SOMALI REGIONAL STATE

Environmental protection and rural land

Administration bureau

Quarter reports jigjig model nursery site

FOREST SECTOR DIRECTORATE

Jigjiga model nursery site capacity of production per year is 1,000,000 seedlings

Physical reports

For2015

Model nursery site

Supported budget by: FSTU

Project location: Somali regional state Near Jigjig city

Forest sector transformation directory

Implemented:-Somali Regional state, Environment protection and rural land Administration bureau

1. Introduction

Directly or indirectly the rapid and continued deforestation activities that has been taking place for a long period of time has contributed very much to the problem of desertification, drought, land degradation and climate change. The underlying causes of land degradation are the loss of soil by erosion, deforestation and the use of dung and crop residues as fuel, which could have been used to replenish the soil nutrients of agricultural land. The root cause of soil erosion is loss of land cover by deforestation and poor agricultural practices that result in increased runoff. Not only washing the top soil, increased runoff causes overflowing and huge flood damage to lives, water dams and infrastructure. On the other hand, higher run off means less infiltration in to the ground and hence less amount of water available for human and animal use during the dry season. The degradation of the land is also highly related to loss of feed resources for animals, and limited livelihood diversity in the area like Somali region.

Somali region is one of the largest parts of Ethiopia however; large part of the region is lacking land cover through reforestation after land has been cleared by deforestation. Subsequently the erratic rainfall which is the characteristic feature of arid and semi-arid areas, lack of soil organic matter and poor aggregation leads to erosion hazards at the lower catchments.. The flooding events during rain fall have caused severe hazards such as destructions of infrastructures and loss of life. To handle this type of problem, it could be quite difficult at one institution level; it is difficult at only government level. But it could be easier if the society understands the cause and consequence of the problem, level of the problem and the opportunities they have to tackle the problem.

One of the best ways used to control and reduce these major environmental problems is afforestation/reforestation. The tree plantation has positive impact on reducing top soil loss, erosion hazard control, microclimate amelioration, being used as carbon sink and source for different wood products. This process can be done through conventional plantation activities or it can be done through household based small scale plantation activity of different multipurpose trees/ Shrubs/ grasses. The multipurpose trees/ shrubs/ grasses planted by household can contribute fruit, fodder/forage for animals and other benefits. This may help the household to diversify the feed system, marketable product diversification, employment opportunity and, increase their interest to invest on this green development and climate change resilient investment.

The successfulness of tree plantation is highly dependent on the accessibility of seedlings, the adaptability of seedlings to the area, vigorous of the seedlings, the extent of site preparation, suitable planting season and management activities.

As a tradition, tree plantation can be carried out at anywhere, at any time, without giving due attention to the attributes that affect establishment on the field. However, producing seedlings on the same agro-ecology where the seedlings will be planted on the field maximizes ecological adaptation and survival rate of the seedlings, minimizes the cost of transportation. With the help of professional advice how to plant, where to plant and when to plant, land users will be more profitable. Therefore, the nursery establishment of multipurpose trees has multifaceted advantage to the society and environmental problem like climate change mitigation, food security, flood and other environmental hazard.

Main activities of the project:

- ✓ Quality seedling production
- ✓ Actively advertise the objective and benefit of multipurpose tree/shrubs to the livelihood
- ✓ Fulfill local community demand for multipurpose trees
- ✓ Provide environmental conservation trees and ornamental trees
- ✓ Provide drought resistance and forage seedling

2. Objectives of the Project:

a. Long term objective

- ➢ The long term objective of this venture is to support part of national goal of green development economy, increased environmental welfare and diversification of horticultural crops in Somali Region.
- ➢ This project will support product diversification of local farms and play role food security and other environmental problems.
- ➢ This project will be center of seedling distribution in Somali region .

- Inspiring and mobilizing the community to cover the open and marginalized lands by their effort, and access the blessings of those plantations.

b. Short term objectives are to

- Produce conservation seedling to cop adversely impact of erosion
- Establish nursery for production of tree/shrub seedlings of multipurpose species
- Making advertisement for more market access for selling trees/shrub/fruit seedlings
- Giving professional advice and technical support to local experts how to carry out all the management activities starting from nursery establishment up to plantation
- To contribute more seedling national green ligancy day

Benefiters' Local community are benefiting Direct and indirect during work activities

List of benefiters (job opportunists)

No	Description	female	male	Total	Remark
1	Daily labor working for pot filing	150	20	170	
2	Daily labor working for soil saving	0	20	20	
3	Daily labor working for arranging pots	0	20	20	
4	Shad and bed construction labor	10	54	64	
4	Contract labor for watering	10	2	12	
5	Contract labor for guardian	0	2	2	
6	One Expert and one coordinator		2	2	
	Total			290 person	

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are SRS zones, wadare, city administrations, neighbor country, farm cooperatives, and industry and construction cooperatives

A. Social benefits

This project is intended to support the Green Economic development at Somali regional State which is part of five years development and Transformation goals of Ethiopia. It will also offer

wide range benefits to targeted groups of the community. The growers of the trees/shrubs/fruits will be benefited from the products such as fruits, fodder for their animals, fuel wood, and indirect benefits such as soil fertility improvement, shed for animal and used as windbreaks. These all mentioned products and services have significant economic value, for which the farmers spent money to get it. Therefore, making these things accessible for the farmers improves the family's livelihood especially family feed system diversification.

Moreover, the community will obtain vigorous seedlings from near vicinity, and get professional advices related to management of trees and crops they plant.

B. Environmental Benefit

Forests offer protective functions and maintain soil fertility by improving soil structure and thereby play a major role in sustaining agricultural production systems. Trees and shrubs also contribute directly to the reduction of soil erosion by taking part in soil organic matter build up and improving soil fixation by developing extensive root systems. They contribute to water resources conservation by limiting run - off and increasing soil water intake, thus improving water resource availability. In addition, they contribute to improved agricultural practices by providing shade and shelter to crops and animals. In agricultural and grazing land, trees and shrubs can increase both crop and livestock production by reducing wind speeds and water loss.

Forests and trees lessen the impact of rainfall, allowing water to percolate instead of being lost through run off. In areas receiving an annual rainfall of 600mm per year, afforestation of 1 ha of steeply sloped eroded land allows an estimated 5000 $m^3$of water to seep into the ground thus

preventing the filling up of water ways and the incidence of floods on rivers, lakes, dams and infrastructures.

Sustainability

This project is also the idea which has been planned by forest sector transformation unit (FSIT) in federal level which provides support Somali regional stat. Also the regional environmental protection and rural land administration planned to sustainably continue the project even more expanded. The professional advice to be given regarding different multipurpose trees, shrubs and horticultural fruit, and making continues advertisement to different concerned bodies will also used to guarantee the continued production of seedlings even more intensively than the begging time. The project was established 2013E.C

Achieved activities 2013and 2014

no	Description of activities	Unite	Quantity	Distributed area	Year
1	Office construction	No	1		2014
2	Seed with cold chain Store construction	No	1		2014
3	Model Shed construction	No	1		2014
4	Model seed bed	No	1		2013
5	guardhouse	No	1		2013
6	Water tankers	No	2		2013
7	Working area	No	4om2		2013
8	Seedlings distribution	No	1.7 million	Two year 2013/2014	
9	Federal and regional higher officials field visit	No	6person	Field visit & evaluation	
10	Ethiopia forest development team field visit	No	8 person	Field visit & evaluation	
	Total				

1. To encourage green legacy program We distribution Seedlings 1.7 million last 2years in different zones ,worada and government organizations

2. To get quality seedlings it is managements we implemented nursery office

Jigjiga model nursery Cold seed store

Model seed bed and shed

To facilitate daily labor is site we construct females and mail shower and toilet and guard house

Water tankers and work area

5. Regional green legacy day is a day all the region zone and worada are ready to participate plantation day which one person planting two plant in living area jigijga model nursery site distribution 53,000 seedlings governmental organization and jigjiga city administration

Kabale Administration

6. To supervise on going work jigjiga model nursery site Federal and regional higher officials was visited in the site to overlook what is going on and how much the model nursery site give a service to community and to evaluate green legacy activities

7. To supervise on going work jigjiga model nursery site Ethiopia forest development team was visited in the jigjiga site to overlook on going activities and to evaluate green legacy activities


8. Goday city Admiration head office comes to jigjiga model nursery site for experience sharing because they have a plan to establish model nursery site goday area


Site Challenges

1, shed net is greatest problem in the site because in our area there is high wind speed which can take your shed short period of time if you put shed today it is possible that my take afternoon so it need solution

2. As you know hamle and nahasa are rain season in our area luck of support budget we did not prepare new seedlings and time is going on it is going to be left the time suitable time

Way of forward

We are ready pro proceed producing quality seedling which is more then 1,000,000

THANK YOU