



CultivAid
Knowledge based Development

North Shewa Delegation November, 2019



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Introduction

The Zone of North Shewa in the Amhara region of Ethiopia has been proposed for establishing a community-based development program focusing on agricultural and artisan craft. The communities of the area have ancestral roots related to Beta Israel communities of Gondar and are related to the community of Kechene in Addis. The proposed activities aim to develop a knowledge-based program based on CultivAid's methodology that have already been implemented in Ethiopia. This document provides a proposal for establishment of an integrated development program to improve the social and economic conditions in the North Shewa Zone with a fundamental emphasis on the Beta Israel Community of North Shewa.

The program proposes to establish several projects in the realms of agriculture, water, artisanship crafts, education and community organization that are based on regional partnerships with multiple stakeholders. The program aims to build the capacity of the region in order to empower local professionals to address the challenges of the region. The program's primary stakeholders are the Beta Israel communities in North Shewa and the Gedams (religious centers). The program envisions the development of one group linked to the overall development of the region and thus had identified multiple stakeholders who will be partners in various aspects of implementation. This includes Debre Brehan University, the Debre Brehan Polytechnic school, The zonal bureau of agriculture, Africa Rising, Adeno and actors in the private sector.

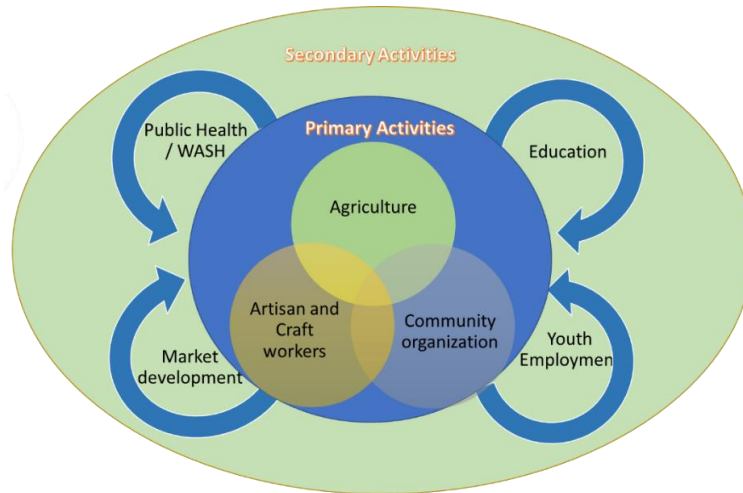
The main activities of the proposal are divided into the three primary areas of implementation: community, agriculture and crafts. In terms of community development, the program will seek to establish a community center in Debre Brehan to support the organization of the community in North Shewa. The center will provide a base for interacting with the community and for developing various programs related to the Gedams, development of the communities, knowledge and skills development, training and education. The center will enable communication between the community and Jewish communities around the world and will act as a central mechanism for implementing the various activities.

The agricultural component includes establishing an agricultural site that would be owned by the community and act as a central mechanism for knowledge development, training and for addressing agriculture related issues in the region. CultivAid will provide technical support and extension services to multiple stakeholders in the region, building the capacity of the region and integrating the development activities of the community with the region. The program seeks to establish joint programs with the agricultural institutions of the area.

The crafts component aims to introduce new technologies, work methods and materials. The activities will aim to increase the profitability of craft workers with a specific focus in ceramics



and metalworking. The programs aims to develop a partnership with Bezalel Academy of Design and Art who will provide the skills and knowledge for implementation. The crafts component will aim to build an organization of workers to enable greater market power and to address various challenges and opportunities.



Itinerary

Date	Day	time	Agenda	Hotel
12/11	Tuesday	7:00	Tomer and Belayneh leave for Debre Brehan Arrivals: Mikki will be contact person Bryant: 7:15 Gila, Suzi and Jon: 8:15 Bobby, Yair and Balcha: 14:15	Addis: Reliance DB: Getva
		19:00	ADD: dinner at yad abassina	
13/11	Wednesday	ADD:	David, Josh, Bryant arrival at 7:15 1 car to airport with Mikki	DB: Getva hotel
		ADD: 7:30	Suzi, Jon, Gila, Bryant, Yair, Balcha, Bobby, photographer (2) – 3 cars to DB Mikki, Josh and David from Airport to DB Mark and Kidist will arrive from Wollo by self	
		11:00	Orientation	
		12:00	Lunch at hotel	
		13:00	Crafts works – metal workers and ceramics	
		14:30	Visit to proposed site for community center site	
		15:30	Visit to Community project	
		17:00	Meeting with Community committee	
		18:00	Dinner + Israeli Ambassador - at hotel	
		20:00	Debrief and discussion	



Date	Day	time	Agenda	Hotel
14/11	Thursday	7:00	Set out to Jambaria Gedam – arrive by car by 10:00, walk to Gedam by 11:00, set back by 12:30. Return to car by 13:00 Back to Debre Brehan by 16:00	DB: Getva hotel
		16:00	Visit MASHAV site	
		18:00	Dinner and Debrief at hotel	
15/11	Friday	9:00	Visit to University – STEMpower inauguration	
		11:00	Visit to TVET	
		12:30	Lunch	
		14:00	Visit Mekdim workshop or Abiye farm	
		15:00	Leave from Debre Brehan to Addis	Addis: Reliance
			Shabbat in Kechene	
16/11	Saturday	7:00	Breakfast and checkout, all bags to be left at front desk or other rooms	
		7:30	Departure	
		7:30 – 8:00	Drive to Mount Entoto	
		8:00 – 9:00	Mount Entoto	
		9:00 – 9:20	Drive to Chiromeda	
		9:20 – 10:00	Chiromeda Market	
		10:00 – 10:15	Drive to Sidist Kilo	
		10:15 – 10:35	The Yekatit 12	
		10:35 – 10:50	Drive to Meskel Square	
		10:50 – 11:10	Meskel Square	
		11:10 – 11:25	Drive to Merkato	
		11:35 – 12:30	Merkato	
		12:30 – 12:45	Drive to Taitu hotel	
		12:45 – 13:00	The Itegue Taitu Hotel	
		13:00 – 16:30	Lunch at Taitu, tour debrief, workshop on next steps.	
		16:30 – 17:00	Drive to Hotel	
		17:30	Go to Airport	
		19:30	Flight to Mekelle	



Date	Day	time	Agenda	Hotel
17/11	Sunday	7:00	breakfast and checkout	Addis: Reliance
		7:30	pick up from Planet hotel	
		8:00 – 9:00	Visit to Blind School - School gardening/feeding program.	
		09:00 – 10:00	Driving to Wukro	
		10:00 – 12:00	Elshadai Wukro	
		12:00	Lunch at ELshadai	
		13:00 – 14:00	Drive back to Mekelle	
		14:00 – 14:30	Juice in Mekelle	
		14:30 – 16:30	Visit to Kallamino - Farm tour, CultivAid local internship program, israeli technologies, STEM, etc.	
		17:00 – 18:00	Dinner at Geza Gebre Selasi - Ethiopian traditional restaurant	
		18:00	Driving to Airport	
18/11	Monday	8:00 – 11:00	Discussion on next steps and program development	
			Dr. Rick Hodes	
		15:00	American Ambassador	
			Departure	



Tour of Addis

Saturday, Nov 16th.

Tour guide: Terefe Taye

TIME	ACTIVITY
7:00	Breakfast and checkout, all bags to be left at front desk or other rooms
7:30	Departure
7:30 – 8:00	Drive to Mount Entoto
8:00 – 9:00	Mount Entoto is the highest peak on the Entoto Mountains (3,200 MASL), which overlooks the city of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. It is a historical place where Emperor Menelik II resided and built his palace, when he came from Ankober and founded Addis Ababa. It is considered a sacred mountain and has many monasteries.
9:00 – 9:20	Drive to Chiromeda
9:20 – 10:00	Chiromeda Market is a busy market located at Toward Entoto Hill, Addis Ababa. It is an interesting market with plenty of local scarfs, material, dresses. Lots of spices and coffee.
10:00 – 10:15	Drive to Sidist Kilo
10:15 – 10:35	The Yekatit 12 is a monument commemorating victims of Italian reprisals following an attempt to kill the Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Viceroy of Italian East Africa, on February 19, 1937, Yekatit 12 in the Ethiopian calendar/
10:35 – 10:50	Drive to Meskel Square
10:50 – 11:10	Meskel Square is a site for public gathering or for demonstrations and festivals, notably, the Meskel Festival from which it takes its name.
11:10 – 11:25	Drive to Merkato
11:35 – 12:30	Merkato is the largest open air market in Africa, covering several square miles and employing an estimated 13,000 people in 7,100 business entities. The primary merchandise passing through the Merkato is locally-grown agricultural products — most notably coffee.
12:30 – 12:45	Drive to Taitu hotel
12:45 – 13:00	The Itegue Taitu Hotel is the first hotel in Addis, built in 1905 or 1906 by Taitu Betul, an Ethiopian Empress and the wife of Emperor Menelik II. It was established to provide foreign guests a place to rest and dine.
13:00 – 16:30	Lunch at Taitu, tour debrief, next steps.
16:30 – 17:00	Drive to Hotel
17:30	Go to Airport
19:30	Flight to Mekelle



Preparations and Recommendations

Arrival times:

Wednesday 13/11 and direct drive to Debre Brehan.

Pick up from Airport

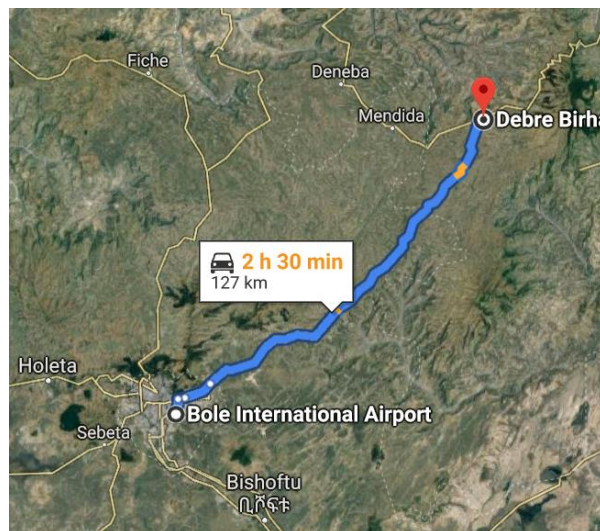
For people arriving on Nov 12, You will be picked up from the airport by the hotel. The hotel will be waiting as you exit the customs area.

For People arriving on Nov, 13 you will have a 3 hour drive to Debre Brehan. Mikki will meet you in the parking lot. Mikki's number +251911640486 – he can be reached on whatsapp.

Yair will be in charge of the vans and drives.

Yair can be reached whatsapp at +972 54-580-5972

There is wifi at the airport so if there are any issues he can be reached. His local number is 0944058130



Visa

The easiest way to get a Visa is in Addis. At the international airport go through the VISA. They will ask you how long you are staying, for over 1 month you would need a different visa so 1-2 weeks will require a 1-month visa which costs \$50. You will need to give them an address of where you are staying so you can just say the Reliance Hotel in Bole, Addis.

There is also a way to order a visa online, but I have never done it and you end up standing in line anyway so I often recommend just getting it there. <https://www.ethiopiaevisa.com/>

Flights in Ethiopia

On Saturday night 16/11 we will fly to Mekelle please book your flight as follows:

From Addis (ADD) to Mekelle (MQX) at 19:30 → arrival at 20:55 in Mekelle

The return flight is on Sunday 17/11 to Addis

From Mekelle (MQX) to Addis (ADD) at 20:25 → arrival at 21:50 in Addis

Telecommunication

If anyone wants a sim card that can be arranged – there is no phone plan to order from outside to Ethiopia, only by local SIM cards.

Hotel - According to the schedule.



Clothing

We will need business casual dress for the meeting with the embassy. Comfortable shoes you will be walk to the Gedam by foot, **about 1 hour walk each way**. I wear casual clothing all the time and I think it is appropriate, button down shirt and jeans is good.

Food

The food in Ethiopia is unique if you have never had I recommend you eat at an Ethiopian restaurant before coming. My rules

- If you do not recognize what you are eating, don't eat it,
- Do not eat the club sandwich or anything with mayo.
- Sticking to local food is safer, international foods aside from pasta and rice are not made often and ingredients may be expired.
- Eat meat that is cooked fully.
- Do not eat runny eggs

I will be with you and can always recommend a good meal. In general I assume several people will get a stomach bug so bring Imodium, I will also have different medicines with me incase someone does not feel well.

Wash you hands

Wash your hands often, especially before eating. If soap and water aren't available, clean hands with hand sanitizer (containing at least 60% alcohol).

Water

We will drink bottle water and soft drinks only – Ethiopia also has good beer and the wine industry is developing too.

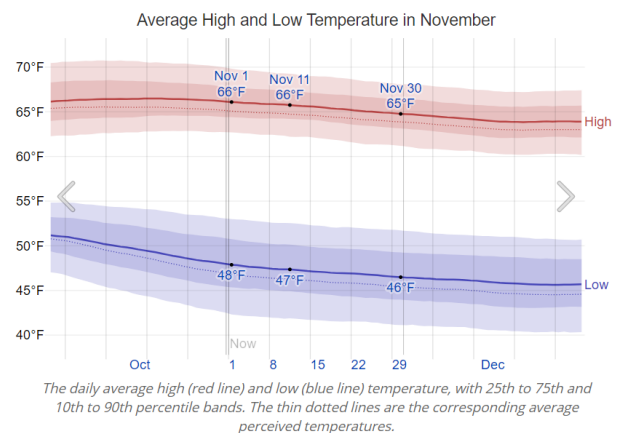
Cash

I will have Birr for you to exchange if you need. The exchange rate is 29.25 birr per dollar.

Weather

We are after the rainy season, meaning that we should not have any rain. In general, the days are warm and in the evening it can get chilly and windy. It is recommended to bring a warm jacket. In the evenings it can get to the low 30-40 degrees Fahrenheit. We are at high elevation, 3000+ meaning radiation is high, bring a hat for when we are outside, and I recommend long sleeve and sun screen.

In case you need to reach Tomer - my Ethiopia phone number is 0985487853 or on whatsapp 972-52-8021140.



Overview of Zone

Ethiopia is administratively divided into regional states and chartered cities. The states are divided into zones which are divided into woredas (districts) and these are divided into kebele (wards). North Shewa is one of 10 Zones in the Amhara Region. The zone takes its name from the former kingdom or province of Shewa, there is also a North Shewa zone in Oromia. The region's history is not fully understood but it is thought to have been a province of the Aksumite. Shewa was the residence of Amhara regional kings from the mid-10th century to the end of the 14th century after which it was conquered by the Islamic state of Adal. In the 1800's the kingdom of Shewa gained prominence and under the leadership of Melenik II established the borders of modern-day Ethiopia.

The Zone of North Shewa in Amhara is bordered on the south and the west by the Oromia Region, on the north by South Wollo and on the east by the Afar Region. Large population centers in North Shewa include Ankober, Debre Berhan, and Shewa Robit.

The population of the zone is now estimated to reach 3,500,000; along with the entire population of Ethiopia it has more than doubled since 1994. The population is predominately Ethiopian Orthodox Christian.





The Gedams

The Gedams, or hidden synagogues are spread out throughout the Siemen Shewa region in Amhara and Oromia. 13 Gedams are in Amhara and 2 in Oromia, near the town of Fiche. The Gedams are in isolated locations near rivers that with the growing transport infrastructure are becoming less isolated. These complexes are like monasteries that house elderly and orphans.

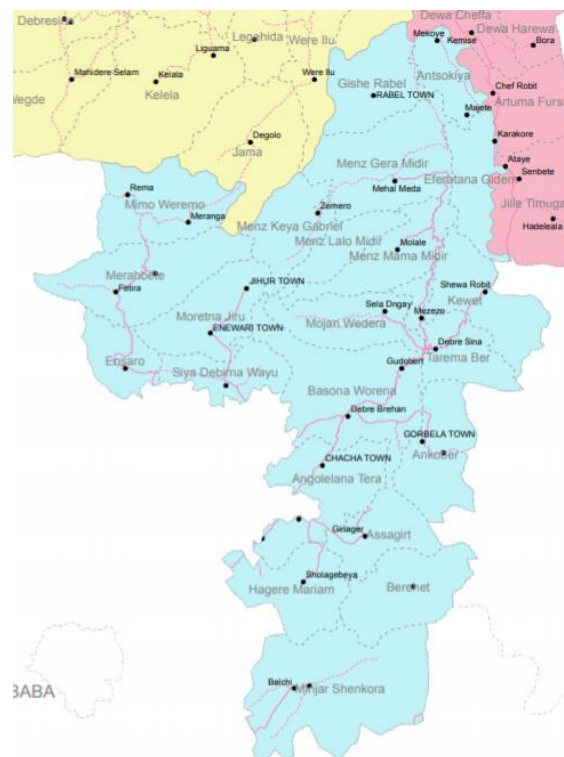
The current three Gedams that are part of the initial program are:

1. Janbaria located in Tarema Ber woreda, Amhara, pop. ~50
2. Mentiq located in Ankober Woreda, Amhara, pop. ~80
3. Gisso located in Bossena woreda, Amhara, pop. ~50

Additional Gedams, locations are based on old maps and since the woreda have been redistricted and renamed, they need to be mapped out.

4. Drea located Gundo meske woreda, Amhara, pop. ~50
5. Yilma Big located in Zemero woreda, Amhara, pop. ~80
6. Yelma Small located in Zemero woreda, Amhara, Pop. ~30
7. Bulga, located in Agere Mariam woreda, Amhara, Pop. ~25
8. Liga, located in Gishe rave woreda, Amhara, pop. 30
9. Yesha, located in Gishe rave woreda, Amhara, pop. 30
10. Ganamba, located in Amhara
11. Keyafer, located in Degelo woreda, Amhara, pop. ~50
12. Gret, located in Alem Ketema woreda, Amhara, pop ~30
13. Rimga, in Alem Ketema woreda, Amhara, pop ~30
14. Quntar, in Alem Ketema woreda, Amhara, pop ~30
15. Fiche located near the city of Fiche, Oromia
16. Moger located near Yayagulele, Oromia, pop. ~50

Two of the Gedams have been visited by CultivAid, Mentiq and Jambaria, while Gisso was visited by the religious delegation from Israel.



Mentiq Gedam, in Ankobar Woreda

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Ankobar woreda has a total population of 76,510 and is today expect to be above 100,000.

The monastery of Mentiq is operated by Aba Kidane. It is home for around 80 elderly who work and live in the complex. Around the Gedam are around 5,000 inhabitants or 1,000 households. Community members come to the complex 3 times a year for celebrations. During these celebrations people provide donations to the Gedam. The Gedam is also a home for orphans and thus far over 2,000 orphans have been raised under Aba Kidane. Currently there are 5 children in the Gedam.

The complex has housing for men and women separately. There is an isolation house for women during menstruation. There is a prayer building that has a double wall and inside in the middle a large post. The post symbolized Jerusalem and since the people have lost their way to it than it points up.

The main source of income for the Gedam is agriculture, crafts and a flower mill. The Gedam has around 0.3 hectare of land. The Gedam mostly grows cereals and does not grow vegetables. The Gedam was formerly supported by the government under the Derg regime. After the Derg regime there was no longer wide government support for the Gedam and today they just get food aid from the government.

The Mentiq Gedam was visited by the husband of former Israeli Ambassador Cherkalem and together with Engineer Terefe (A well-known Engineer and well-respected person in the area) they initiated a flower mill to be installed at the Gedam by organizing first ladies of the Ambassadors' wife. The flower mill was expected to increase the revenues of the community. Currently there is an issue of cash flow and the mill's operating expense and especially the purchase and transport of fuel results in a low profit of the mill and thus it is not used often. There is also a problem in the equipment of the mill and needs repair.

Irene Orleansky had in the past visited the Gedam and created a film of the site. The film was made with the support of Kulanu. There was hope for fund raising through the film but less the \$1,000 was raised. The promises of the past have been problematic. Aba Kidane does not want to invite community members to meet the foreigners since the past promises have led to accusations that he benefited, and the community did not.



Issues raised

- The Gedam is composed of elderly and it is difficult for them to do work or to go to town. Having a vehicle would support their transport.
- The Gedam relies on the OX of others for plowing as they do not have their own.
- Growing vegetables and fruit trees
- Establishing a social enterprise such as a mill and bakery in Debre Brehan could provide a good source of income for the Gedam and provide employment.
- Upgrading the water system and enabling irrigation
- Upgrading the electrical system. Currently there is a small solar powered lighting system.
- Transforming the mill to solar power and reducing fuel costs
- Training of expert to operate agriculture
- Social enterprise to support Gedam

Jambaria Gedam in Tarmaber

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this woreda has a total population of 79,000 and would be expected to have a current population of around 110,000. The woreda covers about 54,000 ha of lands.

The Gedam of Jambaria is located about 1-hour drive from the main intersection of Tarmaber and an additional 1 hour walk from the main road. The site is located at the foot of the mountain adjacent to the river. The Gedam houses around 50 elders and 5 orphans. According to Abba Minas the site is over 500 years old.

Abba Minas is well known for various activities related to education. In 2012 he won a grant from USAID related to education. The site also has engineering work such as a water tank. The site has 2-3 hectares of land, a milking cow (dry) with 3 calves.

Abba Minas asked for support in providing educational material to the community and asked that it be done through the Gedam. There is also no direct road to the Gedam and arriving to the site is only by a foot path.

Abba Minas suggested that activity be in Debre Brehan could strengthen the connection to the greater community. He suggested a house be established that could be used for housing for people seeking treatment or for visitors. He also suggested establishing a Gedam in Debre Brehan.



Issues raised

- The Gedam is isolated from the main road. Improved transport.
- Desire to have Gedam serve as a center to provide educational materials
- There could be improved linkages to the Debre Brehan community.
- Similar issues as Mentiq

Possible projects – similar to Mentiq

- Upgrading the water system and enabling irrigation
- Upgrading the electrical system. Currently there is a small solar powered lighting system.
- Transforming the mill to solar power and reducing fuel costs
- Training of expert to operate agriculture
- Social enterprise to support Gedam



Organizations and Stakeholders

Love of Zion Association (LOZA)

LOZA is an organization established in Kechene associated with the Beta Israel community. The neighborhood of Kechene is composed of descendants from North Shewa who moved to Addis in the 1890's with the founding of the city of Addis Ababa by Menelik II. The People living in Kechene are third generation but there are always new immigrants from the Shewa region coming to the neighborhood and relationships to the region are strong. Today the estimated population of Kechene is around 30,000 people. The organization will be the main local partner, providing on the ground logistics support and coordination with the communities in North Shewa and in Kechene.

Community of Debre Brehan, Kebele 05

Debre Brehan is the regional capital of the Siemen Shewa Zone of the Amhara Region. The Beta Israel community of the city have started to organize as a result of previous visits related to this project. A committee has been formed and the community is seeking to address issues of the community while strengthening the linkages to the Gedams and to their heritage. A dominant characteristic of the community is their craftsmanship. The community has a history of pottery making, blacksmiths and weavers.

Blacksmith: The metal workshops are located in Kebelle 05. The workshops are arranged in a row on the same street which are adjacent to the ceramic workshops. All workshops have a similar structure and setup. The metal workshops contain an anvil an open stove that is fed with wood charcoal and an electric bellows. The oven is hewn in stone and designed as a "side blower". The work process is entirely manual, and each blacksmith has an average of five strikers

who hammer the metal. Additional workshops can be found at the main market area. The raw materials come from construction iron or disassembled truck leaf suspensions. The labor is done manually by men with simple hand tools and lacking basic working conditions like proper shelter, ventilation and ergonomic working conditions. The product range is limited and includes axes, plow blades, curved knives, crowbars, and pickaxes. The work process consists of several stages similar for the range of all products.

There is a desire for establishing a joint workshop that can have blacksmith work as a cooperative. Their workshop would introduce new technologies and an



Heating of metal



Sharpening of tools



Metal readying for shaping

improved forge. The operation as a cooperative would enable the blacksmith to sell together directly to the market and remove the middle man. There is also the option of creating new tools and products

Ceramics:

There are two types of Ceramic workshops models, an individual model and a collective model. The workshops consist of the clay preparation area, the product preparation area, the firing and blackening area, and the finishing area. In the workshops several type of common cultural cookware were produced such as Dist (Cooking pot), Jebena (Coffee pot), Insira (Water pot) and matesha (use to burn incense during coffee ceremony). Most of the pieces are burnished and finished with a black color and sometimes reddish brown.

The work in Kebelle 05 is done by women who are organized into two cooperatives one having 20 members and other one 10 members. Additional women create pottery in workshops inbetween the metal workshops but are not members of the cooperative. In addition there are women who prepare ceramics in their homes.

Debre Brehan University

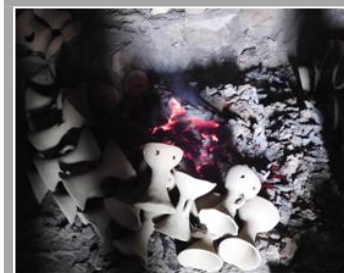
Debre Berhan University (DBU) is one of thirteen new Universities which were established in 2007 by the Ethiopian government. The university has 10 colleges and 2 institutes with a capacity of 30,000 students. There are close to 2,500 academic and supportive staff for 49 undergraduate and 39 post graduates programs as well as 2 PHD programs.

The university has one main campus, one newly constructed health and medicine campus in Debre Brehan. A new campus for technology is being constructed. The university has 6 thematic areas quality education, food security and nutrition, natural resource management alternative power supply (renewable energy), public health and cross cutting issues (HIV, gender disability etc.). The university aims to establish a center of excellence in three fields; 1) High land agriculture based on biotechnology 2) Agro-processing 3) History and heritage.

There are 2-3 hectares of land behind the agricultural college and an additional 10 hectares adjacent that are designated to establish a center of excellence in highland fruit. The University is inaugurating a new STEM center that has been donated through STEMpower. The computer lab will be the first step towards establishing additional labs with the university. The STEM centers recruit high school students and provide opportunity in science education.



Shaping of clay



Firing and blackening



Coating



Household production

The university is seen as a major potential partner for establishing knowledge based development and creating technical experts who can serve the entire region for the purpose of water, agriculture and energy.

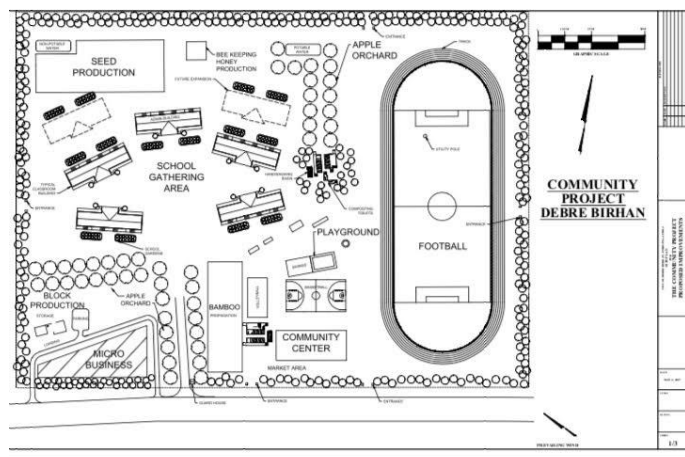
Debre Brehan Poly-Technical college

The Technical and Vocational Education and Training college (TVET) is a technical college providing job training for the region. The college includes such departments as agriculture, industrial design, wood working, textile, manufacturing and architecture. There are strong links between the college and the community, whereas students from the community have been able to develop different machines and inventions.

The college has 11 hectares of land outside Debre Brehan but does not have the resources to development the sites. In addition there is a small agricultural plot at the main campus.

The Community Project

The program is located near Debre Brehan, just outside the official city limits. The area is adjacent to Kebele 5. The original project was started by Habitat for Humanity who built 630 homes. The project was founded by Colleen Kaleda and Angelique Kidd Smith and has partnered with 4 USA - Engineers Without Borders chapters from Oregon, Maine and Colorado. The project is working on clean water, education and school gardens.



The project is still at an early stage and intends to establish a K- 8th grade school. There is one school building and a playground. The site has established a workshop to create soil-based bricks and a small garden for bamboo. The project is working in collaboration with Debre Brehan university in particularly regarding the bamboo production.

The site is situated near the Barressa river and has access to water year-round. The school has land but there is a current issue regarding compensation for farmers from who the land was purchased. Until the land issue is resolved, farmers are growing crops on the school's fields. The land has been offered as a place of collaboration to establish a model agricultural site.

The school aims to establish a football field, there is a basketball court under construction and four additional school builds will be established. There is possible funding from Nike to establish some aspects of the fields.



MASHAV Nursery

The Mashav Nursery was established in 2014 and includes 4 hectares of agricultural land. The site has an apple mother tree site, a nursery site and a demonstration site for highland nectarine and peaches. A team of experts from Israel identified that there is a strong potential for deciduous crops in the region such as apples. Peaches, nectarines, plums and apricot. The mother site has anna and dorset varieties of apple. They are currently 4-year-old trees. Seedling production is done at the site. The seedling production is done by growing seedlings in the ground rather than plastic pots.

The site has an irrigation system that operates on a diesel generator. The irrigation system includes drip and sprinkler irrigation. The irrigation system is currently nonfunctional. The site has structures that were intended to be used for training purposes.

The site had the objective of establishing a center of excellence. It failed. The site was supported by MASHAV and Israeli experts, included Yoram Peretz who has a fruit tree farm in Huleta, Ethiopia. Mashav stopped its activity at the site due to inadequate support from the local government.

Adjacent to the site is a farmer training center and a women's cooperative garden. The Farmer Training Center is about 2.5 hectares of additional land. The garden is about 1 hectares and is run by 50 women. It grows leafy vegetables, carrots, garlic and such. The garden looked excellent, irrigation was done by manually. There is a small river next to the site that runs all year. There are two other sites like it, one is non-successful.

Adeno – regional development organization

Adheno - Integrated Rural Development Association operates in Basona Worena Woreda, around Debre Brehan. The principal goal of this NGO is the elimination of poverty in the North Shewa region by providing the local population the opportunity to use their labor to good purpose. The organization works on three major programs that include, Environmental protection, Water development and Agriculture development. The organization is small and limited in capacity. A visit to sites related to fruit tree production demonstrated failure of implementation.

Africa RISING

Africa RISING is a USAID funded program focused on research-for-development and is part of the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative. In the Ethiopian highlands it has implemented apple growing in eight kebeles in four regions. In Amhara Basona Worena is one of the selected woredas and includes 2/8 kebeles, Gudo Beret and Goshe Bado, these are 1.5 hours from Debre Brehan. Out of 50 farmers that were part of the program, only 15 remain at various levels of success.



Fields of development

Development Approach

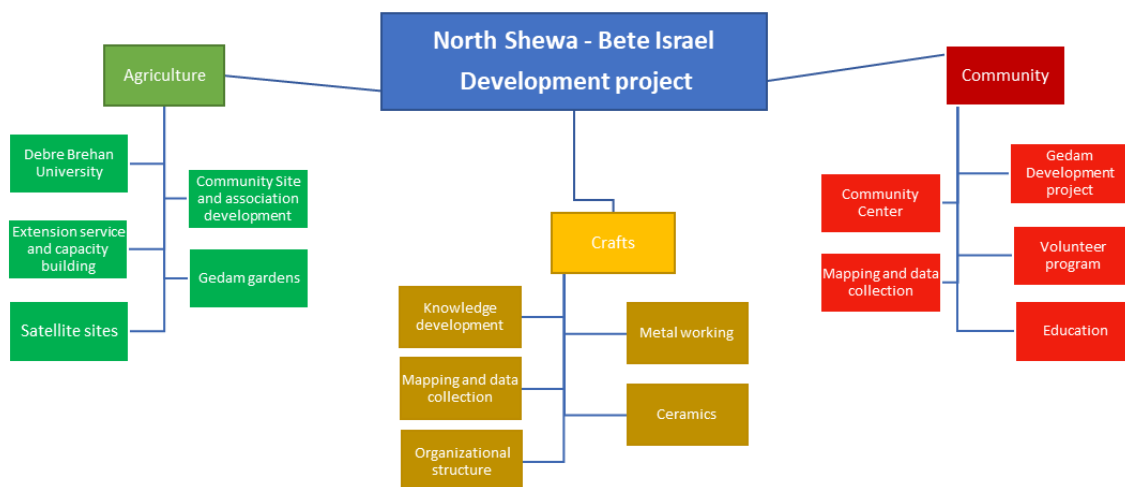
The program will seek to find a balance between two types of approaches to development, an integrated development approach and a knowledge-based development approach.

The concept of an integrated approach refers not only to its multi-sectoral nature but also to the broad range of actors involved. International non-governmental organizations, International agencies, multilateral financial institutions, regional associations, private sector donors and investors, local governments, communities, families, and individuals all have a role to play in integrated development efforts. The challenge is to coordinate the different efforts so that they complement rather than contradict each other.

Integrated development emphasized that those who are affected by the development, must be included in directing, implementing, and evaluating the projects. Local ownership is the goal toward which all the other players must be working. Development aims to include the social, cultural, economic, environmental, and geographic realities that shape people's lives.

The concept of a Knowledge based development approach refers to a systems approach to development. The systems approach takes into account different actors from the public and private sectors, and people at all levels of local, regional and federal hierarchy. This approach looks at relationships, how systems works and how they affect their surroundings.

Knowledge based development emphasizes the need for building local capacity and for decision making by skilled experts and professionals. The approach aims to develop local experts for professional, scientific based directing, implementing, and evaluating of projects. This type of development promotes evidence-based decision-making at all levels and to establish communities of practice.



Part I: Community Development Program

The proposed intervention for the community component aims to improve the quality of life for members of the Beta Israel community living in North Shewa and surrounding communities. The program will establish a community-oriented development project that will strengthen the community through establishment of local organization and enable it to address issues faced by members, ranging from economic production to discrimination and poverty.

The community program can be divided into 5 components which will all support the local organization, the Gedams and build a bridge with Israel's and the Jewish world's civil society.

The program will aim to support the organization of the community by establishing a center which will create a physical space vital for strong community participation in all development projects. Second, the program will implement a mapping of the Gedams and the needs assessment of the communities in North Shewa. Third, the program will develop a technological relief package that will be made available for implementation at the different Gedams based on the need's assessment. Forth, through the community center an Israeli/Jewish volunteer program in a variety of fields will be established. Finally, the program will initiate an educational program through the center.

Overview of components and activities

The activities of the community development program are based on 5 major components.

Component	Activities
1. Community Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a proposal for the establishment of the community center. Develop operational protocols. Establish funding mechanisms for the center. Provide a specialist to support the development of center.
2. Mapping and Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment and mapping of Debre Brehan Community. Needs assessment and mapping of all Gedams. Needs Assessment of communities in North Shewa.
3. Gedam Development project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Bank of Gedam Technologies Package Implementation of selected technologies Training program for young professionals Outreach and extension services
4. Volunteer program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish volunteer program and operation Volunteer logistical protocols Development of hostel / housing
5. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the current status of school aged children at Gedams and possible educational opportunities Assessing the educational system of the zone and understanding bottlenecks and challenges Assessing the educational status in Debre Brehan. Developing cooperation and support program with the Debre Brehan Teacher's college.





Part II: Agricultural Development program

The Agricultural Sector is the backbone and foundation of Ethiopian society and the national economy. Agriculture accounts for almost 50% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product and over 80% percent of exports. Agriculture accounts for over 80% of employment hence it is the most critical sector for inclusive economic growth and fundamental for addressing issues related to food security, health and income generation. The vast majority of the population of North Shewa are farmers who are cultivating crops or raising animals. Although there is high potential for highland agricultural, the zone is characterized with low production of fruits and vegetables, reliance on grains and rainfed crops and in general food insecure.

The proposed interventions for the Agriculture component aim to foremost develop knowledge, introduce new technologies, empower the extension services and support social and economic growth through agricultural development. The interventions aim to develop the fruit tree and vegetable sector through a knowledge-based development methodology. The agricultural interventions will incorporate the Beta Israel Community into the programs, providing a mechanism for sustainable community based regional growth. The activities will establish a community owned farm and introduce concept of grower associations to influence and direct market activities and functions.

CultivAid will work with local partners to develop a knowledge based agricultural program that supports a marginalized population and leverages the program to scale up knowledge and technology. The program will strengthen the community through the establishment of a community owned farm and a growers association to support the value chain development of the sector.



Overview of components and activities

The activities of the community development program are based on 5 major components.

Component	Activities
1. Development of a community-based farm and training program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of training and demonstration plot: requires land, materials, equipment Establish operational and management protocols Establishment of training program Site management and operation Establish grower association development program focused on supply chain distribution and market-oriented sales.
2. Gedam Based community garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of site and development of implementation plan Dietary assessment of Gedam Training of young agronomist to support the sites Site establishment and operation Monitoring and evaluation of site for proper functionality.
3. Partnership with Debre Brehan University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a demonstration and training site with the university. Support establishment of center of excellence in highland fruit production Joint activity with the STEM center Establish a meteorological station for data collection Establish a student training program. Provide extension services for agricultural research and community outreach programs.
4. Provide extension service and capacity building with regional institutions. Debre Brehan Agricultural research institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support site establishment and provide extension services to organizations and farmers. Establish research site for different varieties (root stock and scion) for various crops – apples, nectarine, pear, plum, peach Establish a meteorological station for data collection mechanism for produce marketing and distribution
5. Establish satellite sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of various agricultural program focused on specific sector: Dairy, eggs, fruits, vegetables. Establishment of a farm to fork program: education on agriculture to nutrition Establish community outreach program to provide training in agriculture and nutrition.





Part III: Artisan Craft Development Program

The proposed intervention for the craft workers aims to improve the quality, working conditions, safety and capacity of craft workers in Debre Brehan and Kechene. The proposed technologies, products and changes in work environment will aim to improve the profitability of the products being produced and thereby improve the socio-economic condition of the community. Furthermore, the interventions aim to improve both the reputation and identity of the community.

The Crafts program can be divided into 5 components which will aim to support the development of the craft industries of the Beta Israel community. The first component aims to introduce new technologies while developing strong institutional partnerships. The second component will conduct a regional assessment of crafts to get a full understanding of the extent and scope of craft workers in the zone. The third component will focus on metalworking, with a focus on new products and improving production processes. The fourth component will focus on potter with a focus on work processes and raw material related to production. The fifth component will seek to improve the structure of the industry, aiming to improve the organization of workers as well as developing marketing mechanisms for improvements in both marketing as well as access to raw materials.

Overview of components and activities

The activities of the Artisan Crafts Development Program are based on 5 major components.

Component	Activities
1. Knowledge development and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop new concepts of design To develop partnerships between Israeli institutions, the community and local stakeholders To develop a partnership between the Polytechnic, Addis University's department of design and Bezalal academy for training, practical hands on work, supporting current projects.
2. data collection/mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and market assessment of the artisan craft communities, production and processes. Evaluation and recommendations of related technologies for pottery and metal working
3. Metal Working / Pottery and ceramics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in quality, working conditions, safety and capacity. Creating new products Improving the work processes and raw material Developing new technologies Improving the access to raw material related to production
4. Organization of craft workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of joint work space Establishing an organization of craft workers Improving the profitability of the products being produced. Developing marketing mechanisms for higher returns

