Experiences of the MERET Project of the Ministry of Agriculture

in Integrated Watershed Management in Ethiopia

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Water, Land and Ecosystems Led

by:









Contents

- 1. Overall context & Objectives
- 2. Scope of the Project & its relevance to Nile River basin
- 3. Development approach & Community participation
- 4. Activity components
- 5. Achievements and Impacts
- 6. Success factors & lessons from MERET
- 7. Challenges & Opportunities

Overall Context

Land degradation is the major cause of low productivity, food insecurity & Poverty

- Deterioration of soil
- Degradation of water resources
- Loss of vegetation cover & biodiversity
- > 2 to 3% of AGDP loss per yr
- ~US\$ 1.0 billion/year



Recognizing Negative impacts of LD,

- GoE with support of dev't partners launched large scale LR program in **1980s**.
- The 1st FFW supported SWC started in 1971 in Tigray in 1972 in Wollo with the U.S. food aid under the PL 480 project
- > This was replaced by WFP funded projects in 1974
- > **1974-1980** small & fragmented SWC projects

The Beginning of MERET Project

- The WFP supported MERET (ETH-2488/FFW) project started in 1980s
- This marked the beginning of large scale LR & SWC in Ethiopia
- Before this project;

Little was known about IWSM, WH, SWC

So, MERET is- a pioneer project ⇒marked the beginning of Large scale LR & NR mag't (WH & SWC)

Main objectives

To increase the ability of food insecure HHs to meet necessary food needs and improve livelihoods;

through

Land rehabilitation, proper natural resources management, productivity enhancement, asset creation & diversification of livelihoods

Scope of the Project

MERET Operates in 5 Regions & One administrative council, in 72 woredas:

- ≻Tigray (17)
- >Amhara (23)
- Oromia (16)
- >SNNP (12)
- ≻Somali (3)
- Diredewa (1)

√In 500-600 sites (sub-watersheds)

No of annual beneficiaries is about 1.5 million (40% are women)

Relevance & Applicability of MERET Experiences to Nile River basin

- Some woredas are Located in Nile basin
 - e.g. 11 Woredas in Amhara & 2 Woredas in Oromya
- Most of the project operation areas have been confined to the highlands
- With similar bio-physical & socio-economic settings of the upper Nile River basin
- Thus, the experiences & best practices of MERET are very relevant and applicable



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME



MERET adopted CBPWSM
 Gender sensitive & women are empowered

Major activity Components

- Water Harvesting & SWC
- Reforestation
- Seedling production
- Multiplication of improved (MP) planting materials
- Community level access road development





Major Activity Components

- Enhancing productivity &
 - Biomass Intensification (AF,
 - Forage, MP spp,
- To meet fuel wood, timber & Livestock feed & SOMM
- Provide adequate ground cover
- Low cost SFM (SOMM)
 (e.g. Compost)



Major Activity Components

>IGAs-HSD (Packages):-

- Horticulture,
- Beekeeping, poultry
- Fattening, dairy, fish
 culture
- Small Scale Water Dev't
- Capacity development & technical back ups



Achievements & Impacts of MERET

Many degraded lands, which

were barren,

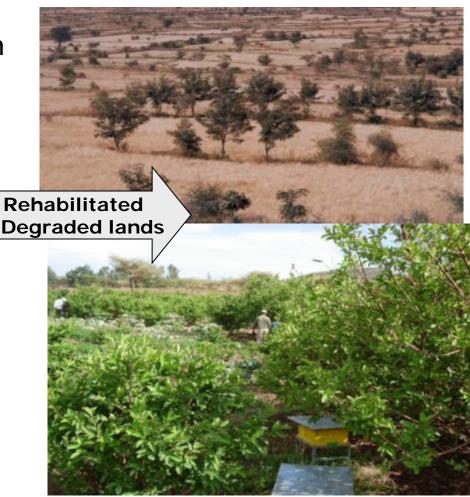
devoid of any vegetation,

rocky & gullied lands

were converted into

productive lands & Green

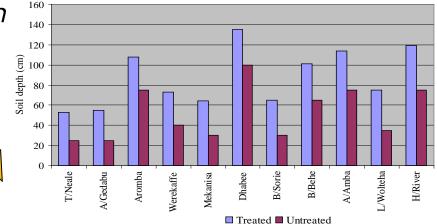
Environment



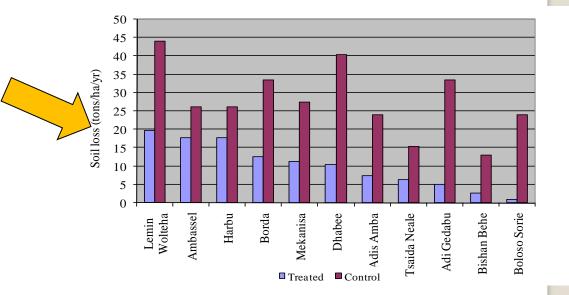
Impacts of MERET Project

Soil erosion control & reduction of its on-site and off-site impacts (from 11 watersheds)

> Soil Depth increased



Soil loss reduced



Impacts of MERET Project

Construction of Farmland Terraces:

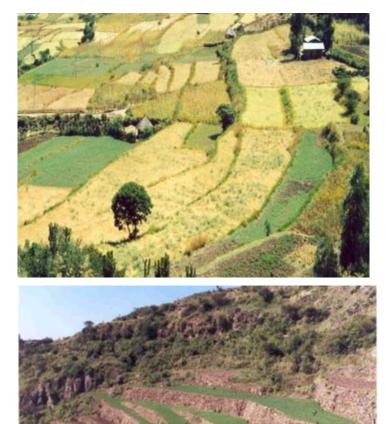
Increased soil depths

Increased soil fertility

➤Increased WHC

≻Hence,

Increased Productivity &
 Sustained Agric Production
 Use of agric inputs became
 viable



Impacts of MERET Project

Rehabilitation of degraded hillsides to productive woodlots



Ground water recharged and base flow enhanced





Overall Impacts of MERET

Restored the hydrological balance & availed water for SSI & domestic use Availed abundant fuel wood, construction materials & livestock feed Prevented flood damages to down stream farmlands, villages, properties & lives Prevented siltation of water bodies (dams, lakes, etc)

Overall impacts on HH incomes & livelihoods

- Increased overall income, savings & investment
- Improved housing Quality
- Improved access to education
- Reduced Out-migration
- Enhanced knowledge on WH & SWC
- Boosted Self confidence



Success Factors & Lessons from MERET

- Good organizational structure, staffing & strong linkages from top to the grass roots level
- Experience sharing visit system among regions, woredas and farmers
- Farmers' Filed days
- Regular joint review programs among regions & woredas (to critically review and evaluate the performance of each <u>region or woreda</u> and to learn from one another)

Success Factors & Lessons

- Effectiveness of SWC structures (adoption of quality control system)
- Community empowerment for decision making
- Combination of right technologies (LR, & SWC should be integrated to IGAs)
- > Technical capacity built at all levels
- Regular Technical back up (close supervision)
- Festing & Démonstration of the new technologies i.e. « seeing is believing »

Major Challenges

- Social & cultural barriers (eg. Free grazing)
- Financial (resources) constraints to scale up best practices
- Inadequate impact studies & documentation of best practices, publishing and dissemination
 (e.g. Hydrology, biomass, OM accumulation, Soil moisture regime, Soil fertility/productivity, etc) vis-à-vis CC.

Opportunities

Availability of conducive policies, strategies for promoting SLM practices

>The special attention given by GoE

Availability of success stories (proven technologies) on the ground (seeing is believing)

Good expertise and technical capacity for scaling up the same

Good understanding about NRM by the community esp. in areas where successful results achieved.