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

**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PROTOCOL
2014**

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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PROTOCOL

In each olla selected for a focus group discussion, you will conduct three separate FGDs. The members of each group are described below.

1. Women (6-8, 10 in large ollas)

Focus group members are all women. Include both household heads and non-household heads, of a variety of ages

2. Agropastoralists (6-8, 10 in large ollas)

Focus group members are all participate in both farming and herding. Include a mix of genders and ages.

3. Resource-constrained (6-8, 10 in large ollas)

Focus group members, generally, are households who do not have sufficient resources to support their households. We are most interested in the poorest 25% of households in the olla.

To determine who these households are:

1. Learn from the aba olla if a) land or b) livestock is a better determinate for household wealth
2. Based on the answer to step 1, ask the headman what the a) number of hectares of land owned or b) number of cattle owned
3. Divide the number in half to get the amount of land or cattle owned by the lowest 25% of households
4. Ask for the aba olla's help identifying households who own land or cattle equal or less than the number calculated in step 3.
5. If there are not 6-8 households that meet this criteria, continue adding households with the lowest amount of land or cattle until you have enough households

Focus Group Record			
	Reera		
	Village ID		
	Village/locality Name		
	Date of Interview		
	Name of Qualitative Researcher 1 (lead)		
	Name of Qualitative Researcher 2 (recorder)		
	Please indicate the category of respondents for this focus group.	1-Women 2-Agro-pastoralists 3-Resource constrained households	
	Number of women		
	Number of men		
	Number of young men		
	Number of young women		
	Were local leaders or PA officials present during the focus group?		
	Start Time		
	End Time		

Thank you for participating in today's focus group discussion. My name is <name> and I am a researcher with BDS and the Cloudburst Group. We are conducting a study about how households use

their land and manage the environment, and would like to speak to you for approximately 2 hours to learn more about how your household feels about a variety of land issues. *Read the full consent form and get consent from all participants before beginning the discussion*

I. RANGELAND CONDITION AND WATER AVAILABILITY

Probing instructions for interviews: *The goal in this section is to get the different groups to discuss the general conditions of rangelands (including grass, browse, trees, soils, etc) and water and recent changes in their condition. The 2010- 2011 drought will be a recent ‘memory anchor’ that herders can easily recall, so you can use this as a possible ref: how was the rangeland, soils, vegetation and water right before the recent 2010-11 drought?*

You need to probe on how specific changes in vegetation species and water availability affect herd management and movement decisions. You need to address changes in herd species in response to changes in vegetation. Many of the community’s responses will be determined by how conditions are at present (dry/not dry, drought/not drought), so be careful to assess drought-induced/temporary changes in rangelands condition versus more general, persistent changes that have taken place. As noted below, the 2010-2011 drought is a good reference point.

- ☐ Please tell me about the condition of your rangelands. Has the condition of your rangeland improved or worsened in the past 5 years?
 - 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?
 - Has the quality and availability of water for your livestock (ponds, wells and running water) and for household and domestic use changed? Why do you think it was improved/worsened?

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

- ☐ Are water and natural resources for grazing more difficult to find now than in the past 5 years?
 - Is there usually enough water for your community’s needs?
 - Is there usually enough water for your community and other people who may not live here but who also use your community’s water?
 - Describe if there is any increased competition with other herding groups over water resources.
 - If there is increased scarcity of natural resources, how has your community managed this scarcity and the competing demands by different groups on their use?
 - Describe here how your community dealt with scarcity during the 2010-2011 drought

TIP FOR PROBING: *here you want to see if scarcity is perceived by the community and if it has resulted in any adjustments in the management of resources and competition that many arise? KEY QUESTION TO ANSWER: What pressures has this placed on the capacity of customary institutions to manage local pastures and water?)*

- ☐ What are the different grass, shrub (bush) and tree species that are more or less prevalent today when compared to the past?
 - Can you name five browse (bush) and/or tree species that have increased in recent years and list them in the order of the degree that affect the rangeland conditions in your daily herding area?
 - What are the plant species that livestock don't like in general and how does this vary by animal species (cattle/sheep/goat/camel/donkey)

TIP FOR PROBING: Check to see if what herders perceive as a degraded rangeland for cattle and sheep may actually be good for goats and camels

- ☐ In the next 5 years, do you expect the condition of your rangeland to change? Please describe.
 - What kinds of changes in the next 5 years do you think would improve the condition of your rangelands and water availability?
 - Can you give an example (s) of an improvement in rangelands and water use that would help your household?
- ☐ Has your community made any decisions or taken any actions in the last year that have had an impact on the condition of your pastures or water resources?
 - What was the decision or action, who initiated it, and what was the result?
 - Tell me about what the leaders did to come to their decision.
 - Whom did the leaders involve in making the decision?
 - Were there any people not involved?

TIP FOR PROBING: need to be specific about name of community, type of decision, and the date the action

II. GOVERNANCE – RANGELAND AND WATER

TIP FOR PROBING: Need to find out what roles customary institutions play versus PA and government officials in managing access to grazing and water

- ☐ Currently, how is your community's different wet and dry season grazing areas managed?
 - Which institutions and groups of individuals manage the rangeland?
 - How are decisions about grazing and the use of rangelands made?
 - What are the grazing rules and how have these changed in the past ten years?
 - Who makes rules about what community members can and cannot do on the rangeland in terms of grazing and uses of trees and other vegetation?

TIP FOR PROBING: look for a specific example of how rules were made and enacted—and if there have been any changes in the rules during the past 5 years or so

- ☐ Do your leaders consult the community in decision-making for rangeland management? If no, why not? If yes, what happens?
 - Can you give me an example of the last time the leaders asked for the community's input into a rangeland management decision and what was its impact?
 - Who in the community do the leaders consult? Is there anyone you think the leaders could do a better job of consulting?

- Are women consulted in decision-making about land and natural resources in your community? If yes, when and for what types of decisions?
- Has food and/or cash aid been used by NGOs and government to manage rangelands in terms of bush clearing, establishing kalos, and other management improvements?
 - What dates was aid given?
 - What percent of community members were involved in this program over the past 5 years?
- Currently, how are water resources (wells, ponds, running water) for livestock managed? *(need to differentiate by water type - rules will be very different for a surface pond, than a tula/deep well)*
 - Who manages the wells in terms of their use and maintenance?
 - How are decisions about access and use of wells made?
 - What are the rules of access?
 - Who makes rules about who can water and when they can water?
 - Describe how the community has managed and maintained wells and other water points in the past 10 years.
 - Discuss if food and/or cash aid has been used by NGOs and government to maintain and repair wells and other water points.
 - Do your leaders consult the community in decision-making for water point access? If no, why not? If yes, what happens? Can you give me an example of the last time the leaders asked for the community's input into a water use decision?
- Can you give me an example of a very good rangeland management and water use rule that makes things better in your community, and is fair to all community members? *(probe: be specific to whether it is good for women and youth)*
- Can you give me an example of a not so good rangeland management and water use rule that makes things worse in your community, or is unfair to some community members? *(probe: be specific to whether it is bad for women and youth)*
- Does your community have a system to monitor compliance with rangeland and water use rules?
 - What sort of rules do people break?
 - Who enforces community rules about rangelands and water use?
 - What are the penalties/fines that are enforced?
- Can you provide a recent example (s) where rules were broken and what the penalties were for this?
 - Are there recent examples where penalties were different for different groups, including women, youth, agro-pastoralist/farmers, members of different clans, etc?
- Can you tell me about a time your community was unhappy with a decision in the past 10 years? What did you do?
 - Now, if your community was unhappy with this decision your leaders made, what would you do?
- What kinds of leadership/decisions about rangeland and water management are made by different groups (males, female, youth, elders)?
- Can you tell me about a time in the past 5 years when the youth's decision-making and the elders' decision-making clashed regarding rangeland or water management?

- What happened?
- How was the conflict resolved?
- What was the outcome?

TIP FOR PROBING: *need to probe about decisions made at foora where youth are dominant and their decisions may not be approved by other members of community*

- ☐ Do you think the community involves women/young people/agro-pastoralists enough in decisions about land and water? Why or why not?
 - Can you give an example of a time when you think women/young people/agro-pastoralists were not sufficiently consulted? What happened?

III. CONFLICT AND SECURITY

- ☐ In the past 5 years, has your community experienced internal conflicts over water, land or animals? If so, please describe.
 - In general, what are the most common causes of conflict within your community?
 - Is there a process for resolving conflicts?

TIP FOR PROBING: *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 community 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 community and other groups?
 - Is there a process for resolving conflicts?
- ☐ Do these conflicts limit your freedom of movement?
 - Do they limit your access to water points or pasture?
 - If yes, explain and give specific examples of this occurring in the past 5 years?

IV. LAND ALLOCATION

- ☐ How is farmland for crop production allocated in your community? Who is involved?
- ☐ Are farmland allocation processes in your community fair and transparent?
 - Are you concerned about some community members getting more farmland than others?
 - Is there growing inequality in land ownership?
- ☐ Are farmlands allocated to community members negatively impacting grazing patterns? For example, are farmlands being taken from the best grazing lands in terms of water availability/productivity? Explain and give specific examples.
- ☐ Do you think that kalo fencing contributes to productive rangeland management or creates a source of conflict in your community? Please explain and also give any specific cases of improvement and/or conflict.

TIP FOR PROBING: *Has the creation/maintenance of kalos in the area been encouraged through food/cash for work?*

V. INTERACTION WITH OUTSIDE COMPANIES AND INVESTORS

- ☐ In the past 5 years, has the government or investors come to claim your community land and/or inquired about your community land?
 - If yes, what happened and what did your community do about it?
- ☐ If yes, what was the outcome – how much land was expropriated and where?
- ☐ Are these areas now actively used by outside investors and for what types of activities; or are the claimed lands currently unused (*(probe: this is important because land that has been identified for/awarded to investors frequently is not used for long periods to time)*)
- ☐ If yes, please list the benefits your community received.
- ☐ Do you think that your community received fair and adequate benefits and compensation from the investment?
- ☐ Did any harm occur as a result of the investor operating in your community?
- ☐ What three benefits do you think the community should ask for if this happened in your community in the future?
 - Why do you suggest these benefits?
- ☐ Are there any harms you are worried about?
 - Can you discuss the major harm that might come as a result of this agreement? Are outside investors having an impact on the water supply (upstream diversion perhaps.)?

VI. ON WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUP'S LAND RIGHTS:

- ☐ What rules does your community have about land and natural resource usage for women, widows, minority and other vulnerable groups? (*probing hint: minority is defined as non-Borana who may be settled in the area*)
- ☐ What are the rules for women's /minority group land inheritance?
 - Who makes the rules?
- ☐ For example, what land rights does an adult daughter have when she returns home (divorced, separated, widowed, never married)?
 - How does she acquire land to farm?
- ☐ After her husband dies, what happens to the land a widow is living and farming on?
 - What land rights does she have?
 - Who decides what will happen to the land and what the widow can do with it?
 - In what circumstances could a woman inherit land, either from her husband or from someone else?
- ☐ Have the rules always been like this, or did they used to be different? If they were different in the past, what changed?
- ☐ What changes could your community make to better protect women's and vulnerable groups' land and natural resources rights?
- ☐ Whose land rights (farmland and grazing land) are weakest in your community?
 - What does this look like in practice?
 - Do these people lose their land?
 - Who tends to take their lands?

VII. 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?

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