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SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

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Report on the workshop **Participatory community mapping validation, data analysis and results discussion as a Decision Support System for land planning of pastoral areas in Borana zone.**

Yabelo –Borana Zone, Oromia Region

Enhanced Livelihoods in Southern Ethiopia (ELSE)

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LVIA



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## Introduction

LVIA under a CARE led project: ELSE ( Enhanced Livelihood in Southern Ethiopia) conducted study for a pastoral Decision Support System (DSS) in order to support the planning process on natural resources in selected area of Borana zone (portions of Moyale, Miyo, Dirre and Dhas woredas). It involves collection of data on rangeland conditions & rehabilitation, alternative income generation options and other natural resources (water) based on traditional territorial system through GIS-RS based participatory natural resource mapping. These data were analyzed and evaluated with other external sources of information and best options were defined. These results were organized and elaborated using a software tools set. Hence, with the view of collecting feedback and validating the result, a two days workshop involving project target pastoral communities, woreda and Zonal Government offices and NGOs has conducted in Yabelo town of Borena Zone. A total of 43 participants have attended the workshop.



This workshop proceeding captures key discussions points, processes of the events and the way forward.

## **1. The objectives of the workshop:**

1. Sharing the study approach & methodology used
2. Data presentation for community mapping of NR through interpretation of high resolution images for a decision support system (DSS)
3. Product presentation of decision support system and providing participants on browsing, visualize and downloading of the DSS system CD supported.
4. Collect feed back on the result

## 2. Contents of the workshop

### 2.1. Community need identification

As entry point for conducting DSS, baseline survey was made by conducting interview with experts from research intuitions, pastoral system experts , NGOs/ international agencies and governmental agencies who have deep knowledge on the Borana pastoral production system. Therefore, the contents of the interview and the result found were presented during the workshop. (Presentation annexed)

### 2.2. Data Production

Data production through participatory community interpretation of remote sensed imagery was also presented. The presentation covers the process starting from selecting focus group for conducting data production up to the technical methods and approach used to collect and analysis of the information (Presentation annexed).



### 2.3. Validation

Customary institutions, government staff and NGO experts from the four study areas were participated in the validation process of the workshop. To facilitate an effective validation, groups were formulated according to where they come from. The pastoralists were actively participated on the process and made presentations and their comments and recommendations on the result.





## 2.4. Building decision support system

Here the importance of land information system for policy formulation and decision making processes was briefly presented, highlighting a special focus on indigenous knowledge representation. In addition, general introduction how data were entered elaborated and updated for different needs. Presentation was also made on data elaboration from geographical and quantitative data results taking sector of intervention such as water, land and pasture degradation control, economic alternatives for pastoral systems, resiliency and pressure on considered resources. During the event, maps showing analyses results were displayed and their validity discussed.

## 2.5. Product presentation for DSS

The final product of the DSS including on how data can be browsed, visualized and downloaded with CD support has been presented. In addition, web based decision support system/DSS/ or Land information system/LIS/ such as data browsing, queries system and updating also have been presented.



## 2.6. Feedback

Finally the participants were reflected their feedback on the method of data analysis and the result found.



They have also defined and agreed on the following traditional land territorialization and environmental terms:

- **Olla:** 1-30 household with a permanent place and livestock
- **Reera:** four and above Ollas/villages clustered together. Each Reera has its own traditional leader who decides on grazing and water resources for livestock.
- **Medha:** an approximate area, including its resources and inhabitants with their own livestock around one or more permanent water points. It is strictly related to water source.
- **Deheda:** a major grazing area. Recently it is mostly coinciding with Medha extension, but it is a territorial concept related with pasture management, particularly relevant during droughts.
- **Obru:** Any land (productive or not) used for crop production. Depending on the seasonality of crops, it can be also used as grazing land.
- **Kallo:** enclosed area for calves, milking and weak animals.
- **Fina:** contingents conditions of a grazing area related to environmental factors (vegetational species, abundance, ticks or disease).
- **Chissa:** conducive conditions to livestock for long time even though there is no pasture and water. It expresses suitability conditions for livestock (especially for cattle) related pasture.

Participants also commented on some colors in that they have to be easily visualized (differentiated) and legend to be consistent and coherent.

## 2.7.Wrap up

Country Representative of LVIA, Stefano Stirpe has made a closing remark expressing appreciations for the successfulness of the workshop in bringing all stakeholders to discuss on the matter. He also thanks all participants.

Community and NGO participants also expressed their appreciation of LVIAs involvement in such kind activities and invited them for validation.

### 3. Participants of the workshop

Community representatives (from Tuka, Hidibabo, Erder , Dikicho, and Miyo who have been involved in participatory interpretation of satellite images), woreda and zonal experts, as well as NGOs and international agencies were participants of the workshop (Annex 1 ).



## 4. Appendices

### Annex 1 Lists of participants

No	Name	Organization	Position
1	Lema Degefa	Tuka Community	PA Leader
2	Molu Dikicha	Tuka Community	Community rep.
3	Kabate Dergu	Tuka Community	Community rep.
4	Ibrahim Liban	Tuka Community	Community rep.
5	Kona Wako	Hidibabo com.	Community rep.
6	Golicha Boru	Hidibabo com.	Community rep.
7	Tuke Guyo	Hidibabo com.	Community rep.
8	Chuluke Shune	Hidibabo com.	Community rep.
9	Worio Gurach	Erder com.	Community rep.
10	Luke Abduba	Dikicha com	Community rep.
11	Jilo Wario	Dikicha com	Community rep.
12	Kalicha Sora	Dikicha com	Community rep.
13	Guyo Jatani	Dikicha com	Community rep.
14	Dirmu Doyo	Dikicha com	Community rep.
15	Halake Iyya	Dikicha com	Community rep.
16	Tari Jirma	Miyo com	Community rep.
17	Miyo Gobu	Miyo com	Community rep.
18	Kalich Boneya	Miyo com	Community rep.
19	Abduba Shune	Miyo com	Community rep.
20	Wario Molu	Tillimado com	Community rep.
21	Dickcha Bonya	Tillimado com	Community rep.
22	Lako Wako	Tillimado com	Community rep.
23	Godana Jatana	Tillimado com	Community rep.
24	Dida Jirmo	Erder com	Community rep.
25	Feisel Musa	PCEA	NR officer
26	Boneya Guyo	CARE	Livelihood of.
27	Amsalu Tilahun	Research center	Team leader
28	Muhammed Gerju	AFD	GWI Pr. Of.
29	Tarekgen Tora	FAO	NL consultant
30	Sileshi Mokennen	FAO	NL consultant
31	Abdi Keli	BPDB	NR officer
32	Begashaw Gezahagn	MPDB	NR officer
33	Ararasa Guyo	CARE	L. facilitator
34	Birhanu Alemu	CARE	Water eng.
35	Sintayehu Mesele	CARE	officer
36	Abdi Hassen	LVIA	Social promoter
37	Biniam Teshale	LVIA	GIS specialist
38	Adisu Abebe	LVIA	NRM officer
39	Ayele G/Amlake	LVIA	Program officer
40	Massimiliano Rossi	LVIA	Project coordn.
41	Stefano Stirpe	LVIA	Country rep.
42	Christian lasio	AeditS.r.l.Consultancy	
43	Diego Guidotti	AeditS.r.l.Consultancy	