

Food for Work

N°	Designations	Technical information, institutional, cultural, economic, etc
1	Common name of the Good Practice (GP)	Food for Work
2	Local name of the GP	Food for Work
	Person/ Institution in partnership (First name, family name, address, phone, fax, mail, e-mail)	Daniel Danano Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa
3	Scale of intervention (1 = town /sub-prefecture, 2 = province / prefecture, 3 = region / district /circle, 4 = national)	3= region/district level
4	Category of GP (1 = Good technological Practices ; 2 = Good socio-organizational Practices)	2=Good socio-organizational practices
	Type of GP	Food for work is an incentive given to land users for the activities they perform by participating in land management activities. This approach is used to implement SLM measures such as soil bund, stone bund, area closures and hillside terracing. The technology areas for this GP are Ana Limu and Hossana in particular in SNNPR region in general.
5	Domain of activities covered by the GP (1 = Agriculture ; 2 = Livestock ; 3 = Environment ; 4 = Others (to be defined))	1 and 3=Agriculture and Environment
6	Environmental conditions of the implementation (agro-ecological zones of application)	The SLM approach is suitable to all climatic conditions.
7	Objectives of the good practice in connection with the Sustainable land management (GDT), the natural resource (RN) and the CC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To rehabilitate degraded land and planting trees on denuded slopes and hills. 2. To protect farmland from soil erosion and improving grazing lands and pasture for improved livestock feed production. 3. To improve crop and livestock productivity 4. To reduce fuel and construction wood shortages, control farmland soil erosion, improve grazing conditions 5. To increase livestock production and alleviate water shortages.
8	Description of human's environment /gender (nature of famers practicing GP)	<p>The approach included beneficiary land users and other groups (users organized by the project). Mostly the poor participate in the implementation of the project activities and some average land users also participate.</p> <p>Land users work by groups whose members that have equally number of men and women. Women dominate land management activities of plantations and nursery activities. Before the participatory planning and implementing approaches is introduction, women participation in SLM technology implementation was limited not more than 10-25%. However, since early 1990's onwards women participation increased by late 2000s they became dominant in land management activities.</p> <p>There is a moderate difference in wealth among land users in the community. Wealth ranking is measured by landholding size, land fertility and number of livestock owned.</p>
9	Type of soil where Good Practice is applied / environmental conditions (watershed)	Applied in watershed with all soil texture types.

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10	Type of utilization lands in connection with the Good Practice (cultivated fields, pasturage, forests, mixed...)	In all sorts of land types: cultivated fields, pasturage, and forest and mixed...
11	Description of GP	Food grain and edible oil at a rate of 3 kgs/day of grain and 200 gm of oil per day (previously) only 3 kgs/ pd/day (present) is paid for an activity undertaken by a person. Land users who are selected to participate in the approach should be able bodied to undertake activities in land management and are paid the amount indicated for a given amount of work done according to the norm. A person is required to perform 10 meters a day of soil bund to be paid the rate described above. Other activities have different norms. There are some land users who could do more than this and are entitled to be paid more according to the norm.
12	Type of land degradation problems or of RN, in which addresses GP	Problems addressed by the approach included: soil erosion, sever gully and land degradation, loss of cultivated lands, absence of legislations, shortage of fuel and construction material and grazing land shortages.
13	Type of actors (1= carriers ; 2 = Actors of technical supports ; 3 = Financial actors)	1, 2 and 3= carriers, technical supporters and financial actors.
	Targeted communities 1. Local authority 2. Set of local authorities 3. Organisation of producers 4. Organisation of women 5. Organisation of youth 6. Private 7. Others	Target all sort communities
14	Manner in which GP fight land degradation,	In the 1990s the approach was implemented through a project initiated in the worda. In the then times decisions on the selection of the technology were made purely by specialists and technicians. After 1990 decisions were made mainly by the beneficiary communities in collaboration with the technical staff. And yet, decisions on the methods of implementation are made by the technical staff in consultation with land users. The poor are involved in the decision making strongly and mainly the men are holders of land. However, men and women do the decision making together. Men work more on terrace construction and women in the collection of stones in case of stone bunds. Women participate more in planting trees, nursery management and in soil bund construction.
15	Level of technical knowledge required to implement GP	No need practical technological knowledge requirement except rising incentive to implement SLM GP.
16	Illustrations ⁵ : Photographs, drawings, diagrams, etc.	Not applicable
17	Practical piece of advice of implementation	According to reference document the food for work approach is it has positive results in mobilizing users for controlling soil erosion and forests development. Nevertheless it has a negative result in that it develops dependency.
18	Advantages / effects / impacts	The approach has 1. Motivated the involvement of farmers 2. Help alleviate food shortages 3. Enabled create assets 4. Furthermore, it has strengthened local institutions. It has helped create communally owned assets. These have in turn helped in strengthening social interactions among the beneficiaries. An attempt was made to introduce compost making. But only few farmers practiced it. The commonly used method of fertility improvement is by applying manure at the backyards and chemical fertilizers on crop fields.

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19	Constraints to the implementation of GP	Main constraints hindering proper implementation of technologies included lack of community collaboration, lack of sense of ownership and shortage of trained extension workers.
20	Measures necessary for lifting constraints	Traditional rules for managing and protecting natural resources exist for and solve problems with protecting community-developed forests, closed areas and controlling cutting of trees from natural forests. For instance if a man is found cutting trees from closed areas, he is penalized or he is excluded from sharing the benefits.
21	Cost of achievement	According to reference, document cost incurred per person per day to implement SLM measures is food grain and edible oil. And the rate is 3 kgs and 200 gm of grain and of edible oil respectively. Previously only 3 kgs of grain was paid for an activity undertaken by a person. Land users who are selected to participate in the approach should be able bodied to undertake activities in land management and are paid the amount indicated for a given amount of work done according to the norm. A person is required to perform 10 meters a day of soil bund to be paid the rate described above. Other activities have different norms. Some land users could do more than this and are entitled to be paid more according to the norm.
22	Scale in the dissemination process and sustainability (1= initial, 2= maturity ; 3 = lethargy)	2 = Maturity.
23	Recommandations for the dissemination of GP	The best way for dissemination it needs being first identified and documented properly thence the idea of dissemination comes into being.
	Implementing institution/partenaires	

Bibliographic references

1. Appropriate bibliography is under preparation so take it for grant