Environs Afforestation and dairy cattle improvement project Meno highland

Final Report

for phase II (2016 to 2020)

In collaboration with

Meno Highland natural resource conservation and livestock production credit and saving cooperative

Bursa District Sidama, Southern Ethiopia

funded by

Hilfe für die Entwicklung des Hochlandes Meno in Äthiopien e.V.

Together for the Meno-hochland.de

(Registered Association for Meno Highland Development Assistance)

(short: Meno-Verein)

Koblenz/Dresden, Germany

Generated by

Steering Group of Meno-Verein

and

Mr. Denbeshu Debeko

Project leader in Meno Highland

(M.Sc. agricultural and animal sciences)

resident in Hawassa, Ethiopia

10. April 2021

Content

Figures, photos, tables in the text

0. Executive summary

Meno highland and its Environs Afforestation project was initiated by few German friends in the year 1996 in Koblenz, Germany. With the education, knowledge, intrinsic motivation and trustful character of the Ethiopian native from Meno Highland, Mr. Denbesho Debeko got the mandate of the association to lead the Meno project in place in Ethiopia. Until today the project had two phases: Phase I: 1999 – 2015, Phase II: 2016 – 2020. This report is the summarizing and final report of phase II.

Meno Highland, in Bursa district of Sidama Zone, Ethiopia, is located at the south- eastern side of the Great Rift Valley in an altitude between 2650- 3200 m.a.s.l. with an Afro alpine and Sub afro alpine vegetation zone. The efforts been undertaken in phase I contributed to a significant increase of forest land by an estimated rate of at least 20%. This was achieved by planting specific suitable trees all over the region with seedlings farmed on a new installed nursery site. The installation of so-called Area Exclosures (AE) supported the afforestation too but the intention is also to establish a new sustainable way of cattle breeding and feeding to improve the livelihood. The project also established up to date bee keeping technology, apple tree introduction, school furniture provision, school rooms' construction, solar panels installation to provide light for Mollo School and health post and heifers/sheep provision to the poor farmers on kind credit basis. At the end of phase I two farmers co-operatives were successfully established that took care about all activities.

Motivated by the success it was decided to continue the project with the support of the Meno-Verein into a phase II and to extend the AE concept on a bigger area in Meno Highland. From 40 volunteering farmers in Mollo-Meno and Chulule kebele to implement the AE concept and finally 17 of them fulfilled the criteria over the 5 years of phase II. The AE concept requires the possession of Jersey cross breeding cows and the execution of the grass-by-cut-and-carry method in their AE. With support of 3 farmers controlling the implementation of the AE concept over the whole time they recognized and realized the long-term benefits for nature and the better livelihood for them and the coming generations. In contrary 23 farmers gave up early and could not make the experience. But phase II lead to about 63 hectares of land which are additionally in work of afforestation and with a sustainable farming concept which improves nature and climate, the livelihood of the farmers and their families, the co-operatives and confirmed the efforts of Mr. Denbesho Debeko in place and rather the goals and investments of the Meno-Verein.

Consequently a following phase III was decided by the Meno-Verein and has already started with first preparatory works already since October 2020 and first fundings in February 2021.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project history

Meno highland and its Environs Afforestation project was initiated by few German friends in the year 1996 in Koblenz, Germany. They founded the association called *"Verein zur Entwicklung des Hochlandes Meno in Äthiopien e.V".* The association´s goal is to support livelihood and afforestation in Meno-Highland through Mr. Debeshu Debeko (M.Sc. agricultural and animal sciences, specialization: animal nutrition), who was born in the Meno Highland and lived and worked at that time in Koblenz, Germany at the Protestant Church Koblenz-Pfaffendorf where the German people met him and became friends. All started with his intention to go back to Ethiopia to support his home country, especially the Meno Highland. His indigenous knowledge about the region, the culture and the people are key for a successful implementation of the project goal with its initiatives. With his education, knowledge, intrinsic motivation and trustful character he got the mandate of the association to lead the Meno project in place in Ethiopia. Program planning and funding was constantly developed and agreed. The goal of the project was to rehabilitate and restore the degraded grazing land through tree plantation and introduce exclosure implementation for sustainable land use and hence, increase agricultural productivity. Finally the implementation of the Meno-Project started in the year 1999.

Meno Highland afforestation project, from now on called "Environs Project" had been implemented at first together with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, South central Ethiopia Synod's, development and social service commission (DASSC) at Hagere Selam district of Sidama in Ethiopia since 1999. At a later stage this was changed and the main collaboration partners became (until today) the following co-operatives in Mollo-Meno Kebele Bursa, District Sidama, Southern Ethiopia:

- Meno Highland Natural Resources Conservation and Livestock Production Saving and Credit Cooperative,
- Lalita tree seedling production co-operative (tree nursery).

Until today the project had two phases:

Phase I: 1999 – 2015
Phase II: 2016 – 2020

Phase III started with first fundings in February 2021 and with first preparatory works already since October 2020.

This report is the summarizing and final report of phase II.

1.2. Meno Highland facts

The Meno Highland belongs to Bursa district of Sidama Zone of South nation nationalities and people's regional state (SNNPRS), Ethiopia. Meno highland is located between 6° 38' to 6° 42' N latitude and 38° 34' E longitude at the south- eastern side of the Great Rift Valley. It has an altitude between 2650- 3200 m.a.s.l. (Google Earth). This area is located under Afro alpine and Sub afro alpine vegetation zone of the country. The vegetation is characterized by tree and shrub types.

The Meno Highland is mountainous with stream valleys and steep slopes. Moisture is not limiting factor, because these mountains attract much rain. The climate is cool (5-10°C) and wet in rainy season, and windy and warm in dry season. Maximum temperature may not exceed 22°C in dry season and the minimum temperature may fall below 0°C in December nights. In Meno Highland, the rains are twice a year. There is the long and heavy rainy season known as the 'big rains' or 'Keremt' (June-September), and there are short and moderate rainy periods known as 'little rains' or 'Belg' (March-May). Due to climate change the rainy seasons have extended noticeably. The soil is often thin but even though very rich in undecomposed organic matter.

Livestock rearing is the major occupation of the population. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mule are the common livestock species kept. Cattle are the highest in number and mules are the least in the descending order. Grazing, Enset plantation, barley, kale and garlic cultivation are the major human activities which are also threatening the existence of natural vegetation types. Uncontrolled grazing with increasing livestock population is being intensified, leading to overgrazing and degrading the land. Additionally barley cultivation on the steeper and better-drained lower parts lead also to erosion and encroached this vegetation type.

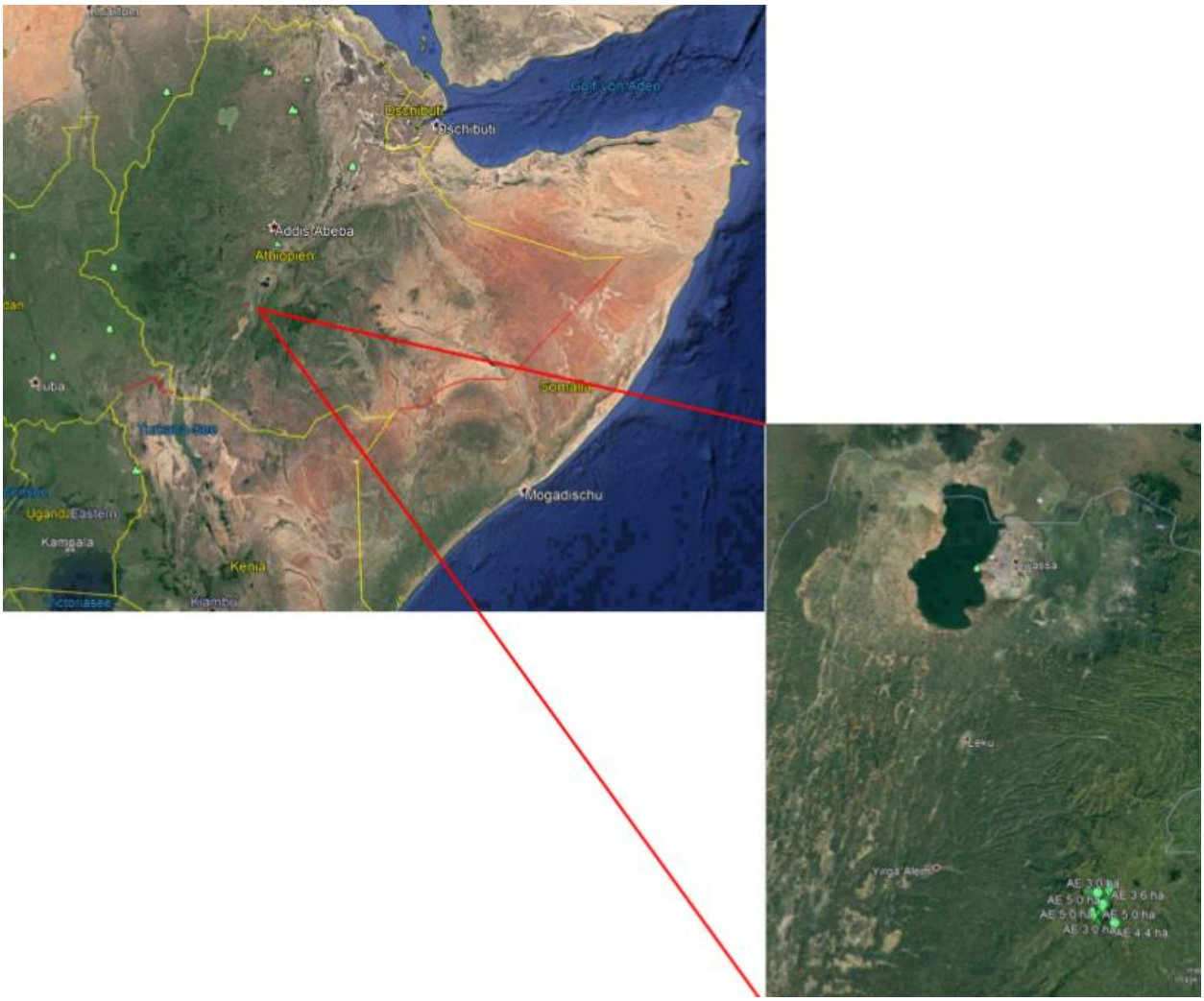

Figure 1.2-1: Survey map with location of Meno Highland and area exclosures in Southern Ethiopia

1.3. Activities in phase I and foundation of new co-operatives

Meno project had been working from 1999 to 2015 (phase I) and successfully achieved its objectives. This must be seen within a greater picture of the region.

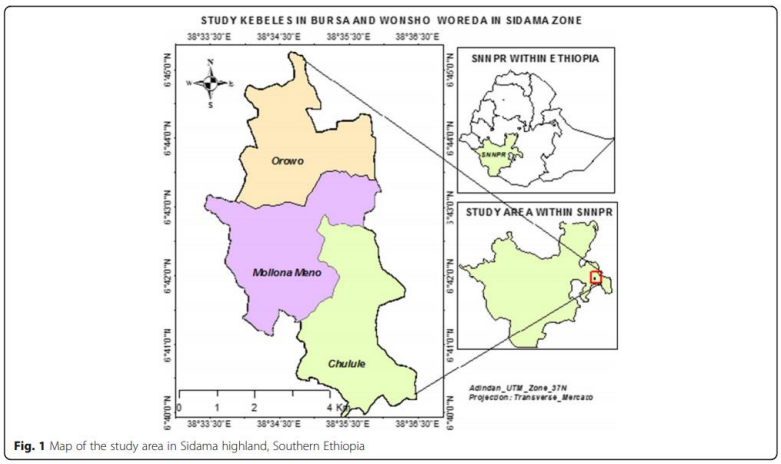

Figure 1.3-1: Map taken from publication Denbeshu et al. 2018

The project manager, Mr. Denbeshu Debeko, who gained his Master of Science in Animals Science (Animal Nutrition) at the University of Hawassa in 2010 published in the scientific journal *Ecological Processes* 2018 the paper *"Human-climate induced drivers of mountain grassland over the last 40 years in Sidama, Ethiopia: perceptions versus empirical evidence"* (Debeko et al 2018, https://doi.org/10.1186/s13717-018-0145-5).

This study clearly shows the decrease of forestland from 1973-1986 and that the efforts been undertaken in phase I from 1999 – 2015 contributed to a significant increase of forest land by an estimated rate of at least 20%. This was achieved by planting specific suitable trees from the nursery site all over the region.

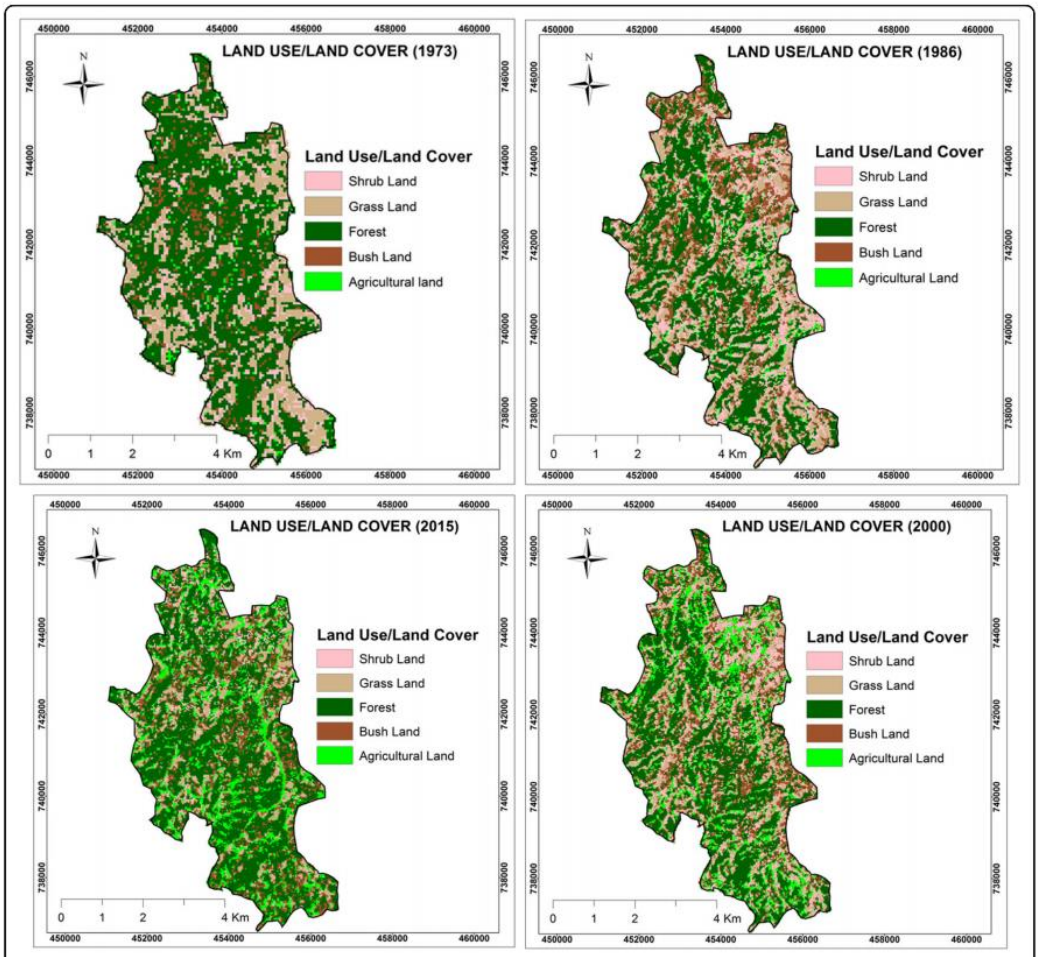

Fig. 2 Land use/land cover map of Sidama highland in southern Ethiopia in 1973, 1986, 2000, and 2015

Figure 1.3-2 Land use maps taken from publication Denbeshu et al. 2018

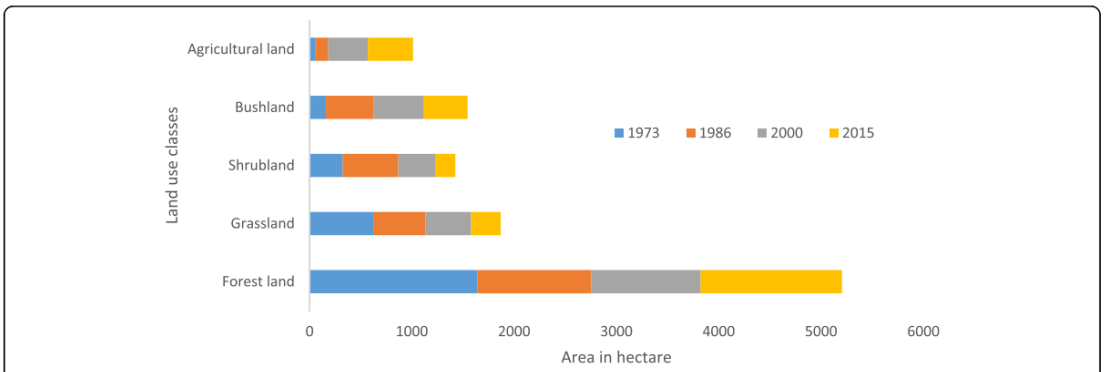

Fig. 5 Percent of land use land/cover change for each year in different land use types of the study area between 1973 and 2015

Figure 1.3-3 Land use classes graph taken from publication Denbeshu et al. 2018

The installation of AE supported the afforestation too and which started to establish a new sustainable way of cattle breeding and feeding.

The local dairy cattle breed had also been improved significantly through cross breeding using improved Jersey breed bull so that there is no farmer around Meno highland who does not own at least one cross-bred cow. This has increased milk yield of the local cows from 1 liter/cow/day to 5-6 liters/cow/day. The project also established:

- up to date bee keeping technology,
- apple tree introduction,
- school furniture provision,
- school rooms' construction,
- solar panels installation to provide light for Mollo School and health post
- heifers/ sheep provision to the poor farmers on kind credit basis.

These activities had achieved their set goals and the project phase I phased-out at the end of 2015. At the phase-out, the project had created two farmers co-operatives that could take-over the activities which had been successfully established. The new cooperatives were "*Meno highland natural resource conservation and livestock production saving and credit co-operative"* and "*Lalita tree seedling production co-operative"*. The co-operatives are legal entities and they are able to run these activities. These co-operatives have taken over all project activities and have been implementing the activities so far.

2. Phase II (2016-2020)

2.1. Expansion of the project, the concept and participating farmers

Motivated by the success it was decided to continue the project with the support of the Meno-Verein into a new phase II and to extend the area exclosures (AE) on a bigger area in Meno Highland. Consequently 40 volunteering farmers had been registered to implement the AE project in Mollo-Meno and Chulule kebele. Three farmers were assigned by the co-operative to follow up the AE and to control whether all the farmers are going to implement the concept properly. This includes not only improved grass and indigenous trees inside AE, but also possessing required Jersey cross cows, modern beehives and use grass by cut and carry method from their AE. The 3 controlling farmers were paid by the partner-donor in Germany (Meno-Verein) throughout the 5 years of phase II. Knowing that a success will be noticeable not until about 3 years it was agreed that those farmers who continue their efforts over the whole time are going to get a premium of 5000 ETB per hectare at the end of phase II.

After about 2 to 3 years 23 farmers who cultivated their land with the concept decided to give up. The most probable reasons why they left are

a. they had simply calculated that they would make more money by selling the grass grown inside a 5 hectares land instead of feeding it to cattle following the AE concept and getting the premium after 5 years,
b. they were reluctant to cut-and-carry the grass from AE to feed their animals and wanted to avoid additional labor cost.

One farmer had to be excluded from the AE concept and the premium because he planted fast growing trees to use and sell it for firewood instead of planting the agreed tree species.

In contrary the other 17 farmers, who were successful in finishing the AE concept until the end of phase II, observed and counted the benefits of sustainable land use (not only temporary grass costs).

Photo 2.1-1: The farmers are feeding their cows by cut-carry method from AE in Meno Highland

2.2. Role and duties of the project manager

As an indigenous person of Meno Highland, well-educated and scientifically qualified with life experiences in Europe, the project manager has all knowledge and contacts needed in place for a most efficient and sustainable support of the donations of the Meno Verein. With these preconditions and his intrinsic motivation he is regularly in contact and in place with the two new co-operatives, officers from the competent districts and their kebeles and of course with the farmers. Furthermore he is reporting and explaining about the developments and proposing unforeseen investments and new activities to the steering group of the Meno-Verein by phone, e-mail or written documents. Further regular activities of the project manager are, e.g.

- checking and managing financial transactions of the project,
- controlling that the AE management is being conducted properly as agreed,
- giving training on AE implementation and its benefits to the AE owners,
- controlling the management of the nursery site,
- giving training on bull management and veterinary care for the bull attendant and controlling how the bull attendant is fulfilling his responsibility,
- purchasing bull and nursery equipment
- purchasing bull feed
- travelling to the project sites

- writing annual project reports and a final report about whole the project phase 2

2.3. Achievements per activity

2.3.1. Area Exclosures (AE)

17 farmers successfully planted improved grass and indigenous trees inside their AE, possessed und worked with the required Jersey cross breeding cows, modern beehives and executed the grass-by-cut- and-carry method in their AE. With support of the 3 farmers controlling the AE concept they recognized and realized the long-term benefits for the coming generations. These farmers have well-deserved the premium and they have increased their livelihood with the activities as explained in the next chapters. They are ready to be acknowledged by the Meno-Verein with a Certificate of Recognition and the agreed premium. The names of these farmers are listed in the table below.

About 63 hectares of land are additionally in work of afforestation and with the AE concept they improved their livelihood. A quadruple win situation for:

1. nature and climate,
2. the farmers and their families,
3. the co-operatives and
4. the Meno-Verein.

Table 2.3.1-1: Mollo-Meno and Chulule AE owner farmers, their location and land size in hectares

NO	Name	Site name	Location Latitude N	Location Longitude E	Kebele	Land size in ha
			(decimal grade WGS84)			
1	Tome Menka	Mollo (Banburite)	6.706937	38.5860256	Mollo-Meno	3.3
2	Shunka Agaro	Folisho	6.706947	38.5863256	Mollo-Meno	3.7
3	Yugamo Yura	Dawalle	6.721523	385889433	Mollo-Meno	3.6
4	Kanbata Debeko	Meno-Mountain	6.702893	38.5810052	Mollo-Meno	5
5	Dafura Debeko*	Meno (Wosharbe)	6.701906	38.5849717	Mollo-Meno	5
6	Shutaka Roma	Mollo	6.710077	38.5750081	Mollo-Meno	3
7	Tanana Bunana	Mollo	6.714143	38.5763683	Mollo-Meno	2
8	Fayo Koyo	Mollo	6.706468	38.5746500	Mollo-Meno	4.6
9	Bajula Maraso	Shokorto	6.715219	38.5674267	Mollo-Meno	3.5
10	Asefa Ataro	Hanafa	6.684718	38.5923317	Chulule	4.4
11	Shurbe Mate	Mollo	6.695167	38.5725358	Mollo-Meno	3
12	Dawit Daye	Mollo	6.688235	38.5775833	Mollo-Meno	4
13	Legamo Hillo	Meno (Morkite)	6.692527	38.5804017	Mollo-Meno	3
14	Yonas Yotonka	Meno (Morkite)	6.694885	38.5809067	Mollo-Meno	3.6

NO	Name	Site name	Location Latitude N	Location Longitude E	Kebele	Land size in ha
			(decimal grade WGS84)			
15	Fetera Yotonka	Meno (Morkite)	6.693313	38.5805317	Mollo-Meno	3
16	Asefa Debeko	Alawa	6.696982	38.5871450	Mollo-Meno	3
17	Shalamo Debeko	Meno-Mountain	6.702712	38.5801317	Mollo-Meno	5
*Dafursa Debeko stepped in 2 years later for a farmer who did not fulfill the criteria.					Total	62.7

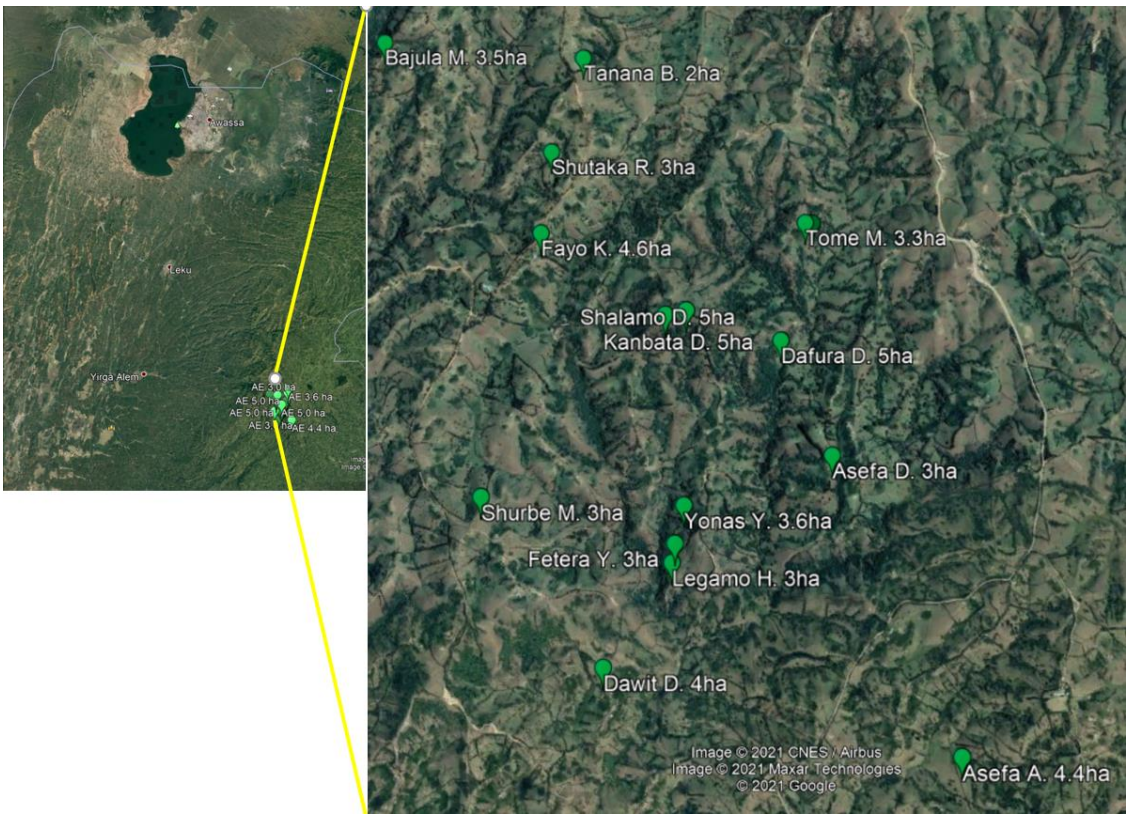

Figure 2.3.1-1: Location of Area Exclosures in Meno-Highland

- **Nursery support**

The Lalita tree nursery co-operative received the donation from Meno-Verein to purchase nursery implements with about a production of annual 20000 seedlings per year. They have utilized the money to buy the required tools for their nursery. However, in 2019 the nursery has moved from the old site to the new site called Mollo nursery site, which is near to the houses of men engaged in nursery. The money sent for the purchase of nursery implements has been given and they purchased the necessary items required. At the end of last wet season in 2019, they have produced 50,000 tree seedlings which were sold for the planting farmers in Meno-Mollo kebele. They earned some 5000 ETB.

In 2020 the nursery co-operative could not pay a nursery guards wage and therefore, the seedlings have been stolen. This has affected the nursery co-operative negatively so that at present, they could not be able to continue by themselves. We are seeking means to strengthen them to produce seedling in a sustainable way.

At present time they have sown different tree and forage tree seeds and have prepared seed beds for the transplantation.

2.3.2. Dairy cattle improvement

The dairy cattle improvement **project** has been developed into dairy cattle improvement **program** which runs by the *Meno highland natural resource conservation and livestock production co-operative*. The following activities are being implemented by the co-operative ever since the co-operative had taken over the activities from the project.

- **Bull service continued**

The bull services have continued after the project phase 1. There were two bull stations in Mollona Meno kebele. The younger bull had served for two years after the project phase 1. After the two bulls have died, the cooperative had purchased one 87.5% cross-bred bull from individual and used for cross breeding. Farmer Ato Shurbe Mate who had been managing the younger bull was assigned to handle the bull. This bull served 600 cows since the death of the project bull. There are also several 50% and 75 % cross bulls among the farmers in the project target kebeles which are giving service to the cows and from all these bulls it is reported that around 2000 calves were born during the 5 years' time.

In the next years the co-operative plans to purchase 100 % Jersey bull from Wolaita Jersey cattle center to further run breeding activity so that cattle breeding and the milk production continuously further improve.

- **Milk selling**

The co-operative has opened milk selling shop in Tuticha town. It purchases buttermilk made by women and sells it to consumers with a small profit for the co-operative. This activity has helped women to get extra income. In the past women do not sell milk rather they use it for household consumption. In the beginning the co-operative members were

the only ones who brought their milk to the milk market. At present many surrounding farmers sell milk. The demand and supply for milk has increased. Whenever, there is excess milk production it is given to the needy families in the neighborhood. This tradition has deprived the women at first from getting income from milk sell. Now milk selling has become the job of women and they transport their milk on their back because, there is no road for vehicle transport. Milk selling was continued and the co-operative has got nearly 1200 ETB/month net profit from milk sale in 2018.

Milk is produced with much expense due to the rise of grass price nowadays. Dairy cattle improvement is worthless if milk selling business is not in place. The co-operative has trained the women to sell their milk production. At first many women did not want to sell milk. After continuous training many women are convinced that milk selling is beneficial economic activity. Many widow women are getting enough money by selling milk and they are able to cover school costs for their children.

- **Milk refrigerator and utensils purchase for Tuticha milk shop**

The Meno highland natural resource conservation and livestock production cooperative was given money from donor to purchase refrigerator and milk utensils and it had purchased the required items and running its shop in proper manner.

2.3.3. Bee Keeping

Modern beehives were provided to traditional beekeepers by the Meno highland project to demonstrate the advantage of Zander type beehives. These farmers who received modern beehives have harvested more honey than the traditional beehives owners. The difference was significant. Nevertheless, there are less farmers who purchased these modern beehives despite this success. This has happened because

a) the costs of modern beehives have tremendously risen and
b) climate change has affected the bee flora in the area that it changed the pattern of flowering season.

Two farmers among the traditional beekeepers had been trained by the project on modern beehive management and honey harvest. These farmers are continuing to give their service through the organization of Meno highland natural resource conservation co-operative. They get part of honey from modern beehive owners when they harvest honey. The co-operative is convinced that the implementation of further AE will have a positive

impact on the rejuvenation of natural vegetation which will increase bee forage in the area. This will increase honey production, which in turn enhances the growth of interest to buy modern beehives.

2.3.4. Apple management

The project during its intervention period had introduced (as pioneer) apple seedlings to the area. Among the farmers who own apple trees three farmers had been trained in Hosaena (about 100 km northwest of Hawassa) on the apple tree management and seedling production by professionals from Germany (Mrs. and Mr. Spohn). These farmers have become the trainers and nowadays there are many farmers who own apple trees and produce seedlings. This is being organized by the co-operative. The dissemination of apples has become popular. Among the apple farmers Ato Shurbe Mate has become wealthy through seedlings and apple fruit sell. There are many more now who earn in the meantime a lot more money by selling apple fruits and seedlings.

Photo 2.3.4-1: Apple tree management training with Mrs. Spohn held in Hosaena, Ethiopia

2.3.5. Heifers and sheep distribution

At the end of phase I the Meno Highland project distributed heifers and sheep to the poor farmers to create cascade of help with solidarity agreement. Those farmers who have received a heifer have to pay back the first calf or lamb (if female) in kind to the next poor farmer. This holds that farmers who had received a heifer free from debts to buy animals.

If the first calf or lamb is not female, the farmer has to pay back as soon he gets a female calf/lamb. This has been continuing after the project phase 1 through organized effort of the co-operative. Many poor farmers already have been benefited through this program.

2.3.6. Tutorial classes for girls at Mollo School, Bursa Woreda, Sidama Zone

There had been tutorial classes conducted from February 2019 until June 2019 for girls in Mollo School. This had happened because the girls were affected by the family labor and were absent from classes or often too late in school. There were three subjects selected for the tutorial classes, these were English, mathematics and Science for grades 5-8th. Three teachers who were teaching these subjects were assigned to conduct tutorial classes. The selected teachers were glad to have additional income and taught the pupils in a very motivational spirit. The pupils were also happy and attended the classes regularly. There were no dropouts from the tutorial classes. Something unplanned happened at the beginning of the tutorial classes. All pupils (not only girls) wanted to attend the tutorial classes. The male pupils begged the school to let them attend the tutorial classes earnestly. The school forwarded this request to Mr. Denbeshu Debeko. He agreed to let the wanting students attend provided that the number is not beyond the control level for the teachers. The total number of 5-8th graders was 214, which is 40 to 50 pupils in a class. Thus, all pupils have attended the tutorial classes. However, the teachers were told to give particular attention (emphasis) to the girls.

	Grades	Boys	Girls	Total
1	5th Grade	31	32	63
2	6th	33	24	57
3	7th	28	26	54
4	8th	18	22	40
	Total	110	104	214

The donation from Meno-Verein to increase their learning time by tutorial classes were successfully implemented by the school. Over time this led to better attendance and education of the girls evident by significantly more children who scored higher grades in examinations. Finally 37 from 40 pupils finished successfully the 8th grade at the end of 2019, which was by far the best result since the establishment of Mollo school.

2.4. Budget

2.4.1. Development of costs in Ethiopia

The inflation rate increased continuously during phase 2 until about 22% in 2020. A main reason is the food scarcity due to the plague of locusts in Eastern Afrika, which affected also parts of Ethiopia. For example, the staple food Teff has increased from 12 ETB/kg in 2015 to 45 ETB/kg in 2020 in Hawassa. Comparable the costs for all food and cloth items have tripled or quadruplicated until 2020.

All salaries of government and NGO workers have also increased due to the increase of living costs in Ethiopia. The daily wage for untrained daily laborers has increased from 30 ETB in 2016 to 200 ETB in 2020 in Hawassa. In the project area the rate of payment for daily laborers is less and around 30-50 ETB which was taken for the bull caretaker, nursery technician and AE follow-up farmers.

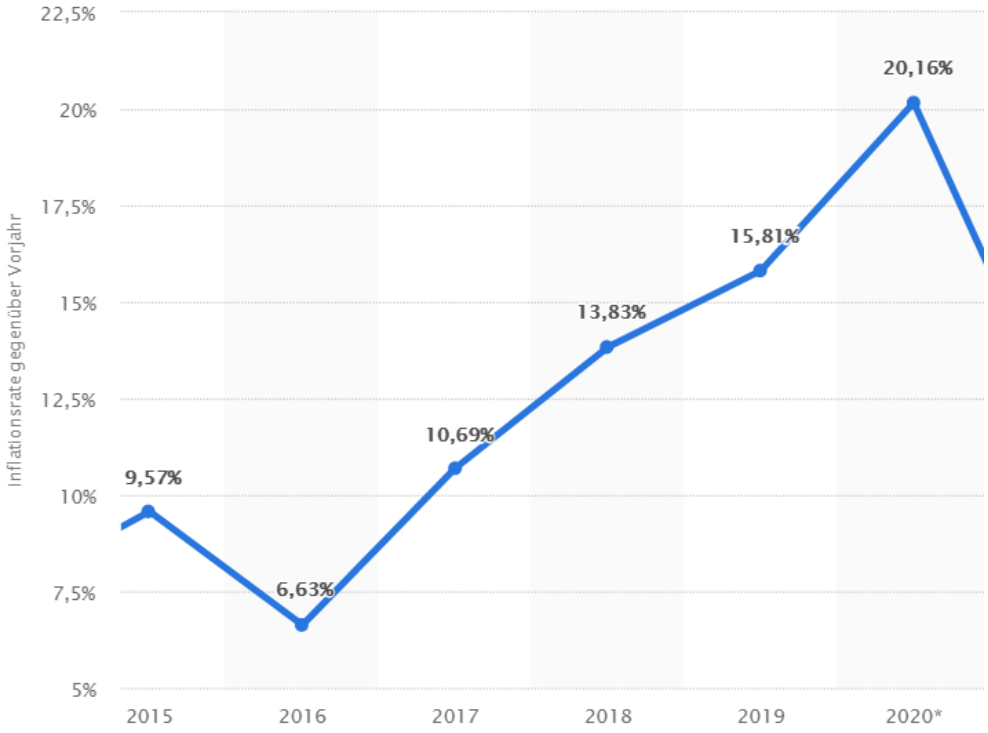

Figure 2.4.1-1: Inflation rate in Ethiopia 2015 – 2020
(percentage against previous year, © Statista 2021)

School fees increased from 500 ETB/month/child to 1000 ETB/month/child. E.g., the cost for a good pair of shoes in Addis Abeba are currently about 2000 ETB.

Economic estimations for 2021 and the following years are forecasting a return to better conditions in Ethiopia.

The ETB lost a lot of value against the Euro which had to be considered during phase II (see next figure).

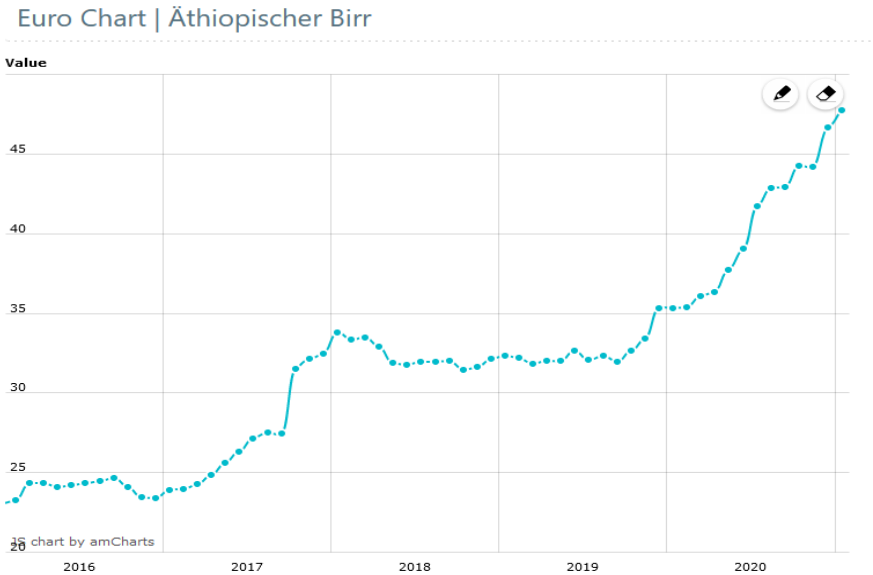

Figure 2.4.1-2: Value development of the Euro against Ethiopian Birr (2015 – 2020)

2.4.2. Expenses

All donations provided by the Meno-Verein via the project leader for the various activities of project phase II described in chapter 2 are listed in the table below. The total expenses over the phase II provided by the Men-Verein were 30553 Euro which were with regard to the increasing inflation and following fluctuation of the value differences between the Euro and the Ethiopian Birr around 940.000 ETB (see figure 2.4.2-1).

The biggest portion (see figure 2.4.2-2) was the salary of the project manager. The salary was agreed with Meno-Verein at first 6000 ETB/month which increased due to the inflation up to 8000 ETB/month at the end of phase 2. This is much less than an experienced MSc holder could get as a project manager in a big city. Travel costs for the project manager from his home in Hawassa to the project area in Meno Highland were not necessary until 2020. Then his motorbike was too old and did not work anymore so that he had to rent vehicles for the field trips. For the next phase of the project it seems to be economic viable to buy a new motorbike.

A special activity and the second most costly were the investments for the tutorial classes at Mollo school incl. equipment and material during 2019. The success is motivating to continue this but due to COVID-19 and the limited possibilities of donations this activity has to be considered for phase III.

The investments in all the other activities were compared low but due to the achievements of phase I these could be continued successfully with increasing internal activity of the farmers by the lessons learned so far.

Nevertheless the activities of the new participating farmers and the extension of area enclosures have to be supported. Specially in the field of diary cattle improvement several actions were planned for 2020 but could not be realized and have to be taken over in phase III.

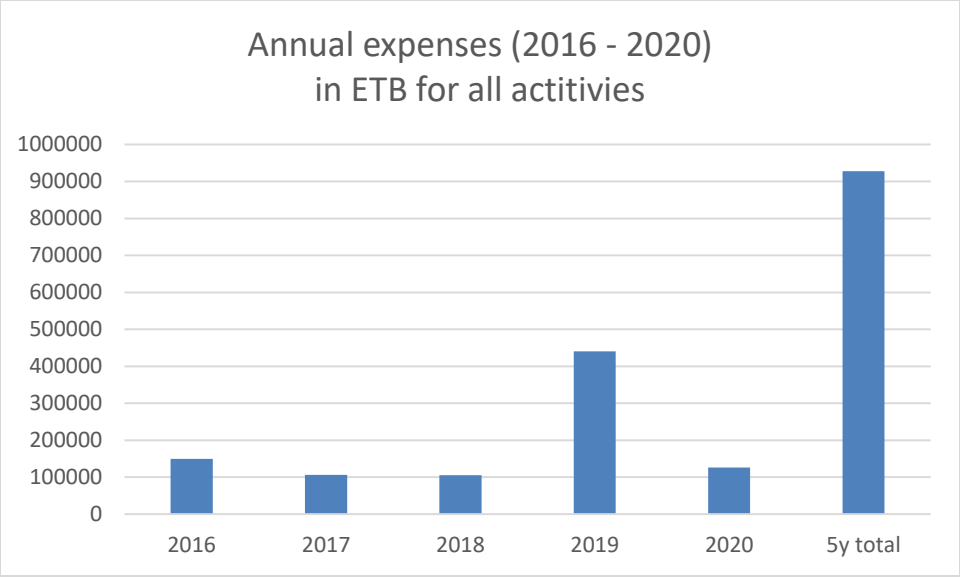

Figure 2.4.2-1: Annual expenses (2016 - 2020) in ETB for all actitivies

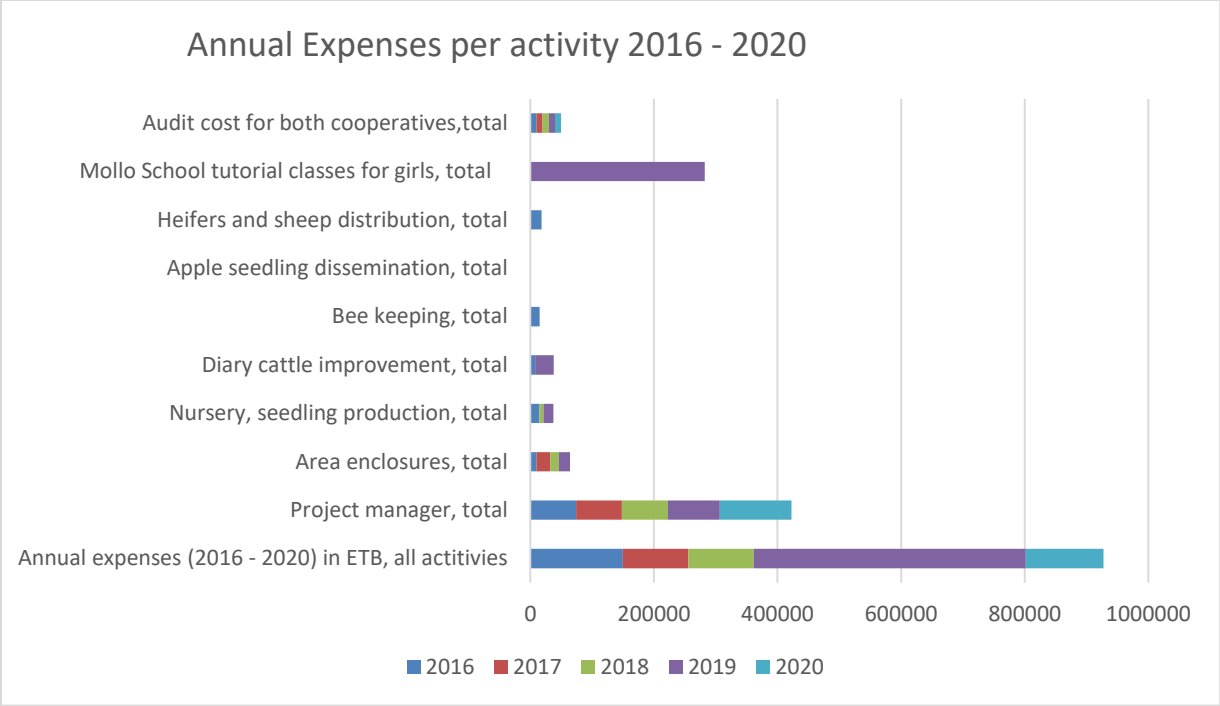

Figure 2.4.2-2: Annual Expenses per activity 2016 – 2020

All donations were spent earmarked, documented in annual budget plans in agreement with the Meno-Verein. The independent financial agency Getachew Kasasaye & Co in Addis Abeba proved and certified all expenses every year and certified no noticeable problems.

2.4.3. Premiums for the successful farmer

This report is also fundament to justify the premiums for the 17 farmers at the end of phase II.

The Meno-Verein saved over last five years of phase II the amount of 313500 ETB and was ready to pay this and due to the inflation and loss of the ETB value respectively more ETB to the 17 farmers. The handing over of the premium was done by Denbeshu Debeko on 23rd February 2021 personally to each farmer. The farmers documented the receipt of the money in a prepared written template. At the same time each farmer received also a personalized Certificate of Recognition for their efforts supporting sustainability for nature and the livelihood in Meno Highland. They promised to continue this way.

Photo 2.4.3-1: One of the seventeen farmers signing the receipt of the premium

Photo 2.4.3-2: Farmers showing their Certificates of Recognition

Photo 2.4.3-3: Farmer Shunka Agaro showing his Certificate of Recognition

Table 2.4.3-1: Survey of paid premiums to the successful farmers

NO	Name of farmer	Kebele	Land size in ha	Premium ETB per ha	Premium in ETB as agreed in 2015	Premium in ETB exchange rate 26. Jan. 2021	Premium in EUR
1	Tome Menka	Mollo-Meno	3.3	5000	16500	25172	526
2	Shunka Agaro	Mollo-Meno	3.7	5000	18500	28223	590
3	Yugamo Yura	Mollo-Meno	3.6	5000	18000	27460	574
4	Kanbata Debeko	Mollo-Meno	5	5000	25000	38139	797
5	Dafursa Debeko*	Mollo-Meno	5	5000	15000*	22884	479
6	Shutaka Roma	Mollo-Meno	3	5000	15000	22884	479
7	Tanana Bunana	Mollo-Meno	2	5000	10000	15256	319
8	Fayo Koyo	Mollo-Meno	4.6	5000	23000	35088	734
9	Bajula Maraso	Mollo-Meno	3.5	5000	17500	26698	558
10	Asefa Ataro	Chulule	4.4	5000	22000	33563	702
11	Shurbe Mate	Mollo-Meno	3	5000	15000	22884	479
12	Dawit Daye	Mollo-Meno	4	5000	20000	30512	638
13	Legamo Hillo	Mollo-Meno	3	5000	15000	22884	479
14	Yonas Yotonka	Mollo-Meno	3.6	5000	18000	27460	574
15	Fetera Yotonka	Mollo-Meno	3	5000	15000	22884	479
16	Asefa Debeko	Mollo-Meno	3	5000	15000	22884	479
17	Shalamo Debeko	Mollo-Meno	5	5000	25000	38139	797
Total			62.7		303500	463014	9683

***** Dafursa Debeko stepped in 2 years later for a farmer who did not fulfill the criteria and got consequently a respectively lower premium at the end.

Do you have questions?
Are you interested to become a member and/or to support this project?
We would be glad to receive your E-Mail: **meno-hochland@gmx.de**

Visit our Website: https://www.meno-hochland.de

Address:
Hilfe für die Entwicklung des Hochlandes Meno in Äthiopien e.V.
Helmut Lorentz
Eisenacher Str. 24
01277 Dresden
Germany