define community development as:

> " A process of Social action in which the people of a community organize themselves for planning and action; define their common and individual needs and problems; execute these plans with a maximum of reliance upon community resources; and Supplement these resources when necessary with services and materials from governmental and non- governmental agencies outside the communities"

According to the international usage in United Nations circles as cited in Valsan (1970:4), the term community development is:

> "The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities in to the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress".

This complex of processes is then made up of two essential elements: the participation of the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative; and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make these more effective.

The report of the Ashridge Conference in 1954, held under the auspices of the Colonial Office, as cited in Biddle and Biddle, gives the original short definition of community development as:

> "A movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and, if possible, on the initiative of the community, but if this initiative is not forth coming spontaneously, by the use of techniques for arousing and stimulating it in order to secure the active and enthusiastic response to the movement" (Biddle and Biddle, 1965).

The report, however, goes on to commend the ever shorter definition: community development is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the community.

In these entire definitions one can see certain common factors. The most important is self help. The second is that the initiative should come from the people themselves and not be imposed from above. The third is that there must be a process of stimulation by the community development organization to breakdown apathy and to show the people that what they want can be provided, if they are prepared to listen to new ideas and to help themselves.

As Dusautoy (1960) Says, community development covers all the forms of betterment required by the Community in the areas in which its members reside. Those concerned with community development will be required to devote their attention both to economic

and social needs. On the economic side the field includes such subjects as agriculture, co-operation, communications and forestry; on the social side it includes health, welfare and education. In the sphere of agriculture local communities need to be taught to adopt better method of soil conservation, more efficient farming methods and better care of live-stock. In the sphere of health there is room for promoting better sanitation and water supplies.

In the 1950 and 1960 thinking and action on development were dominated by the modernization approach, which focused on rapid economic growth and capital formation (Hulme and Tubner, 1990:34; Webster, 1990:43). This was the period characterized by output maximization irrespective of the distribution effects, growing poverty, inequality and rampant unemployment that had marginalized people.

Because of the failure of the modernization approach another approach called the Basic Needs Approach (BNA), which gave new consideration to poverty eradication, employment creation, income distribution and the provision of basic services to the people took over to play a new role since the mid 1970s. According to chambers (1994:53), this period has been marked by shifts of development approaches from top-down to bottom-up, from centralized to local diversity, and from blueprint to a learning process This fundamental shift is variously referred to in the literature as "another development", "alternative development", "people-centered development" (Oaklay, et. al. 1991:3).

Generally, community-based development is an evolutionary paradigm shift in development approaches necessitated by the failure of the modernization approach.
It is an approach aimed to secure development in its fundamental meaning and more in the human face. Community-base development as an interventive strategy focuses on action and stresses on operationalizing the idea of development at the community level and implementing plans that further the welfare of the poor. Thus as Jones and Inaba (1997:24-25) said, locality-based or community-based development provides the opportunity to define and measure the social nuance of progress in a community, neighborhood, or household.

Hope (1996:195-196) viewed community development in a broader sense, as a process of social and economic action for solving community problems by combining efforts and resources from governmental and non-governmental bodies. The central theme of community development, according to Hope, is about growth, progress, and the generation of wealth and the use of resources on a continuous and sustainable manner.

Fussell (1996:47) also discusses the interconnection between community and development. The issue underlined is that the fundamental unit of development is the community so that the output of the development process in an increased sense of well-being; i.e. the enhancement of the quality of life as measured in terms of felt needs identified by the community.

This will take us to a new version to the concept of development provided by Scholars and Practitioners. In recent years these has come a wide consensus that development should primarily mean, and be measured in terms of an improvement in the general welfare situation of people through poverty reduction. According to Todaro (1981), development must be conceived of as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, acceleration of economic growth, and the reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty. In other words development has got a new context as the satisfaction of basic human needs rather than simply growth maximization.

Therefore, the target and purpose of development should be the well being of people. As the ultimate purposes of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, equitable distribution of income and wealth, raising the level of employment, expanding and improving facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare are considered to be its essential components (Jones and Inaba, 1997:10).

The emerging idea of community-based development as an alternative approach to poverty alleviation takes the community as a unit of solution. It is generally based on the belief that problems in communities have solutions in communities and the people should

participate in matters that affect them at the community level (UNDP, 1997:6; Checkoway, 1995:3-4). In other words, it refers to the involvement of the community at large.

Community-based development emphasizes the adoption of needs-oriented approach with the establishment of small-scale projects which can increase social and economic access for the disadvantaged groups, and which can be easily managed and duplicated. Furthermore, community development projects are supposed to be local conditions considerate (in terms of knowledge, skill, technology etc.), community-owned and directed so that they can create local self-reliance (Robinson 1995; and Hyman, 1989). Community development projects have been established by National Governments, NGOs, Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), and International Organizations.

Aid agencies play an important role particularly that of the multilateral donors to the changing climate of development options, which over the years have disbursed an increasing proportion of development assistance, which are predominantly project-tied. As described by Irvine (1978:65), the conventional rationale is that project-tied aid is instrumental in guaranteeing a more efficient pattern of resource use by inquiring recipients to provide justifications for projects to the standards imposed by the donors.

Although community development retains relevance in both developed and developing countries as a primary vehicle through which social change is enacted at the local level, there are both success and failure stories of development.

There are also debates on the advantages and disadvantages of projects as an instrument of development interventions. During the 1960s and 1970s projects were used as a primary means through which governments of developing countries translated their development policies and strategies into programs of action. However, development projects during these periods were not successful in developing countries for many reasons. The first, and probably the most important, reason is the rationalistic planning and management techniques adapted by governments and international organizations. Such planning and management techniques, as discussed by Rondinelli (1993:6), were of

limited use in coping with the uncertainty and complexity of development problems, and in responding to the needs of the people in developing countries. They lacked encouraging flexibility, experimentation, and social learning that are essential to help the intended beneficiaries achieve their objectives.

Despite the arguments of donors on the success of Project-tied Aids, Webster (1990:154-158) has tried to demonstrate how both funding agencies and local political elites misuse funds gained from external sources or how money flows back to where it was by saying "a considerable proportion of any aid package is swallowed up in payments to technical experts, the field staff of the donor countries, or on costly housing, transport, and diet arrangements made for them in the host country" (154).

The author also argued that projects suffered from misdirection of funds and » creaming off" of monies by members of local political elite in developing countries. Due to misdirection of funds, benefits from development projects have been drained to the rich rather than the poor. Generally, the results of projects and programs financed by bilateral and multilateral organizations have been disappointing. Assessments by US Agency For International Development (USAID) indicates that out of 95 Less Developed Countries (LDCs) assisted by USAID, only 19 maintained consistent economic growth from 1950-1987.

Furthermore, project sustainability was extremely low. For instance from a sample of 212 projects, only 11 were found to have a probability of being sustained after aid was terminated, and a review of 62 completed health projects showed that more than 50% of them had failed (Rondinelli, 1993:12).

On the basis of its past experiences IDA has changed its funding modality in such a way that the benefits can filter down to the majority of the poor. At least as an objective, it gives now the highest priority to activities, which can directly improve the lives of the poorest people.

To this effect, the World Bank (1992: 137) argued that donors should assist only the governments of developing countries, which have strong anti-poverty policies.

Community development projects can be successful when there is the right balance between government intervention and particular interests of the community. Friedman (1992) criticized the doctrinal belief of "alternative development" which defines the state as the enemy, bureaucratic, corrupt, and unsympathetic to the needs of the poor, and which assumes community actions as distinctly sufficient for the practice of community based development. According to him, although alternative development must begin locally, it can not end up there. Unless the state continuous to play a major role, the lot of the poor can not be significantly improved. For this reason, Friedman (1992:8) commented that alternative development is not primarily a set of technical prescriptions, but an ideology and thus not complete by its own.

Schraeder (1995:73) in his part remarked that "development is not an autonomous process independent from cultural and political factors. It always occurs in the context of the state system and political leadership committed to development".

Community – based development approach is basically made up of interconnected key elements used both as principles and instruments for successful goal achievement. These major elements are "empowerment" and "participation". Many commentators have provided definitions to, and argued on these broad concepts.

3.2.1. EMPOWERMENT

Within the development discourse, the concept of empowerment has evolved concurrently with the "bottom-up" approach to development. As Titi and Singh (1995:14) put is, empowerment has been used to imply the promotion of community development through self-help; the process of enabling collective decision making and collective action; transformation of economies to self-reliant, endogenous, and human centered development with good governance. The above prescriptions on empowerment affirm the need to build the capacity of communities to respond to the changing environment.

Many authors agree with the difficulty of providing a precise definition to empowerment except describing its basic features, elements, and goals. Checkway (1995.4) Viewed,

Empowerment as a multilevel process in which a person or community gives or gets power from another. The overall notion is that power originates outside. However, this perception is seen wrong by others. For example, Sharp (1996: 46) suggests that empowerment may need to mean the struggle of the disadvantaged to achieve it rather than waiting for grant from authorities. He also added, "Empowerment is enabling people to understand not only why they are poor, but also what they can do about it".

Schuftan (1996) and Checkoway (1995) have distinguished certain strategies or approaches to empowerment or community change. The major ones are the following:

a) **Mass Mobilization: -** aims to create a change by amassing individuals around issues, and assumes that visible public actions can generate power.

b) **Social Mobilization**: - aims to get people actively involved in development process and public matters that affect them.

c) **Social Action /Organization: -** aims to create change by building powerful organization at the community level and recognizes that organization is instrument to power.

d) **Public Advocacy: -** aims to represent group interests in legislative, administrative, or other established institutional arenas, and to bring together like minded allies with a common goal.

e) **Popular Education: -** aims to create change by raising critical consciousness of common concerns, and to create awareness of problems and their root causes.

f) **Local Service Delivery: -** a process in which local people take the initiative and provide their own services at community level.

g) **Capacity Building: -** aims to enable individuals, families, communities, and organizations through information, training skill up-grading to make them cope with and better understand their situations and problems.

The overall aim is that through empowerment individuals, communities and nations could obtain collective responsibility for their own future and become managers of their own development.

3.2.1. PARTICIPATION

Although many people have tried to define participation, a statement given by Paul (1987), as quoted in Oakley et.al. (1991.6) can be taken as a representative one in understanding its essence. "Community participation is an active process by which beneficiary or client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhancing their well-being in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance or other values they cherish".

As it is explained by Vivian (1992:53), true popular participation goes much beyond the mere provision of labor and other inputs into projects initiated from outside the community; it further involves decisions being taken and plans being formulated at the local level. Participation is not to be understood as a specific level involvement of people. Encouraging participation enables people to voice their demands so that projects reflect the actual needs of the group they attempt to help, and ensures acceptance and collaboration at the local level.

There are varying arguments, however, on the effectiveness of participation in development process. From the point of view of officials, planners, and administrators the participation of the public may delay the process of planning and implementation. Because of their view, the public is ignorant, unresourceful, irresponsible, and inexperienced while the professional is the expert and knows every thing. Because of this thinking, some government agencies use participation for administrative ends with out significant transfer of power. In this way, participation becomes a form of deconcentration rather than decentralization (Checkoway, 1995:9-10). Therefore, despite an apparent widespread recognition of the importance of participation in development, planners would argue quite differently against it.

In another similar fashion some writers see participation as being merely "popular faddishness" and emotional commitment. In this regard, Paul (1987) rightly argues that in many projects participation is more illusory than real. Others differently argue that local people are not ignorant, idle or apathetic, but are resourceful, knowledgeable and

hard working. For instance Checkoway (1995:8-9) argued that governments or other facilitating agencies like NGOs might gain some net benefits from promoting participation. In addition to the above arguments in favor of participation, Oakley et.al. (1991:17-18) enumerated specific advantages stemming from participation which would other wise are a major loss if people were not involved.

a) ***Efficiency: -*** it helps to use resources available to development projects more efficiently, to minimize misunderstanding or possible disagreements, thus reduces time and energy.

b) ***Effectiveness:*** - it can make projects more effective as instruments of community development and ensures successful completion of objectives.

c) ***Self-reliance:-*** it helps people to break the mentality of dependency, to promote self-awareness and confidence, to examine problems and think about solutions, to increase a sense of control over issues which affect their lives, and to learn how to plan and implement.

d) ***Coverage: -*** it will bring more potential beneficiaries with in the direct influence of development activities.

e) ***Sustainability:*** - it can ensure that local people maintain the project more dynamic-the maintenance of an acceptable flow of benefits from the project after it's completion.

Finally, what ever its meaning and direction, participation today is a major consideration at the development project level and the term "participation" is increasingly influencing community-based development practices across the board.

CHAPTER FOUR

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

In this chapter an attempt was made to analyze, interpret and discuss respondent characteristics and data collected from different respondents on: Community consultation, Participation and targeting; project management, supervision and evaluation; benefits and impacts of the project on the area of interventions like water supply, natural resource conservation and rehabilitation, road access /infrastructure, employment and income generation scheme during project implementation; and sustainability of the project .

4.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Data were collected from 90 sample household heads in each of the three PAs (Kebeles) from a total of 270 households. Detailed data such as age of the household heads, educational status of the household heads, major occupation, and other information on the household members were collected. Data were also collected from 4 project officers and 3 focus group discussions in which two of them had ten members and the other one had 11 members.

Thus, the survey result reveals that the average family size for all the PAs is 5.7 persons; Galo Rape has the highest average family size of 6.1 with 76.1% of the families having five or more members while, Gebiba Rasa has the lowest average family size of 5.3 with 69.6% of households having a family size of four or more.

According to the 1994 survey the average family size in Ethiopia is 4.5. However, the household size in all PAs is greater than the national average. The survey result indicates that family size ranges from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 14 persons. Concerning the sex distribution of the household heads 93.1% is males and 6.9% is females. The age of the house hold heads ranges from a minimum of 18 to a maximum of 88 with an average (mean) of 39.5 years.

Table- 1: Mean age and mean family size of respondents

PAs	*Mean age of respondents*	*Mean house hold family size*
Galo Rape	39.6	6.1
Gebiba Rasa	41.2	5.3
Galeye migira	37.9	5.7
Total	39.5	5.7

Source: Household Survey.

The survey result also indicates that out of the total household heads surveyed 65.6% are illiterate (can't read and write), 25.3% can read and write, 7% learned from grade 1-6, and 2.1% learned from grade 7-12. One can infer from this data that most household heads are illiterate who couldn't read and write.

Table- 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Education Status

Educational status category	PAs			*Total Average*
	GaloRape	*Gebiba Rasa*	*Galeye Migira*	
Illiterate	61.6(56)	68.3(61)	66.9(60)	65.6
Read and write	28.1(25)	24.6(22)	23.2(21)	25.3
Grade 1-6	7.9(7)	5.4(5)	7.7(7)	7.0
Grade 7-12	2.4(2)	1.7(2)	2.2(2)	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey.

According to the survey result most household heads are married which accounted 89.5% of the total respondents. From the total household heads respondents the variables single, widowed, divorced and separated accounted for 3.7%, 3.1%,1.8%, and1.9%respectively.

Table- 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by marital Status.

PAs	Marital status					Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
Galo Rape	4.1(4)	88.3(79)	3.8(3)	2.1(2)	1.7(2)	100
Gebiba Rasa	3.9(4)	87.4(78)	3.3(3)	2.4(2)	3.0(3)	100
Galeye Migira	3.2(3)	92.6(83)	2.1(2)	1.1(2)	1.0(1)	100
Total House hold	3.7	89.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	100

Source: Household survey

The survey result also indicates that the main occupation or activity of most household heads is farming activity (farmer). Farming is the major economic activity nearly for all household heads in all of the surveyed PAs, reported by 99% of the household heads in all of the PAs, ranging from a minimum of 98.3% in GaloRape to a maximum of 99.8% in Gebiba Rasa. The other economic activities reported by a very insignificant proportion of household heads as their major economic activities include this project employee, household chores, and others (see table 4 below).

Table- 4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their main Activities.

Major Economic Activities	PAs			Total Average
	Galo Rape	Gebiba Rasa	Galeye Migira	
Farmer	98.3(88)	99.8(89)	98.9(88)	99
Household chores	1.7(2)	0.2(1)	0.9(1)	0.9
Project employee	-	-	0.2(1)	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey

4.2. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, INVOLVEMENT AND TARGETING

The information obtained from four Project Officers (POs) indicates that the target people of the three PAs were adequately consulted and involved in different project phases (100% of the respondents). The phases at which the people involved were promotional phase, need identification phase, implementation phase, managing and

controlling, and benefit sharing phase. Among these phases of people participation need identification phase, implementation phase and benefit sharing phase are the common denominators for all the POs i.e. 100% of the POs responded that people were adequately consulted at these phases.

Table -5: Percentage Distribution of POs on the Consultation and Involvement of People at different Phases of the Project.

Phases	*POs Response*		*Total*
	Yes	No	%
Promotional phase	50	50	100
Need identification	100	-	100
Implementation	100	-	100
Managing and controlling	50	50	100
Benefit sharing	100	-	100

Source: POs of different levels

The data obtained from household heads also confirmed that people have been asked about their priority needs or problems before the inception of this project which accounts 71.3%. But 28.7% of the house holds heads responded that they have never been asked about their needs and problems.

However, the very significant proportion of the respondents confirmed that the project was not set up according to their interest in priority needs which accounts 57.4%. Household heads during focus group discussion confirmed that "even though we have been asked about our priority needs, the project was not established according to our interest in priority needs". The focus group discussant also strongly commented that their priority needs before the inception of the project was access to pure and nearby drinking water which is the life blood of human being and which has never been given due attention still. The responses of the household heads also realize this issue. Most of them responded that their priority needs were access to pure and near by drinking water, access to near by and basic health facilities and access to basic inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and improved seeds.

Table- 6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on Their Priority Needs

No	*Item*	*Yes*	*No*	*Total%*
1	Have you ever been asked about your priority needs or problems before the inception of the project/ program?	71.3 (64)	28.7 (26)	100
2	Was this project /program set up according to your interest in priority needs?	42.6 (38)	57.4 (52)	100

Source: Household survey

As to the responses of the household heads the majority of the target people were participated at different phases of the project that accounted for 81.5% of the respondents. However, their willingness to participate was some what under question. Among the respondents 33.3% responded that they were not willingly participated in some phases of the project. The reason they raised was that some area of interventions that must be given due consideration were not given according to their interest in priority need. Therefore, their participation was not from their heart. They assumed that simply sitting and doing nothing is worse than doing some thing .

Table- 7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on Their Participation at Different Phases of the project and Their Willingness.

No	*Item*	*Yes*	*No*	*Total %age*
1	Have you ever participated in any phases of the project?	81.5 (73)	18.5 (17)	100
2	Was your participation based on your willingness	66.7 (60)	33.3 (30)	100

Source: Household survey

Targeting the poor communities is the aim of any development project in most cases. Unless poor that should be targeted are clearly identified, what ought to be achieved will never be achieved accordingly. Hence, selection of the poor communities for targeting via clearly stated criteria is very important. Similarly, with all its defects, it has been done in all the three PAs understudy in the same manner. PAs' Development Agents (DAs)

together with PAs' project committees and PAs' leaders identified the poor communities. They setup criteria that help identify the poor communities from the others. To this effect, the criteria used are: the asset or property they own at hand, the amount of food they have in stores, their family size /n º of families, and others. Based on these criteria the household heads in the PAs are classified as rich, middle, and poor. It is at this stage that who are the poor communities and should be the target beneficiaries of the project will be decided. Despite this fact, since the area is highly drought prone area and there is chronic food insecurity in the area, some areas of interventions are targeting the whole community at large. For instance, shortage of drinking water in the area is a common problem of the whole community which doesn't exclude rich from the poor. However, there are areas of interventions of the project where the target beneficiaries are the only beneficial.

Nevertheless, the targeting mechanism was exposed to subjectivity with out adequate survey or test of every community by the criteria designed to identify the community. During focus group discussion a significant number of participants underlined that there was a problem on targeting among the concerned bodies that have been vested power to identify communities for targeting. They argued that targeting focuses on knowing each other, friendship, nepotism and others. Therefore, the targeting issue needs an intervention of the government and funding agencies with very well investigation and devised mechanisms to avoid subjectivity and resentment of the community during targeting. This happened particularly on the area of intervention where there is payment. For instance, payment during soil and water conservation works in the form of wage laborer.

4.3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION.

Proper and sustainable management, supervision and evaluation are very important for the successfulness of development projects. Projects should be continuously monitored through devising a monitoring mechanism.

In View of this POs responded that communities have no skills of managing the project. Because project management needs technical skills and it is a management science by itself.

According to the POs' response currently the project is managed by elected beneficiary members called foremen and team leaders, sect oral government agencies termed as focal person, PAs cabinets, and Development Agents (DAs) As to the POs responses the project is being supervised regularly by Wereda Steering Committee, Wereda focal experts of sectors, Zone and Wereda food security staffs and EU local technical assistants from Addis Ababa. However, there were different responses on how often the project was being supervised. One PO said the project was being supervised every week or every forth night by Zone and Wereda food security staffs, and every three months by EU technical assistants, while the other said it was being supervised every month by food security coordination desk together with line departments. This implies that one of the two ideas was reported wrongly.

More over, the responses from focus group discussion and PAs' Development Agents clearly indicated that there was no regular and sustainable supervision and support from PA leaders and Wereda professionals. Communities are not capable of evaluating the impact of the project. Even the concerned officers and donor representatives didn't still evaluate the overall impacts of the project since its establishment whether it has shown success or not in all the PAs under study.

4.4. BENEFITS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The interventions to alleviate the food shortages in the three PAs temporarily were focus on natural resource development and promotion of crop production, water and infrastructure development. Ingeneral, the programmer's objective is to maximize the yield of agricultural outputs as much as possible and make people food secure. From the current level of soil degradation and shirinking of arable land, it seems very difficult to sustainably produce food grains enough to feed the population at least within the short term period. Hence, non-agricultural interventions such as labor based infrastructure,

employment schemes, water supply, and other activities have been intensified some what to increase the amount of the non-agricultural income for the area.

4.4.1. NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

4.4.1.1. SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil degradation in the study area is caused by over population, fragmentation of farm size per household, over grazing and water and wind erosion. According to the responses from focus group discussion at the community level, unclear strategies and policies during the past regime especially land tenure security problems, villagization, cooperativization, lack of incentive to tree tenure and conservation activities are among reasons to be mentioned for the accelerated degradation of soil in these areas in the past and even the problems exist currently.

The main activities done during soil conservation are construction of soil bunds especially level bunds to retain moisture and to reduce run-off water, terraces, gully treatment with stone check dums cut-off brain and others. The community is highly accepting these methods of soil conservation and witnessed its result. As community participation is very important to bring about meaningful development, community participation in soil conservation, above all, is the most important area of intervention in the area. The conservation work is done by the community together not individually. The areas, which are highly exposed to erosion and wind, are given priorities during conservation. The activity is led by PAs' leaders and DAs.

Concerning this most household heads responded that this conservation method increases soil fertility by protecting soil from erosion and retain an important nutrient of the soil that increases production of crops and productivity of land. Regarding this on average 97.4% of the household heads of the three PAs viewed the conservation method positively. However, the degree of soil fertility is not yet to be tested by professionals /experts .

Table-8:Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Importance of Soil Conservation

PAs	Respondents in percentage		Total
	Yes	No	
Galo Rape	98.1(88)	1.9(2)	100
Gebiba Rasa	96.9(87)	3.1(3)	100
Galeye migira	97.1(87)	2.9(3)	100
Average percentage	97.4	2.6	100

Source: Houshold heads Survey

According to the survey made through questionnaire on average 93.5% of the three PAs household heads reported that land productivity increases because of soil conservation. According to the discussion made during focus group almost all discussants realized for the question «how do you know land productivity because of soil conservation through different methods» that, they simply know it through increment of production per plot of land from year to year since the establishment of the project.

Table-9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on Land Productivity because of Soil Conservation

Cases	Respondents in percentage			*Average percentage*
	Galo Rape	*Gebiba Rasa*	*Galeye Migira*	
Land productivity increases	96.6(87)	93.9(85)	90(81)	93.5
Land productivity decreases	-	-	-	-
I do not know	3.4(3)	6.1(5)	10(9)	6.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Houshold heads Survey

Despite the efforts that have been made towards soil conservation, a significant change does not come on the life of the people in the area. The people in the area live subsistence life from hand to mouth. The degraded physical environment characterized by low level of subsistence agriculture has suffered from repeated shocks and stresses that have made the communities in the area highly vulnerable to the effects of drought and other calamities. The heavy population density in the area under study has caused sever de-

forestation and soil erosion. The severity of soil erosion by highly and accidentally coming erratic rainfall is evident from the land marks, as it was seen during field observation, and the current cultivation being practiced on unproductive fields.

4.4.1.2. SOIL CONSERVATION VIS-A-VIS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.

Soil fertility decline is the major constraint to crop production and productivity through out drought prone areas. It occurs due to total removal of crop residues, absence of fallow system and declining of crop rotation due to limited farm size, limited use of organic or inorganic fertilizers and increasing soil erosion.

In the survey questionnaire, the points asked under crop production include the amount of crops produced before and after soil conservation intervention and whether it is increasing, decreasing, same as before or not. Farmers in the surveyed PAs produce diverse types of crops but the major ones are wheat and maize, which the researcher has taken for comparison purpose.

According to the responses from household heads of two PAs, 12 quintals on average per hectare of wheat was produced in Galo Rape PA before the intervention of the project (90 respondents) while, 16 quintals on average in Galeye Migira. On average 14 quintals of wheat was produced in the two PAs before the intervention of the project. When we come to the production of wheat after the soil conservation intervention, it is 16 quintals on average in Galo Rape PAs while, 26 quintals in Gal eye Migira. Generally, as to the Survey result, in two PAs on average 21 quintals of wheat is produced after the intervention. One can infer from this result that, there is an increment of the production of wheat by 50% after intervention than before.

Maize is another important widely cultivated crop in the area where the responses of the household heads' show that an average of 12 quintals per hectare of maize was produced in Galo Rape PA before the establishment /intervention of the project while it is 16 quintals per hectare in Galeye Migira. But, after the intervention the average production of maize per hectare is 16 and 20 quintals in Galo rape and Galeye Migira PAs

respectively. When we see the average, 14 quintals of maize was produced before whereas it is 18 quintals after the intervention. This clearly reveals that there is an increment by 28.6% after than before. However, the cost at which it was produced was not known.

Table-10: Percentage Change of Wheat and Maize Production and Average Production before and after the Intervention .

Crop Type	Average production of crops in qun/ha before and after intervention						Percentage change
	Before			After			
	Galo Rape Average (in qu/ha)	Galeye Migira Average (in qu/ha)	Total Average (in qu/ha)	Galo Rape Average (in qu/ha)	Galey Migira Average (in qu/ha)	Total Average (in qu/ha)	
Wheat	12	16	14	16	26	21	50
Maize	12	16	14	16	20	18	28.6

Source: Household Survey

Provision of different kinds of early maturing crops is another very important area of intervention. Maize is the dominant crop that is disseminated to the farmers by the project. The types of maize are known by their names protein, Awassa- 511, BH-660, and others. The main objective of this early maturing maize is to mature early and bridging the food deficit gap during the hunger season for the households in the area. The common maize type experienced before the intervention of the project matures after four months according to the responses of the household heads and Development Agents assigned and working in the PAs, while the early maturing maize matures in three months. In addition to bridging the food deficit gap, early maturing maize increases in production quantity. The survey made on house hold heads shows that, even though not exaggerated, there is an increment in production of maize than before, which accounts 78% of the respondents. However, there was no significant yield difference between before and after.

Table-11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Production of Early Maturing Maize and Its Maturity Period.

Cases	PAs			Average % age
	Galo Rape	Gebiba Rasa	Galeye Migira	
Its production increases	72(65)	79(71)	83(75)	78
Is Production decreases	9(8)	8(7)	4(3)	7
The same as before	19(17)	13(12)	13(12)	15
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey

4.4.1.3. WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Water is a scarce resource in many parts of rural Ethiopia. Both people and their livestock commonly travel long distances daily to obtain the water they need. Much time and energy is expended during dry season moving to distant water sources. As a result animals lose condition and productivity is reduced. Poor water and sanitation have been observed to be serious problems in the study area within the household.

To achieve meaningful food sustainability and current water problem a number of efforts have been made by the project. Among these water supply schemes expanding hand dug wells and large community ponds can be mentioned. However, the area is in a very serious problem, which a researcher is not in a position to mention by his word. Animals are also the direct victims of shortage of water. Availing water supplies for animals through construction of large community ponds is taken as a program in the area but this is realized only through the existence of rain. However, it was not fruitful as it was planned and there is a serious shortage of water for animals as for the communities.

Almost all house hold heads reported that there was a drinking water problem for both human and animal before water supply project came to exist. The major reasons they have mentioned are scarcity of water in the locality, sources to fetch water are far from the locality, and water sources were unhealthy. House holds were requested to indicate

their sources of water for consumption. River, Lake, stagnant water during rainy season, and Ziway town 15 km away from three PAs on average were the major water sources identified by sample household heads before the establishment of the project. In addition to what have been mentioned above, protected well, large community ponds, and motor pipe water in only two PAs are the major water sources regardless of their effective service delivery .

Table- 12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Drinking Water Sources.

Source of water	*Galo Rape*	*Gebiba Rasa*	*Galeye Migira*	*Total*
River	37.4(34)	40.3(36)	31.5(28)	36.3
Ponds	20.3(18)	18.6(17)	24.1(22)	21.0
Un protected wells	18.2(16)	19.8(18)	19.6(18)	19.2
Piped water	22.9(20)	15.4(14)	18.4(17)	18.9
Others	1.2(2)	5.9(5)	6.7(5)	4.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: HH survey

As it can be seen from the table above river accounted for 36.3% followed by ponds, which is a source of water for 21% of the household heads in all the PAs. An unprotected well, which is not safe, is the third important sources, reported by 19.2% of the household heads.

However, the seriousness of the problem of water as observed is worest than their talk. During focus group discussion on water issue most participants were crying while they spoke their problems. There is no enough drinking water for both human and animal in the area. Some of the hand dug wells are very dirty. Some are drying and empty. Most large community ponds are empty even some of those with water are very dirty and unclean water which is very difficult for some body to see by his necked eyes. No one can identify soil and water. These large community ponds exist when ever there is rain only.

It comes from other places during rainy season carrying dirty materials. In the absence of rain, there is no water in the pond, because it becomes dry so, water harvesting didn't solve the problem All the ponds do not retain water for long time in all the PAs. Therefore, they are expected to travel long distance to fetch water on their foot for about

2:00 hours. Their cattle are also traveling this long distance to get drinking water. On average the river is 12 kms far away from the three PAs called by the name "Koshe" found in the Southern Nations and Nationalities People Regional State but not in Oromia. Most of the time women are in charge of fetching drinking water from long distance. Some times men and children are responsible to fetch water particularly to take the animals to the river. Drinking water is mostly fetched on donkey back. It is time taking and consumes especially women's energy. Since the time spent to fetch water for one round trip on average for the three PAs is 2:00 hrs, they fetch water once within three days interval on average for all household heads. Because of the scarcity of water in the area, they use it with care. The opinion of one member of the focus group discussion is as follows:

> "Water is life and it is the life blood of us. There is scarcity of Water in our area. We travel long distance to fetch it. I have never drunk pure water together with my family since 1996.I some times drink pipe water when I go to Ziway town for market. My legs couldn't see water since two months, because there is no water to wash legs".

Photo during water fetching from Koshe

One can infer from the above statement that there is high scarcity of water in the area. The water supply project intervention couldn't solve the scarcity of water in the area because most meanses of water supply are depending on rain except some pipe water

provision, which is inadequate in GaloRape and Galeye Migira PAs. Even though it is not clean, during rainy season, people use the nearest water sources. Therefore, during rainy season the frequency of collecting water from the project rose to 3.42 times per day in each house hold on average from 1.5 times per day before the establishment of the project which implies an increase in daily consumption by 128%. The availability of water sources in short distances during rainy season make the daily total average time spent 1:43 hours per household heads than 3:0 hours before (see table 13 below).

Table-13: Summary of the Respondents to the Benefits of water supply projects.

Subject of Comparison	*Average*		*Measuring Unit*	*Average*	
	Before project	*After Project*		*Increase*	*Decrease*
Distance of Source from Home	12.0	5.10	Km	-	57.5
Time spent for one Round Trip	2:00	0.42	Hour	-	79
Water Collec[n] Freq. per day in a HH	1.5	3.42	Frequency	128	-
Total time spent to collect water /Day/HH	3.0	1.43	Hour	-	52.3

Source: Household Survey

Hence, the area is highly drought prone area in the District and it needs another means of intervention either by the project donors or government to resolve a serious water supply problem in the area understudy.

Photo of large community pond without water

4.4.1.4. REHABILITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES THROUGH PLANTATION OF DENUDED TERRACES.

The consequences of poor agricultural performance have been low economic growth, poor standard of living, increasing vulnerability to natural disasters and degradation of the environment. These problems characterize the area under study. Therefore, tree planting or growing is an essential part of these improvements.

Forests and trees are essential for the areas economic growth and environment as well as food security. Rehabilitation of degraded catchments areas; hills and hillsides by communities and by groups or individuals should be initiated through better incentives. There was a massive deforestation continuously at an increasing rate in the study area. The main reasons according to the responses of the household heads are man made problems like for construction of houses, firewood, charcoal, agricultural land; and natural problems like shortage of rainfall, which accounted for 92.5% of the respondents. For instance a person observed on the photo below when asked realized that he was coming back from forests carrying firewood.

Photo of a man who cut forest for a firewood and going to his home

With regard to the benefits 96.4% of the respondents reported that aforestation has practical benefits for protecting soil from erosion, attracts good climatic conditions/climatic change, and home area for wild animals.

In the area understudy, aforestation or plantation of denuded terraces is undertaken only in Galeye Migira PA. The community found the intervention very important during focus group discussion and about 240,000 trees were planted and become grow. Inter tree grasses are growing and retain moisture and also protect soil from erosion. As it was observed during field survey a number of wild animals are going here and there in the growing trees. No more information is available on this area of intervention in different offices consulted.

Photo that shows growing trees and its guards

4.5. EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

In food insecure drought prone areas production and yield obtained from particular plot of land in specific season is so low that can never support a growing population through out the year. In these areas additional job opportunities have to be created and /or expanded to increase family income to purchase food items. One of the most important components of the intervention in the area understudy is also employment and income generation scheme. In these study areas different activities are carried out by the project focusing on labour intensive programmes so as to generate income for food insecure households. These activities would comprise soil and water conservation, roads, etc. This income highly favors households in the area to obtain their food for consumption during food shortage.

Therefore, sample respondents were required to indicate the number of income earner since the establishment of the project. Accordingly, 90.4% of the household heads responded that there is employment and income from the project. On average 2.5 house hold members are currently employed as a daily laborer in the three PAs and gain income in which the maximum income earner is five in Galo rape and minimum is one in all the PAs.

Table- 14: The Percentage Distribution of Respondents with Employment Opportunity and Their Average Families Employed.

Subject	Responses by PAs			Total Aver.
	Galo rape	Gebiba Rasa	Galeye Migira	
• Percent of respondents who reported the existence of income from the project	94.4(85)	86.7(78)	90(81)	90.4
• Number of respondents who reported the existence of income form the project	85(77)	78(70)	81(73)	24.4
• Average income earner with in the Household in each PAs	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5

Source: Household Survey

From the survey result indicated above one can reasonably conclude that most households derive their income from employment and income generation scheme.

Concerning the mean monthly cash income calculated from project employment for the three PAs with out considering other incomes is Birr 180 per household per month in which it is Birr 201.6 in Galo Rape, Birr 165.6 in Gebiba Rasa, and Birr 172.8 in Galeye Migira on average.

Focus group discussion participants at various sites told that labor is the main income source at critical famine season in all the PAs understudy. Since the area is a highly drought prone area in the woreda, the income obtained through employment generation scheme is considered important to fill the food deficit gap during the famine/ drought time. Every person who is employed (seasonal employment) is paid six birr per day with the agreement made between the target beneficiaries and higher project officers. They are doing three days per week that is, 3x6 = 18 Birr per week. For instance a household member earns Birr 72 per month (18 Birr x 4 weeks). A household with a minimum and maximum of one and five income earner earns Birr 72 (72x1) and 360 (72x5) respectively. The average household income earner is 2.5 persons who earn Birr 180 (2.5 persons x 72 Birr per person) per month. This amount of Birr is an additional income for

a household that is obtained as a result of the establishment of the project in the area. It is very difficult for the researcher to obtain data related to their income before the existence of the project. However, almost all the household heads reported that there is an increase in the level of income of the household in general after the existence of the project .

Table-15: The Average Income of the three PAs' Households per month in Birr for Average Income Earner(2.5 persons).

Subject	*Galo Rape*	*Gebiba Rasa*	*Galeye Migira*	*Average*
Payment per day per person	6	6	6	6
No of days to be done in a week	3	3	3	3
Total payment per week per person	18 (6x3)	18 (6x3)	18 (6x3)	18
Total payment per week for average income earner	50.4 (2.8x18)	41.4(2.3x18)	43.2(2.4x18)	45
Total Income per month per household	201.6 (50.4x4)	165.6(41.4x4)	172.8(43.2x4)	180

Source: On computation

As it can be seen from the above table one household on average earns Birr 180 per month. Although this amount of money is not alone sufficient for a household as compared to the family size, it fills the food deficit gap of the households during food shortage in the area.

However, respondents, focus group discussants and Development Workers of the PAs raised a number of problems around employment generation scheme particularly on the amount of money paid per day and the time of employment. They complain that, the amount of money paid per day, six Birr, is small and not equivalent with the work done and energy lost. During focus group discussion participants strongly complained that some times the project officers cut three Birr and paid only three Birr per day by saying that the work is not properly done as it should be done. Even until this data was collected the 1997 E.C payment is not paid still. The time of work is another area of complain among the participants. The time of work is not planned as the interest of the people. The employment opportunity occurs during agriculture and rainy season especially during the

months of January, February, April and March. But according their interest it is better for them to exist in the months of November and December. Some times the work comes after sawing and seed is germinated. As a result, during the drainage time the germinated seed is disturbed by the people at the time of work.

Photo during focus group discussion at GebibaRasa PA.

The focus group discussants of 11 members above and the Development Workers also commented that the employment work, especially drainage, is not sustainable and depends only on the money and program given from the top Project Officers which does not coincide with the existing problems.

4.6. RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

In all areas the road network is very important for easy mobility of people from one place to the other and transportation of goods and services.

In this drought prone areas understudy there was a problem of road to connect one PA to the other PA. It was almost difficult to reach the community particularly during the rainy season. Even when people died it was very difficult for the community to communicate each other. They traveled long distance to go to the church. According to the responses

from the household heads, there was a rural road 6 km away from the three PAs on average before the establishment of the project (construction of the new one) i.e. the road from Ziway town (capital of the woreda) to ButaJira passes through these three PAs which is the main road access to come to Ziway town. But, after the establishment of the new project the inside PAs' road is shortened to 4km on average to reach the main road. Most respondents reported that they are to a certain extent currently taking advantage of the existence of the inter PAs rural road construction. The already existing market problem for products because of transportation and transportation problem for input market like seed and fertilizers are to some extent currently improved, reported by 93.4% of the respondents.

Table-16: Before and After Comparison of Rural Road Development (in km) and the Current Attitude of the Respondents.

Subject	*PAs*			Total Average
	Galo Rape	*Gebiba Rasa*	*Galeye Migira*	
Average distance of the PAs from the main road before the project	5	5	8	6
Average distance from the main road after the project	3.2	4.8	4	4
Current attitude to this problems	Responses of the HH heads			Total Average
	Galo Rape	Gebiba Rasa	Galeye Migira	
Totally improved	5.9	8.1	5.8	6.6
To some extent improved	94.1	91.9	94.2	93.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey

4.7. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

To sustain the benefits of the project to the community project sustainability is found crucial. According to the responses of the household heads, 98%, reported that they have strong concern to the sustainability of the project. The main reason raised by the respondents was the benefits they currently received from the project are more than they could have gained in the absence of the project. For instance they have gained income from employment generation scheme that fills their temporary food shortage gap, inter PAs road development, and soil conservation.

The focus group discussants in all the three PAs also strongly commented that the project has a great contribution towards the improvement of their livelihood with all its defects.
As to the responses of both Zonal and District POs the project will phase out in November 2005 with out having an exit strategy and hence, sustainability of the project is under question.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the preceding chapters an attempt was made to present major problems encountering the poor majority of the Ethiopian people, the extent of food insecurity, and the actions that have been taken by the government and non-government bodies in the country. The contribution of community based development (CBD) interventions to wards food security has been assessed. The main findings of the study undertaken on EU financed project in the Adami Tulu- Jido district have been also discussed. This chapter, therefore, brings the research report to an end by providing a concise picture of issues, ideas and findings about the subject under study. Section 5.1 provides concluding remarks by recapitulating core points that have been discussed in the preceding four chapters with more emphasis on the research findings. Finally, some recommendations are presented in section 5.2 that can help decision-makers and development agents to reconsider past shortcomings and take corrective measures for the success of future under takings.

5.1. CONCLUSION

Ethiopia is one of the least developing countries in the world. Despite its immense potential for rapid agricultural development, the country couldn't feed its ever increasing population as a result of recurrent drought, land degradation, unsuitable policy environment of the past, poor transport and infrastructure, and low level of technological advancement in the agricultural sector.

Ethiopia prepared its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) in November 2000 in which its core objective is to reduce poverty and ensure food security through rapid economic growth, which is expected to be achieved via free market economic system.

Since the coming to power in June 1991, the government of Ethiopia has striven to escape from the old dependency on international relief and to gradually move towards a genuine national self-sufficiency.

However, both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are severing in many parts of the country. One of these is Oromia region. Over the last 10 years the number of food aid beneficiaries in Oromia is steadily increasing. According to DPPC (2003), from 1994 to 2003 on average 1, 392,918 people were food aid beneficiaries. Currently, the food insecure population of the region is estimated at 20% of the total population in which it is higher in rural areas than urban. Food insecurity in some parts of Eastern Shewa Zone in general and ATJ district in particular is a serious and continuous problem as in the other part of the region. To ameliorate these problems the OFSPCO was established by Proclamation No 36/2000 to initiate the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects to ensure food security of vulnerable people in a sustainable manner.

The office has done a lot in different districts of the region which are highly drought prone. This strategy is implemented through community participation at the grass-root level at different phases of the project. Conceptual and theoretical issues of food security and community development have been discussed in the third chapter. Results of information collected through fieldwork are briefly summarized and presented below.

Regarding community participation at different phases of the project, information obtained from POs indicated that the target beneficiaries were adequately consulted and involved at different project phases. The information provided by HH heads and focus group discussants also confirmed that people have been asked about their priority needs before the inception of the project, which accounted 71.3% of the respondents. However, 57.4%, of the respondents reported that the project was not set up according to their interest in priority needs. Their priority needs were access to pure and near by drinking water and access to near by basic health facilities. Analysis of the available information in general indicates that, however, people have been asked bout their priority needs, consulted and involved at different project phases, the project was not kept their interest in priority needs and their interest should be given due consideration.

Concerning targeting a set of criteria was designed and people were classified as rich, middle and poor. It is at this stage that who are the poor and should be the target

beneficiaries are decided. However, according to the information provided from a significant number of focus group discussions, and oral interview of the researcher, the targeting mechanism was exposed to subjectivity. The community also commented that their was a problem on targeting among the concerned bodies who have been vested power to identify communities for targeting. They argued that targeting focuses on knowing each other, friendship, and others. This happened particularly on the area of intervention where there is payment. Therefore, the targeting issue needs an intervention of the government and funding agencies.

Regarding project management, Supervision and evaluation, information given from POs and focus group discussants showed differences. One PO said the project was being supervised every week by Zonal and district food security Desks, and every three months by EU technical assistants, while the other POs said it was being supervised every month. More over, the responses from focus group discussion and PAs' Development Agents indicated that there was no regular and sustainable supervision and support from the concerned officials.

Soil degradation in the study area was very serious because of various reasons of the past regime. As to the information obtained indicated that 97.4% of the HH heads of the PAs strongly accepted these methods of soil conservation for the reason that the method increased production of crops and productivity of land. Therefore, the project has done well in this regard.

However, significant changes do not come on the life of the people. Still the people in the area live subsistence life as the problem is sever and deep rooted in the area.

When soil conservation vis-à-vis agricultural output was observed, the production of wheat increased from 14 quintals before to 21 quintals after the conservation methods on average in two PAs where as, Maize increased from 14 quintals before to 18 quintals on average after the intervention. Early maturing maize was disseminated to the farmers to bridge the food deficit gap during the hunger season. It matures in three months while the other variety before the project takes four months.

As 78% of the respondents reported, it was found significant both in maturity period and in increment of the production quantity. However, the "before" and "after" comparison could not possible because of the unavailability of data.

Scarcity of water is a serious problem in the study area. Both the community and their livestock traveled long distances daily to obtain water. Much time and energy was expended especially during dry season moving to distant water sources. To achieve meaningful food sustainability and current water problem a number of efforts have been made by the project. Among these water supply schemes expanding hand dug wells and large community ponds could be mentioned.

Regarding this the information gathered from the household heads indicated that there was a drinking water problem before water supply project came to exist. The major reasons they mentioned were scarcity of water in the locality, sources to fetch water are far from the locality, and water sources are unhealthy. River, Lake, stagnant water during rainy season, Ziway town, unprotected well, large community ponds, and motor pipe water are the major water sources identified by the household heads regardless of their effective service delivery. River water accounted for 36.3% followed by ponds, which are a source of water for 21% of the household heads in the entire PAs understudy. An unprotected well, which is not safe, is the third important sources, reported by 19.2% of the household heads. Large community ponds and wells are functional only during rainy time. Other wise all are empty. Therefore, they are expected to travel long distance to fetch water on their foot for about 2:00 hours. On average the river is 12 kms far away from the three PAs called by the name "Koshe" found in SNNPRS but not in Oromia. Both women and men were in charge of fetching water on donkey back. Some times on average they traveled 15kms to Ziway town to buy water particularly for drinking purpose. Since it takes long distance (2:00 hrs), they fetch once within three days and use it with care. Analysis of the available information in general indicated that the water supply project intervention couldn't solve the scarcity of water in the area. Therefore, the area needs another means of intervention either by the project donors or government to solve the existing water supply problems. With regard to rehabilitation of natural resources through plantation of denuded terraces 92.5% of the respondents reported that

the main reasons for massive deforestation in the study area were man made problems like for construction of houses, firewood, charcoal, agricultural land: and natural problems like shortage of rainfall. Concerning the benefits 96.4% of the respondents reported that aforestation has practical benefits for protecting soil from erosion, attracts good climatic conditions, and home area for wild animals. This programme was undertaken only in Galeye Migira PA and still 240,000 trees were planted and became grow. Even though the intervention was only in one PA, the project has performed well on this area. But, it should expand the intervention to other area of the project understudy.

In food insecure drought prone areas production and yield obtained from particular plot of land in specific season is so low that can never support a growing population through out the year. In these areas additional job opportunities hove to be created to increase family income. This is one component of the interventions in the study area- employment and income generation scheme. According to the information provided from respondents, 90.4% reported that on average 2.5 household members per household are currently employed as a daily laborer in the three PAs and gain income.

The mean monthly cash income derived from project employment for the three PAs with out considering other incomes is Birr 180 per household per month. This income is considered important by the respondents and focus group discussants to till the food deficit gap during the drought time.

However, household head respondents, focus group discussants and DA of the PAs raised a number of problems in relation to employment generation scheme.

These are the amount of money paid per day, six Birr, is small and not equivalent with the work done and energy lost. Another area of complain is, some times the POs cut three Birr and paid only three Birr per day by saying that the work is not properly done as it should be done. The time of work is another area of complain. It is not planned as the interest of the people.

The employment opportunity occurs during agriculture and rainy season especially during the months of February, April and March. But, it is better for them to exist in the months of November, December and January. Some times the work comes after sawing a seed is germinated. As a result, during the drainage time the germinated seed is invaluable by the community at the time of work.

In all areas the road network is very important for easy mobility of people from one place to the other and transportation of goods and services. In the area understudy it was very difficult to reach the community during the rainy season. According to the responses from the household heads, there was a rural road 6kms away from the three PAs on average before the establishment of the project, where as after the construction of the inter PAs road the distance shortened to 4kms on average to reach the main road.

As it was reported by 93.4% of the respondents they are to a certain extent currently taking advantage of the existence of the inter PAs road. The existing market problems for products because of transportation and for input markets like seed, fertilizers and social movements are to some extent improved. Therefore, the existing information indicated the project has done well and the people were taking advantage of the rural road development.

Despite visible achievements of the project, some failures are observed in EU financed project in the study area. Such failures are reflected on targeting of the poor, project supervision, water supply and employment generation scheme.

Nevertheless, if the comparison has to be made between the before and after project situation, the conclusion would be that implemented projects have brought about some improvements on the lives of the poor.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of information obtained from various sources lead us to conclude that community-based project interventions contributes towards long-term development and food security provided that the major weaknesses, which have been observed in the process so far, are properly recognized and corrected. On the basis of the research findings the following recommendations are therefore forwarded for considerations in future project interventions endeavors.

1. Generally it is acceptable both in principle and practice that before advancing to other phases target people need to be adequately consulted about their priority needs in any undertaken development interventions. However a significant number of respondents indicated that they have been asked and consulted about their priority need but the project was not functioning according to their interest in priority need. Therefore, it is better for the project to follow the interest of the community in priority needs.

2. Regarding effectiveness in targeting the poor the project has done well with all its defects like subjectivity of the targeting process, friendly approach by the committee and others. Therefore, an appropriate mechanism has to be designed for targeting and close supervision of the POs and funding agencies is very important particularly during targeting to hear the resentment of the community.

3. Proper and sustainable management, Supervision and evaluation are very crucial for the success of project implementation. However, the information gathered realized that there was no regular and sustainable supervision and support from concerned bodies. Therefore, sustainable supervision and support has to be given from PA leader; district and zonal professionals, and funding agencies.

4. The necessity of water for human life is unquestionable. But, there is a serious water shortage in the area under study. Therefore, the project has to give priority for this component of the project before all others. Pipe water must be supplied from nearby towns like Ziway has to be constructed. Ground water through motor pipe has to be established in each the tree PAs as along term solution. Water harvesting should also be given due emphasis.

5. Environmental degradation is a serious problem every where. The effort made by the project to rehabilitate the denuded terraces through plantation of trees is encouraging. However, it is restricted to only one PA. Therefore, the project has to expand its programme to the rest of PAs to bring similar results.

6. As relevant data indicated one can reasonably conclude that most targeted households derive their income from employment and income generation scheme. However, the respondents complained the amount of money paid per day even that amount by itself is not properly paid. The work is done during agriculture and rainy season. Therefore, the project officials have to take care of these and pay proper amount of payment they work and the time of work has to be arranged when appropriate so that the poor can derive advantage from the project.

7. According to the information from the POs sustainability of the project is under question. The poor benefited more from the project and found it very advantageous. The project will terminate in November, 2005. Therefore, the government has to think thoroughly on the issue. If there are no funding agencies that sustain the project, the government has to fund the project and sustain it.

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ANNEX

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

You are kindly requested to cooperate me in filling out this questionn e as promptly as possible. This questionnaire is designed for a thesis research being undertake as a partial fulfillment of the Master's Degree. Therefore, I would like to confirm you that the in rmation you provide me will be put in use only for academic purpose.

Thank you in advance!
Bahiru Tekle
In charge of the research

1. Questionnaire No _____
2. Name of the respondent _____ Project relate status _____
3. Name of the enumerator _____ Signature _____ Date _____

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO CONCERNED OFFICERS

Where there are more than one answers to the questions put your choices in th· questionnaire in order of their importance.

PART ONE. ABOUT THE PROJECT

SECTION- 1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1. Project type (category) _____

1.2. Number of projects in the category _____

1.3. Projects distributed in _____ Zones, in _____districts) __ PAs

1.4. If projects are located in the rural areas, state their minimum and maxin m distance in kilometers from:

1.4.1. The immediate nearest town _____

1.4.2. The immediate nearest transport accessibility (road) _____ _____

1.5. Total number of household beneficiaries in the project _____ _____

1.6. Total number of direct beneficiaries in the project _____ _____

SECTION- 2 THE BASIC ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT

2.1. By whom the project idea was generated? _____ _____

2.2. Who identified the project? _____ _____

2.3. Who prepared the project proposal? _____ ____

2.4. Who appraised the project? _____

2.5. Who approved the project? _____ _____

2.6. What are the components of the project? _____ _____

SECTION-3 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND INVOLVEMENT

3.1. Were target people adequately consulted and involved in the project pl ses? _____)

. Yes = 1 . No = 2

3.2. If your answer for question (3.1) is yes, at which phase were people con lted or involved? (_____).

Promotional phase = 1 . . Need identification p ase = 2

. Feasibility study phase = 3 . Project design phas = 4

. Implementation phase = 5 . Managing and contro ing phase = 6

. Benefit sharing phase = 7 . Specify others __ _____

3.3. If your response for question (3.1) is no, what are the reasons for not invo ing people?

(_____)

. The process is time taking = 1
. Local people are inexperienced =2
. Local people are unwilling to involve = 3
. Shortage of staff to deal with people = 4
. Consultation is costly = 5
. . Local people are inaccessible = 6
. Local people tend to ignore =7
. Specify others _____
_____

3.4. Were people fully and willingly attending discussion meetings? (_____)

. Yes = 1 . No = 2

SECTION-4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION

4.1. Are members trained or have skills of managing the project? (_____)

. Yes = 1 . No = 2

4.2. Who currently manage the project? (_____)

. Every beneficiary = 1
. Elected beneficiary members (unpaid) = 2
. Elected beneficiary members (paid) = 3
. Pectoral government agencies = 4
. Donor representatives = 5
. Peasant association leaders =6
. Specify others _____
_____

4.3. Is the project regularly being supervised?

. Yes = 1 . No =2

4.4. Who supervise the project? _____

4.5. How often is the project being supervised?

. Every month = 1
. Every three months =2
. Every six months =3
. Every 12 months =4
. Every 24 months =5

4.6. Are communities capable of evaluating the impact of the project?

Yes=1 No= 2

4.7. Who Currently evaluated the impact of the project?

_____

SECTION-5 BENEFIT AND IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

5.1. How the benefit of the project is distributed or managed? (_____)

. Based on household income needs=1
. Based on individual needs=2
. Based on household income level=3
. Based on individual income level= 4
. Specify if any other method _____

5.2. What do you think are the positive impacts of the project related to income? (_____)

. Daily meal quantity increased =1
. Daily meal quantity and variety improved=2
. Goods and furniture improved= 6
. Physical strength gained= 7

. Saving rate increased=3 . Specify any other _____

. Housing condition improved= 4

. Clothing condition improved = 5

5.3. What do you think are the positive impact of the project related to productivity? (_____)

. Productivity per person increased =1

. Productivity per unit of input increased =2

. Productivity per plot of land increased = 3

. Specify any other _____

5.4. List down those you would think as positive impacts of the project.

_____

5.5. Has the project produced cost or debt burden to communities? (_____)

Yes= 1 No= 2

5.6. If yes (6, 7) what type of cost burden?

. High implementation cost sharing = 1 . High user fee charges = 5

. High operating cost sharing = 2 . High loan interest payment = 6

. High maintenance cost sharing = 3 . Specify if any other _____

. High membership contribution= 4

5.7. Has the project resulted in displacement or prohibition effect to communities?

Yes= 1 No= 2

5.8. If yes (6.9) what are they? (_____)

. Displacement from settlement = 1 . Displacement from employment = 5

. Displacement from farmland = 2 Prohibition of natural resource utilization=6

. Displacement from business location= 3 . Specify if any other= 7 _____

. Displacement from grazing land= 4

5.9. Was there compensation given for points raised on 6.10? (_____)

Yes= 1 No= 2

5.10. If yes (6.11) the compensation was given: (_____)

. In kind =1 . In money=2 . Any other_____

5.11. Has the project health or environmental effect? (_____)

Yes= 1 No= 2

5.12. If yes (6.13) what type of health and environmental effect has? (_____)

. Water pollution problems = 1

. Air pollution problems =2

. Specify if any other= 3 _____

SECT ION-6 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY

6.1. How is the current and future sustainability condition of the project? _____

6.2. How is the reliability or expansion condition of the project _____

6.3. What do you think are the practical benefits of the project to beneficiary communities? _____

PART - II. BASIC HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

SECTION 1. QUSESTIONS ADDRESSED TO SELECTED HOUSEHOLD HEADS

1. Full Name _____ 1.2. Sex: (Male= 1 Female =2) _____

1.3. Age _____ 1.4. Location: Region _____ Zone _____ District __

Town _____ Peasant Association Name _____

1.5. Marital Status _____

. Single (never married) = 1
. Married = 2
. Widowed = 3
. Divorced = 4
. Separated = 5

1.6. Education _____

. Illiterate (never attended) =1
. Read and write only = 2
. 1-6 grade =3
. 7-12 grade = 4
. College Diploma = 5
. University first Degree=6
. Above University Degree= 7

1.7. Relation to the house holds _____

. Father = 1
. Mother = 2
. Brother = 3
. Sister = 4
. Other = 5

1.8. Main activity (occupation status) _____

. Household chores = 1
. Home made small business=2
. Formal private business = 3
. Government employee = 4
. Private organization employee =5
. International organization employee = 6
. This project employee = 7
. Specify if any other = 8 _____

SECTION - 2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOUSE HOLD

2.1. How many were/are the number of house hold members?

. Before the project (_____) after the project (_____)

2.2. Details of the house hold members.

Name	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Age	Education Level	Main Activity	Relation to The head

2.3. How many of the house hold members are dependent on your income? _____

2.4. What were the urgent needs of the house hold before the establishment of this project? _____

. Access to nearby and basic school facilities = 1

. Access to nearby and basic health facilities = 2

. Access to pure and nearby drinking water = 3

. Access to irrigation services during dry season = 4

. Access to road infrastructure services = 5

. Access to basic training facilities = 6

. Access to basic inputs (like fertilizers, pesticides insecticides, improved seeds etc.)= 7

. Access to farm land = 8

. Access to grazing land = 9

. Others = 10

. Specify _____

2.5. Have you ever been assisted by others in solving your problems before this project come to exist?

Yes = 1 No= 2

2.6. If yes (2.5) who are these parties?

. Government bodies (pectoral department) = 1

. NGOs = 2

. Local community organization (Like PA, UDA, etc) =3

. Local traditional associations (Like Iddir, Equb, etc) = 4

. Local money lenders=5

. Others= 6

. Specify _____

2.7. Did such assistance which were realized before this project minimized your urgent Problems? (_____)

. Yes (fully) = 1 . Not at all =3

. Yes (Partially) =2

2.8. How the poor communities are identified? _____

SECTION- 3 GENERAL PROJECT RELATED HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

3.1. What were the components of this project? _____

_____

3.2. Have you ever been asked about your priority needs or problems before the inception of? this project? (_____) .Yes =1 No =2

3.3. Was this project set up according to your interest in priority need? (_____)

. Yes = 1 No = 2

3.4. If no (3.3) what kind of alternative or project did you propose instead? _____

_____

3.5. Have you ever participated in any phases of the project? (_____)

Yes = 1 No= 2

3.6. Were you participation based on your willingness? (_____)

Yes =1 No= 2

3.7. Explain the type of contribution you made for project cost sharing interns of :(_____)

. Money=1 . Land=4

. Labor =2 . Others=5

. Material =3 . Specify _____

3.8. Do you believe that your involvement (participation) in appropriate stages of the project has? Contributed to its success? (_____)

Yes = 1 No= 2 I do not know =3

3.9. Do you think that the project is not successful as it should be because you were/are not involved in appropriate phases? (_____)

Yes= 1 No=2 I do not know= 3

3.10. Do you have a strong concern to the sustainability of the project? (_____)

3.11. Is the benefit you currently receive from the project (_____)

. The same as your expectation = 1

. More than your expectations= 2

. Below your expectation =3

. Equivalent to what you have gained in the absence of the project = 4

. More than you could have gained in the absence of the project = 5

. Below you could have gained in the absence of the project = 6

3.12. Do you receive project benefits equally with other target beneficiaries? (_____)

Yes = 1 No = 2 I do not know=3

3.13. If no (3, 17) what are the basis of differences? (_____)

. Difference in the amount and type of contribution =1

. Difference in location of vicinity to the project =2

. Difference in the need of beneficiaries =3

. Differences in the political power of beneficiaries = 4

. Differences in the wealth of beneficiaries = 5

. Other =6

. Specify _____

3.14. Who make decision on the size and method of benefit distribution? (_____)

. Beneficiaries = 1 . Facilitating agencies =6

. Project committee =2 . Others= 7 _____

. PA leaders = 3

. Government agencies =4

. Donor agencies= 5

3.15. When the project distributes benefits? (_____)

. Daily =1 . Seasonally= 5

. Weakley= 2 . Other =6 _____

. Monthly = 3

. Yearly= 4

3.16. Is there any member of the household currently employed in this project to earn income? (_____)

Yes = 1 No= 2

3.17. If yes (to 3.20), how many are they? (_____)

3.18. Specify the type of employment as (_____)

. Permanent employee =1 . Casual employee= 3

. Daily laborer = 2 . Others = 4

. Specify _____

3.19. How much birr does the household currently earn per month from the project? (_____)

3.20. How much birr did you earn per month before the project? (_____)

3.21. Are there decreases or increases in the level of the house hold income in general after the existence of the project? Yes, significantly =1 Yes, to a certain extent = 2 Not at all=3

3.22. If yes or no (t0 3.26), state the increasing amount of your income level on average as:

. Increased by _____%or decreased by _____%

. Increased by _____Birr or decreased by _____Birr

3.23. Can you say that income earned from the project contributes towards food security? (____)

Yes = 1 No =2 I do not know =3

3.24. If yes (to 3:30) explain how _____

SECTION – 4 SPECIFIC PROJECTS RELATED HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

4.1. APPLICABLE TO RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

4.1.1. Was drinking water a problem to your household before this water supply project?

Came to exist? (_____) Yes =1 No=2

4.1.2. If yes (to 4.1.1) what were the major reasons for the problem? (_____)

. Scarcity of water in the locality = 1

. Water sources were unhealthy= 2

. Protected sources were expensive = 3

. Sources to fetch water were far from the locality =4

. Others= 5

. Specify_____

4.1.3. Where have you been fetching or collecting drinking water before this water project Came to exist? (_____)

. Form pond =1 .From unprotected well =6

. From river =2 . From protected well =7

. From unprotected springs=3 . Others=8 _____

. From lake =4

. From protected springs =5

4.1.4. How long (in km) did you travel to fetch or the project? (_____)

4.1.5. How many times did you collect water per day before the project? (_____)

4.1.6. What is the type of the water supply project currently being used? (_____)

. Hand dug well . Other =4 _____

(Community pond)=1

. Motor pipe distribution=2

. Spring development= 3

4.1.7. How long (in km) is the water project understudy far from your residence? (____)

4.1.8. How many times do you fetch water from the project per day? (_____)

4.1.9. Is there any restriction in time and amount to collect water from the project? (_____)

4.1.10. If yes (to 4, 3, 10), explain how you use._____

4.1.11. Is the water source of the project reliable for future uses? (_____)

. Yes =1 .I do not know= 3

. No = 2

4.1.12. What particular advantages are being secured from the project? (_____)

. Saved women's time= 1

. Lessen women's burden= 2

. Decreased the rate of occurrence of water born diseases=3

. Supplied adequate pure water for drinking, cooking.

4.1.13. What do you think are the contribution as this project towards food security? _____

4.2. APPLICABLE TO RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1. Was there rural road near to your home before the establishment of this project? _____

. Yes= 1 No= 2

4.2.2. If yes (to 4.4.1), how long (in km) from your home? (_____)

4.2.3. How long is the new road construction project away from your home in km? (_____)

4.2.4. Does your household currently taking advantage of existence of the rural road

. construction? (_____)

. Yes, to full extent= 1

. Yes, to a certain extent=2

. Not at all = 3

4.2.5. What was your most common problem to your house hold related to rural road?

(_____)

. Market is not available for products because of transportation = 1

. Transportation problem for input market like seed and fertilizer = 2

. Others, specify _____

4.2.6. What is the current situation to these problems? (_____)

. Totally improved = 1 . To some extent improved=2 . Not improved at all=3

4.2.7. Do you benefit more from the existing project than before? (_____)

. Yes = 1 . No = 2

4.2.8 In what way do you think this rural road development is beneficial to you to ensure your food security ? _____

_____

4.3. APPLICABLE TO NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

4.3.1. What important activities are included under natural resource conservation? components of the project? _____

_____

4.3.2. How was the condition of these components before the project? _____

_____

4.3.3. What were the causes for natural resource destruction? (_____)

. Man made problems like deforestation = 1 . Others, specify _____

. Natural problems like shortage of rainfall =2 _____

4.3.4. What are the practical benefits of a forestation ? (_____)

. It protects soil from erosion = 1 . Others, specify_____

. Home land for wild lives = 2 _____

4.3.5. What is the positive contribution of increasing soil by protecting soil from erosion?

(_____) . It increases production =1 . It decreases production = 2

. It is the same as before =3 . I do not know = 4

4.3.6. Because of soil conservation productivity of land:

. Increases from_____ quintal before to_____ quintal now per hectare =1

. Decreases from_____ quintal before to_____ quintal now per hectare =2

. The same as before =3 . I do not know =4

4.4. APPLICABLE TO EARLY MATURING MAIZE

4.4.1. How long it took the maize to mature before the project? _____

4.4.2. How much did you get per hectare or plot before the project? _____

4.4.3 Is the production of maize increases because of early maturing maize?

. Yes =1 . No =2

4.4.4. If yes (to 4.4.3), how is the change? (_____)

. Increases from _____ quintal before the project to _____ after the project

4.4.5. How long would it take the maize to mature? _____

4.4.6. Does early maturing maize contributes towards your food security?

. Yes =1 . No =2

4.4.7 If yes (to 4.4.6), explain how? _____

_____

DECLARATION

I, the under signed, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Bahiru Tekle

Signature _____

Place: Addis Ababa University

Date of submission: June, 2005

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

This Thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

_____

Dr. M.D.Bavaiah

June, 2005

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia