



## Local Level Participatory Planning (Ethiopia)

### DESCRIPTION

**LLPPA is community involved participatory planning for integrated and sustainable development**

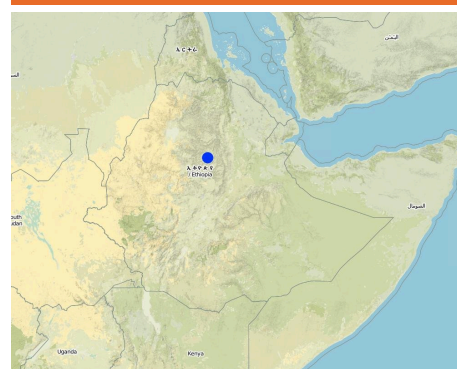
**Aims / objectives:** To organize the community member to contribute their free labour in SWC activities and to conserve the land.

**Methods:** The methods are using vulnerability rank to form groups to participate through the approach, select PDT (participatory Development Team) to undertake.

**Stages of implementation:** Stages of implementations are introduced prepared plan with PDT to the community, site selection for each activity, design and layout, organize the community in working groups, undertake the actual selected activity on the ground. Role participants are providing suggestions/ideas during the discussion, select PDTs based on vulnerability ranking and gender proportion aspect, prepare plan of action through PDTs direct involvement during implementation.

**Role of stakeholders:** Participants are providing suggestions/ideas during the discussion, select PDTs based on vulnerability ranking and gender proportion aspect, prepare plan of action through PDTs direct involvement during implementation.

### LOCATION



**Location:** Soth Wollo/Amhara, Ethiopia

#### Geo-reference of selected sites

- 38.99, 10.85

**Initiation date:** 2000

**Year of termination:** n.a.

#### Type of Approach

- ☐ traditional/ indigenous
- ☐ recent local initiative/ innovative
- ☒ project/ programme based

### APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

#### Main aims / objectives of the approach

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (homestead vegetables plantation, income generating activities, rainwater harvesting, HIV/AIDS, gender issues)

to organize and create awareness within the community in order to contribute their free labour for SWC and other related activities

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: creating ownership of each activities, solve soil/land degradation problem, through participatory undertaking on sustainable base, solve food shortage problem through availing food grain.

#### Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ies applied under the Approach

- **Legal framework (land tenure, land and water use rights):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately helped the approach implementation: Planning, working together, labour saving

#### Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ies applied under the Approach

- **Availability/ access to financial resources and services:** shortage of input Treatment through the SLM Approach: community awarness to participate with its available resources (labour + tools)
- **Institutional setting:** unsufficient staffing, lack of office equipment Treatment through the SLM Approach:
- **Knowledge about SLM, access to technical support:** shortage of skilled manpower Treatment through the SLM Approach: provision of training & support technically

## PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

### Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

What stakeholders / implementing bodies were involved in the Approach?	Specify stakeholders	Describe roles of stakeholders
local land users/ local communities	Working land users were work equally divided between men and women	Actual work. Involvement of disadvantaged groups through PDTs
national government (planners, decision-makers)		Training, planning, technical support
international organization		Financial and technical support

### Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization
initiation/ motivation		✓			
planning				✓	
implementation			✓		
monitoring/ evaluation				✓	
Research	✓				

public meetings  
Mainly: PDTs; partly: interviews/questionnaires  
responsibility for minor steps  
measurements/observations;

### Flow chart

### Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

#### Decisions were taken by

- ☐ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☒ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☐ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☐ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

#### Decisions were made based on

- ☐ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

### The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- ☒ Capacity building/ training
- ☒ Advisory service
- ☒ Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- ☒ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☐ Research

### Capacity building/ training

#### Training was provided to the following stakeholders

- ☒ land users
- ☐ field staff/ advisers
- ☒ SWC specialists, extensionists/trainers (2), politicians/decision makers (3)

#### Form of training

- ☒ on-the-job
- ☒ farmer-to-farmer
- ☒ demonstration areas
- ☐ public meetings
- ☐ courses

#### Subjects covered

SWC and LLPPA and others

### Advisory service

#### Advisory service was provided

- ☒ on land users' fields
- ☐ at permanent centres

1) Advisory service was carried out through: government's existing extension system; Extension staff: mainly government employees 2) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: SWC and other activities

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; The community is interested to protected degradation and gain benefits

## Institution strengthening

Institutions have been strengthened / established

- ☐ no  
☐ yes, a little  
☐ yes, moderately  
☒ yes, greatly

at the following level

- ☒ local  
☐ regional  
☐ national

Describe institution, roles and responsibilities, members, etc.

Type of support

- ☐ financial  
☒ capacity building/ training  
☒ equipment

Further details

## Monitoring and evaluation

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through observations technical aspects were regular monitored through observations socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations economic / production aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations area treated aspects were regular monitored through observations no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through observations management of Approach aspects were regular monitored through observations

## FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component

- ☐ < 2,000  
☐ 2,000-10,000  
☐ 10,000-100,000  
☐ 100,000-1,000,000  
☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: n.a.

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users

- ☒ Financial/ material support provided to land users  
☒ Subsidies for specific inputs  
☐ Credit  
☐ Other incentives or instruments

Financial/ material support provided to land users

	partly financed fully financed
equipment: tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hand tools	
agricultural: seeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seedlings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Labour by land users was	
<input type="checkbox"/> voluntary	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> food-for-work	
<input type="checkbox"/> paid in cash	
<input type="checkbox"/> rewarded with other material support	

## IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

	No Yes, little Yes, moderately Yes, greatly
Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies? Planning, working together, labour saving	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

- ☒ n.a.

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what has been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

- ☐ no  
☒ yes  
☐ uncertain

## CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- creat awarness (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: training, workshop)

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's viewhow to overcome

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's viewhow to overcome

- large area can be conserved (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: provision of hand tools)

## REFERENCES

### Compiler

Philippe Zahner

### Editors

### Reviewer

Fabian Ottiger

**Date of documentation:** Jan. 22, 2009

**Last update:** July 24, 2017

### Resource persons

Philippe Zahner (philippe.zahner@deza.admin.ch) - SLM specialist

### Full description in the WOCAT database

[https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2385/](https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2385/)

### Linked SLM data

n.a.

### Documentation was facilitated by

#### Institution

- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA / COSUDE / DDC / SDC) - Switzerland

#### Project

- n.a.

This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

