



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# **IMPACT EVALUATION OF LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND) OROMIA**

**COMMUNITY LEADER PROTOCOL – ABA HERREGA/EELA  
2014**

2014

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by The Cloudburst Group for the Evaluation, Research and Communication (ERC) Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) IDIQ.

## COMMUNITY LEADER PROTOCOL – Aba herrega/eela

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR DATA COLLECTION FIRM AND INTERVIEWER:

The focus group discussions must be led by an experienced researcher. It cannot be delegated to an enumerator. Well qualified researchers must be hired for the qualitative component.

The focus here should be on the different roles the customary leaders currently play in natural resource management; enforcement of rules for access to natural resources (rangeland, farmland, water, trees, salt/soda and other natural resources; and their relationship to the local and regional administrations.

Note that access to soda/salt will be very important in some areas of Borana and it is mined locally and used as mineral/supplement to feed livestock, and is made into blocks and sold at markets. It also should tease out any different perceptions about resource trends that leaders have vis-à-vis perceptions of the community.

The discussion should also address the ways that customary leaders interact with the administration; how have their roles in natural resources management diminished/increased over the past five years due to roles of government and administrators, especially PA officials. In short, how much power for regulating access to and management of natural resources do customary leaders have versus the government? Has there been increased ambiguity over who (customary officials, community, government?) now has responsibility/authority for regulating access and use of natural resources. The discussion also needs to probe about the extent to which local leaders still represent the interests of the local community, and those opportunities/mechanisms where community members participate in helping leaders make natural resources-related decisions?

Key Informant Interview Record			
	Tulles/eelas Name:		
	Tulles/eelas ID:		
	Survey ID:		
	Date of Interview		
	Name of Qualitative Researcher 1 (lead)		
	Name of Qualitative Researcher 2 (recorder)		
	Start Time		
	End Time		

### I. RANGELAND CONDITION AND WATER AVAILABILITY

- ☐ Please tell me about the condition of rangelands in your dheda. (**probe:** be specific about differences conditions of grass, tree, and shrub/browse species; and soils and landscapes (e.g., erosion and gullyng)).

- Has the condition of your rangeland improved or worsened in the past 5 years (availability, degradation, productivity)?
- Please describe the improvements and also the problems and how these affect different livestock species in your area (cattle, camels, sheep, and goats).
- Why do you think it has improved/worsened?
- Please describe the quality and availability of water for your livestock (ponds, wells and running water)
- ☐ Does your dheda have rules and regulations about rangeland management or land use plan?
  - Please describe these rules and any actions that your community takes to implement them.
- ☐ Can you describe any activity that your dheda has already undertaken to improve pasture or water conditions?
  - How do you expect the land use plan to improve the condition of your rangeland in the coming years?
  - How do you expect these improvements to affect the production of different livestock species (cattle, camels, sheep, and goats)

**Probing Tip:** Note that a ‘good’ rangeland in terms of grass and browse/shrub and tree species looks very different for camels and goats than it does for cattle and sheep. Be specific about whether the leaders’ perceptions of rangeland degradation are only in terms of loss of productivity for cattle pastoralism, which could mean the landscapes are becoming better for camels and goats

- ☐ In the next 5 years, do you expect the condition of your dheda’s rangelands to change? Why or why not?
- ☐ Please describe the changes in conditions that have taken place since the year before the recent 2010-11 drought.
  - Why do you think it has improved/worsened?
  - How about the quality and availability of water for your livestock (ponds, wells and running water) and for household and domestic use?

**Probing Tip:** These water types often will be the same, and women will be tuned into changes in sources for household use

## **II. GOVERNANCE - How are pastures and water points governed in this community?**

- ☐ How also has the role of customary institutions changed in the past 5 years with regards to managing rangelands and water in your dheda?
- ☐ Do you or community institutions play a greater role or lesser role in regulating the use rangelands and water?
- ☐ Can you tell me about the rules in this dheda that govern how pastures are shared and used?
  - Who makes the rules?
  - How are they enforced?
  - How well do people follow the rules?
  - Do these rules change if there is a drought, such as the recent 2011 drought?
  - What is the role of the administration in making and enforcing rules?

- ☐ Can you discuss any ways that women participate in decision-making about land and natural resources in your dheda?
- ☐ What kinds of decisions can women make about access to and use of natural resources?
  - Can you give examples of this?
- ☐ How are the access rights and watering order determined for your dheda's watering points?
  - Who has top priority for water access – who gets authorization to access water first?
  - Who has lowest priority?
  - Under what conditions would you refuse access to water points? How often do people break the water access rules?
  - What happens if someone breaks the rules?
  - How do the rules and enforcements vary for different water points—deep wells, shallow wells, surface ponds, boreholes, other water sources?

**PROBING TIP:** *Here we are trying to get at whether or not customary rules and water committees still function; and if so do they implement decisions that are fair to different groups of the community or do they favor special groups (e.g., wealthy make cattle herders)*

### III. CONFLICT AND SECURITY

- ☐ In the past 5 years (or up to the 2010-2011 drought, if possible?), has your dheda experienced *internal* conflicts over water, land or animals (including crop damage by livestock)? If so, please describe.
  - In general, what are the most common causes of conflict within your dheda?
  - Is there a process for resolving conflicts?
  - Is there a process for establishing sanctions or putting a value on compensation? (*probe: ask back to the 2011 drought to see if community will provide any examples of resource-based conflicts*)
- ☐ In the past 5 years, has your dheda experienced any *external* conflicts with other groups over water, land or animals? If so, please describe.
  - In general, what are the most common causes of conflict between your dheda and other groups?
  - Please describe your conflict resolution process and the actors involved including what roles you assumed and what roles the administration played

**Probing Tip:** *You need to carefully distinguish conflicts with other Borana communities and those with other ethnic groups. Ask about what roles the administration plays in resolving resource-related conflicts)*

- ☐ Does the dheda turn to customary leaders or to the government to resolve conflicts? (*probe: ask back to the 2011 drought to see if community will provide any examples of resource-based conflicts*)
  - How has this changed in the past 5 years?
- ☐ Over the past ten years, have relations improved with any pastoral groups that you used to be in conflict with?
  - Please describe the context and what the nature of conflict was.

- ☐ Have relations worsened with any pastoral groups that you used to be on good terms with? Please describe.

#### **IV. BOUNDARIES AND TENURE SECURITY**

- ☐ What is the process for securing permission of water points?
  - Who needs to request permission from whom when moving animals outside their normal area?
  - Describe how this process worked during the recent 2010-11 drought.
- ☐ Can you talk about the roles the establishment of kalos play in local rangeland management?
  - Does it improve or diminish rangeland and livestock productivity and which animal species benefit from kalos?
  - Have there been any recent cases where the fencing of kalos has created a source of conflict in your reera? Please give specific examples and explain how it created conflict.
- ☐ How does kalo fencing impact the rangeland's productivity?
  - How does it impact animal productivity?
  - How does it impact social relations?

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

I asked a lot of questions today. Did my questions allow you to express your thoughts and feelings about the water and land management issues you manage? If not, is there anything else that you want to add?

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

**1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

**Washington, DC 20523**

**Tel: (202) 712-0000**

**Fax: (202) 216-3524**

**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**