

# Feasibility Study

## Watershed Management Interventions & SLM Best Practices Guidelines

This document provides an (a) excerpt of suitability of SWC & Watershed Management interventions which is provided as annex to CBPWDG and (b) an excerpt on screening criteria for best practices from “SLM Best Practices Guideline”

MoALR follows the Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guideline (2005) for all of its SLM interventions. The guideline addresses important developmental activity and the contents give information on how to plan, design and implement community watershed development activities. It provides consolidated and normative information for field workers and woreda sector offices. CBPWDG is currently being updated under SLMP 2.

Links: <https://nrmdblog.files.wordpress.com/2016/04/cbpwd-guidelines-english.pdf>  
<https://nrmdblog.files.wordpress.com/2016/04/cbpwd-guidelines-annex.pdf>

SLM Best Practices Guideline and Criteria (2015) have been produced by The SLM Best Practices Task Force established under the SLM Technical Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, with members from relevant government organizations, research institutes and development partners providing guidance and support in the screening, documentation, dissemination and expansion of SLM best practices.



FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

# Community-based Participatory Watershed Development: A Guideline

## Annex

(Excerpt for RLLP GCF Proposal)

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# SUITABILITY OF INTERVENTIONS

## Intervention Areas: Description of Measures and Specific Technologies

The measures listed below are placed indicatively based upon the main agroclimatic conditions and land use. This categorization is indicative as several measures have multiple functions (for instance, both for forestry and fodder, for water harvesting and conservation, for soil fertility improvement and moisture conservation, and the like). However, for practical reasons they are divided mostly based on their primary or most relevant function. Detailed information on the basic measures is included in Section (B) of Part 1: *Community-based Participatory Watershed Development: A Guideline*.

Tables 5.1 to 5.7 provide only broad indication of suitability. The DA and the CWT need to consult detail information kits about each measure and check its suitability based on specific site conditions, mainly slope, soil depth, vegetation cover, cropping patterns and erosion levels.

**Table 5.1 Physical soil and water conservation (SWC) measures**

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability based on agro-ecology		
			Arid (Kolla) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry weyna dega) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas (weyna dega/ dega) >900 mm
1	<b>Soil bunds</b> Work norm: 150 PD/km	Cu, Hcu, Gr	Suitable with large trenches	Suitable with trenches	In <i>dega</i> may need to be graded
2	<b>Stone bunds</b> Work norm: 250 PD/km	Cu, Hcu, Gr, FrSr, Ms	Same as above	Suitable +/- trenches	Suitable without soil fill on upper side of bund
3	<b>Stone faced soil bunds</b> Work norm: 250PD/km	Cu, Hcu, Gr, FrSr, Ms	Suitable with trenches	Suitable +/- trenches	In <i>dega</i> may need to be graded
4	<b>Fanya juu bunds</b> Work norm: 200 PD/km	Cu, Hcu, Gr	Not suitable	Suitable +/- alternate with trench soil bunds	Suitable in deep soils (>100 cm) – may be graded in <i>dega</i> zone
5	<b>Bench terraces</b> Work norm: 500 PD/km	Cu, Gr	Suitable with runoff/ runoff system	Suitable	Suitable +/- may need excess water disposal structures

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

**Table 5.2 Flood control and drainage**

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability Based On Agroecology		
			Arid (Kolla) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry weyna dega) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas (weyna dega/ dega) >900 mm
1	<b>Rock catchment water harvesting – runoff farming and ponding</b> Work norm: person days based on different activities	Based on site – below rock outcrops	Suitable	Suitable	Partially Suitable (specific conditions only)
2	Cutoff drains Work norm: 0.7 m³/PD	Based on site, below FsSr	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
3	<b>Vegetative waterway</b> Work norm: 1m³/PD	Cu, Gr	Not suitable	Suitable combined with drop/apron structures	Suitable
4	<b>Stone paved waterway</b> Work norm: 0.75 m³/PD	Cu, Gr	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
5	<b>Waterway Check &amp; Drop + Apron structure (CDA)</b> Work norm: 3 CDA/PD	Support waterway construction	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
6	<b>Flood water diversion using spreading bunds</b> Work norm: based on activities	Based on site	Suitable	Not Suitable	Not suitable
7	<b>Vertisols management – BBM (Broaded and furrow maker)</b> Work norm: not applicable (see requirements in Infotech)	Cu	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable (> 1000 mm rain – flat or slopes < 2% terrains)

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

**Table 5.3 Water harvesting and runoff management for multiple uses and irrigation**

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability based on agroecology		
			Arid (Kolla) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry weyna dega) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas (weyna dega/ dega) >900 mm
1	<b>Hand-dug shallow wells</b> Work norm: person days based on excavation, stone collection, and others.	Hcu, Cu, and Gu (below SS dams)	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
2	<b>Low cost micro-ponds 60-150 m³</b> Work norm: person days same as ponds	Hcu, Cu	Partially suitable	Suitable	Partially suitable
3	<b>Underground cisterns (20-40 m³)</b> Work norm: person days based upon soil excavation, lifting, and others.	HCu	Partially suitable (rare to find suitable soils)	Suitable	Suitable
4	<b>Percolation pits</b> Work norm: person days	Below FsSr, Ms	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
5	<b>Pond (1500 – max. 5000 m³)</b> Work norm: 0.5 m³/PD	Based on site	Suitable (with preferred depth > 5 meters and seepage control)	Suitable	Suitable
6	<b>Spring development</b> Work norm: 1700 PD/spring	Gu, below FsGr	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
7	<b>Roof water harvesting</b> Work norm: person days	Schools, buildings, and others	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
8	<b>River bed dams</b> Work norm: person days for trench excavation, lining, filling	Based on site	Suitable (specific sites only)	Suitable (specific sites only)	Not suitable
8	<b>Stream diversion weir</b> Work norm: 3000 PD/weir	Based on site	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
9	<b>Farm dam (min 5000 m³ and max 50,000 m³)</b> Work norm: 0.4 m³/PD	Based on site	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
10	<b>Stone faced/soil or stone bunds with run-off/run-on areas</b> Work norms: same as for bunds	Cu, Gr, Ms	Suitable**	Not suitable	Not suitable
11	<b>Conservation bench terraces with runoff/runon areas</b> Work norm: same as bench terr.	Cu, Hcu	Suitable in areas with good soils	Suitable only for high value crops	Not suitable
12	<b>Tie ridges</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable (slopes < 3%)	Suitable for specific crops	Not suitable
13	<b>Inter-row water harvesting</b> Work norm: person days	Cu, Hcu	Suitable for high value crops	Not suitable	Not suitable
14	<b>The zai &amp; planting pit system</b> Work norm: 1 PD/50 zai pits	Ms, Gr	Suitable**	Not suitable	Not suitable
15	<b>Large half-moon structures staggered alternatively</b> Work norm: same as soil bund	Cu, Gr, Ms	Suitable **	Not suitable	Not suitable

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

\*\*This is a reclamation activity – applicable also in pastoral contexts

**Table 5.4 Soil fertility management and biological soil conservation**

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability based on agroecology		
			Arid ( <i>Kolla</i> ) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry <i>weyna dega</i> ) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas ( <i>weyna dega dega</i> ) >900 mm
1	<b>Contour cultivation</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable with SWC measures and tie ridges	Suitable with SWC measures	Partially Suitable (specific soil conditions only)
2	<b>Compost making</b> Work norm: 10 PD/pit or 1 PD per linear meter (heap)	Hcu, Cu, Ms	Suitable (pit method) mostly around homesteads only	Suitable (pit method)	Suitable (pit or heap method)
3	<b>Efficient use of fertilizers</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable only if integrated with additional water supply and conservation	Suitable only if integrated with additional water supply and conservation	Suitable if integrated with conservation, drainage control, and the like.
4	<b>Grass strips along the contours</b> Work norm: 30 PD/km	Cu, Hcu	Generally not suitable	Suitable only with drought resistant species and/or combined with conservation structures	Suitable
5	<b>Stabilization of physical structures</b> Work norm: 30 PD/km	Cu, Hcu, FrSr, Gr	Suitable with very drought resistant species	Suitable with drought resistant species	Suitable
6	<b>Vegetative fencing &amp; stabilization (closures, gullies and farm boundaries)</b> Work norm: 40 PD/km	Ms, FrSr, Cu, Gu	Suitable with drought resistant species and support structures	Suitable	Suitable
7	<b>Strip cropping</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable (supplemented by irrigation)	Suitable in benched areas	Suitable
8	<b>Ley cropping</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Not suitable	Suitable in fallows within areas treated with SWC measures	Suitable in fallows within areas treated with SWC and drainage measures
9	<b>Cover/green manure crops</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable with drought tolerant legume crops	Suitable	Suitable
10	<b>Intercropping</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
11	<b>Sequential cropping using food crop</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Not suitable	Suitable for specific soils and with SWC	Suitable (specific soils and with SWC and drainage)
12	<b>Cropping using forage crops followed by food crops</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Not suitable		
13	<b>Relay cropping</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Not suitable unless under irrigation	Suitable	Suitable
14	<b>Mulching &amp; crop residues management</b> Work norm: 250 PD/ha	Cu, Hcu	Suitable (mostly around homesteads)	Suitable (mostly around home-steads) and along conservation structures + compost	Suitable
15	<b>Crop rotation</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable (crops with different rooting zones) combined with SWC and/or irrigation	Suitable	Suitable
16	<b>Choice of crops and plant population density</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu	Suitable (with SWC measures and based on moisture levels)	Suitable (with SWC measures and based on moisture levels)	Suitable (with SWC measures and drainage)
17	<b>Improved fallowing</b> Work norm: not applicable	Cu, Hcu, Gr	Generally not suitable	Suitable with other measures	Suitable
18	<b>Homestead technology (*)</b> Work norm: based on measures	HCu	Suitable (integrated with water harvesting and conservation measures)	Suitable (integrated with water harvesting and conservation measures)	Suitable (integrated with water harvesting and conservation measures/drainage measures)

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

**Table 5.5 Agro-forestry, forage development and forestry (community/group/private)**

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	SUITABILITY BASED ON AGROECOLOGY		
			Arid ( <i>Kolla</i> ) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry <i>weyna dega</i> ) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas ( <i>weyna dega</i> ) >900 mm
(A) Physical measures for tree/fodder/multipurpose species planting					
1	<b>Trenches</b> Work norm: 2PD/3 trenches	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Suitable	Suitable	Partially Suitable (shallow soils/steep slopes only)
2	<b>Microbasins (MB)</b> Work norm: 1PD/5 MB	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Not suitable	Partially suitable	Suitable
3	<b>Eyebrow basins (EB)</b> Work norm: 1 PD/2 EB	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable (shallow and stony soils)
4	<b>Herring bones (HB)</b> Work norm: 1PD/4 HB	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Suitable	Suitable (<5% slope)	Suitable (<5% slope)
5	<b>Micro-trenches (MT)</b> Work norm: 1PD/3 MT	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Not suitable	Suitable	Suitable
6	<b>Improved pits (IP)</b> Work norm: 1 PD/5 IP	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Not suitable	Suitable	Suitable
7	<b>Hillside terraces</b> Work norm: 250 PD/km	FrSr, Gr, Ms	Not suitable	Suitable	Suitable
8	<b>Hillside terraces + trenches</b> Work norm: 330 PD/km	FrSr, Gr, Ms	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable in shallow soils (flood control)
9	<b>Half moon structures (HM)</b> Work norm: 1PD/ 4 HM	FrSr, Hcu, Ms	Suitable (sandy soils, <5%slope)	Suitable (<5% slope, sandy soils)	Not Suitable
(B) Vegetative measures					
10	<b>Alley cropping and improved hedgerows</b> Work norm: 10 PD/km	Cu, HCu	Not suitable	Suitable if supported by other biological measures	Suitable
11	<b>Multi-storey gardening</b> Work norm: person days	Hcu, Cu	Suitable only if supported with SWC measures	Suitable +/- SWC measures	Suitable
12	<b>Trees/shrubs/grass hedgerows</b> Work norm: as vegetative fencing	FrSr, Gr, Cu, Hcu	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
13	<b>Area closure</b> Work norm: 4 PD/Ha/year	FsSr, Ms, Gu	Suitable only if supported by physical structures	Suitable only if supported by physical structures	Suitable and enhanced by SWC measures
14	<b>Small soil or stone faced/soil level bunds using runoff/runon areas</b> Work norm: soil or stone bunds norm divided by half	Gr, Ms	Suitable (applicable for pastoral areas)	Suitable in shallow soils and high value fodder species	Not suitable
15	<b>Narrow stone lines (staggered alternatively)</b> Work norm: stone collection work norm (0.5 m³/PD)		Suitable (applicable for pastoral areas)	Not suitable	Not suitable
16	<b>Large half-moon structures (staggered alternatively)</b> Work norm: soil bund norm divided by half	Gr, Ms	Suitable (applicable for pastoral areas)	Not suitable	Not suitable

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; Hcu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

Table 5.6 Gully control

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability based on agroecology		
			Arid (Kolla) up to 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry weyna dega) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas (weyna dega/ dega) >900 mm
1	<b>Stone checkdams</b> Work norm: 0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /PD	Gu crossing various land uses	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
2	<b>Brushwood checkdams</b> Work norm: 1 PD/3 linear meters	Same as above	Suitable only with dry resistant species combined with physical checkdam	Suitable	Suitable
3	<b>Gully cut/reshaping &amp; filling</b> Work norm: 1m <sup>3</sup> /PD of earth cut and filling	Same as above	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
4	<b>Gully revegetation</b> Work norm: 500 PD/ha	Same as above	Suitable with drought resistant tree/shrubs and SWC structures	Suitable with SWC structures	Suitable
5	<b>Soil Storage overflow dams (SS dams)</b> Work norm: (1) 0.75 m <sup>3</sup> /PD for earth and stone movement, excavation, filling (2) 0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /PD for spillway construction	Same as above	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
6	<b>Soil Storage overflow bunds (SS bunds)</b> Work norm: 0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /PD for earth movement and spillway construction + work norm of brushwood for consolidation	Same as above	Suitable (smaller gullies than above)	Suitable (smaller gullies than above)	Suitable (smaller gullies than above)

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

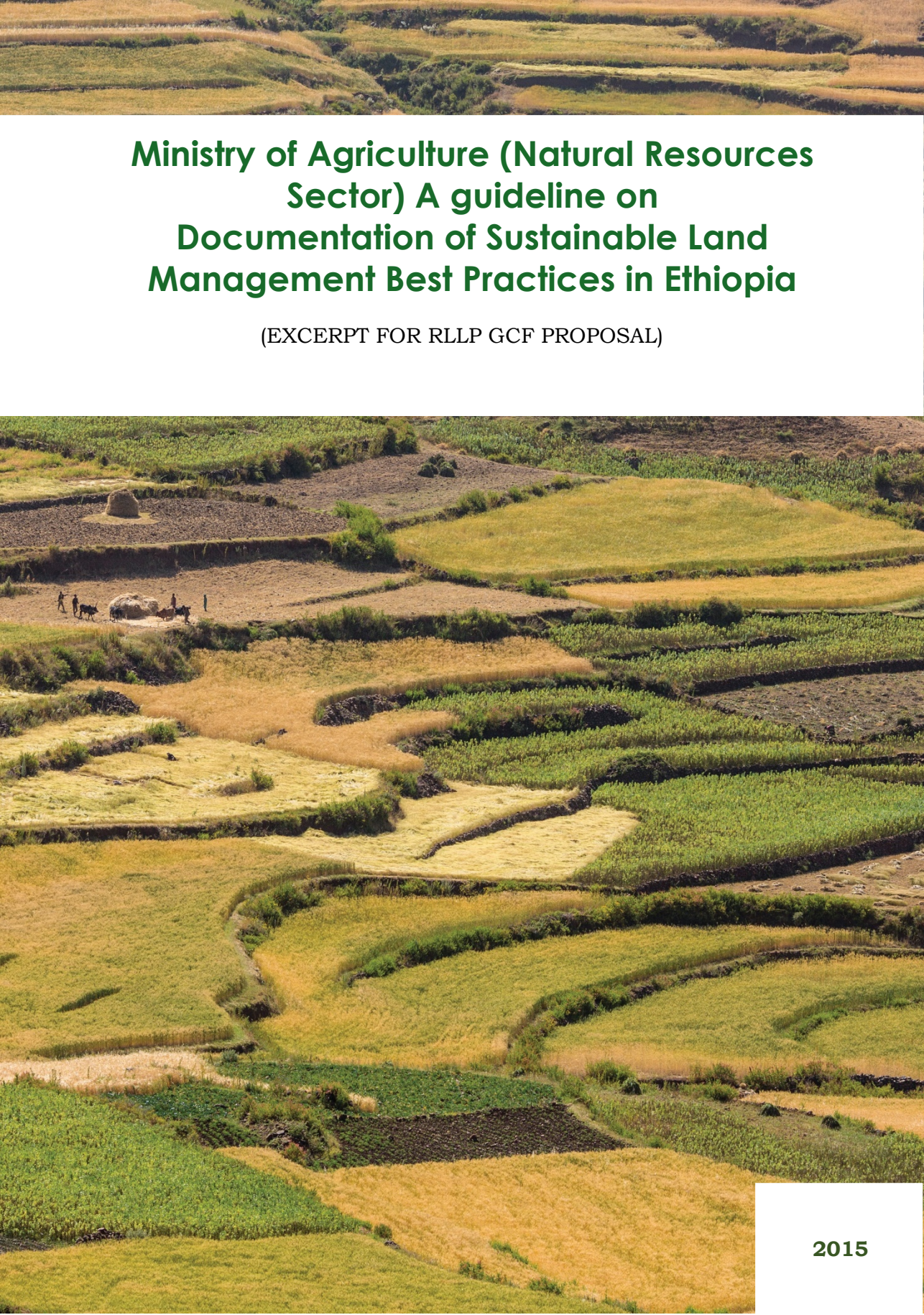
Table 5.7 Feeder roads

SR	Measure and work norm (MoA - 2000)	Main land use (*)	Suitability based on agroecology		
			Arid (Kolla) upto 500 mm	Semi-arid (dry weyna dega) 500-900 mm	Medium/high rainfall areas (weyna dega/ dega) >900 mm
1	<b>Feeder roads (unpaved)</b> Work norm: 3000 PD/km	Based on site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions
2	<b>Feeder roads (paved)</b> Work norm: 4000 PD/km	Based on site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions	Suitable based on type of road and site conditions

(\*) Cu: cultivated land; HCu: Homesteads; Gr: Grazing lands; FrSr: forest/scrub land (usually steep slopes); Gu: Gully land, Ms (miscellaneous-degraded areas under multiple uses)

### Other measures

A number of supplementary measures are also included in the work norms manual (MoA-WFP, 2000) that strengthen and/or support some of the measures indicated above. For example, stone collection and stone facing, mulching and manuring of plantation pits, tree seed collection and grass seed collection, and the like. The supplementary measures are often the reason for success of other measures as they provide the means to apply reinforcements and/or additional fertility to planted areas.



# **Ministry of Agriculture (Natural Resources Sector) A guideline on Documentation of Sustainable Land Management Best Practices in Ethiopia**

(EXCERPT FOR RLLP GCF PROPOSAL)

## Criteria for screening SLM best practices

There exist many documented and undocumented SLM best practices (technologies and approaches) which have not been systematically screened against well-defined criteria such as those listed above. This situation has necessitated the establishment of clear screening and documentation criteria which allow the responsible bodies to identify worthy best practices. The SLM Best Practices Task Force established the following criteria table for the purpose.

Table 1: Criteria for screening SLM best practices

	Criteria	Score	Weight
1	<b>Acceptance:</b> To what extent is the SLM practice accepted by the community/individuals where it is practised? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the farmers to whom the technology has been introduced continue to use/apply it;</li><li>• <b>Medium: 50-74%</b> of the farmers continue to use/apply the practice;</li><li>• <b>Low: 25-49%</b> of the farmers continue to use/apply the practice.</li></ul>		0.22 (22%)
2	<b>Effectiveness:</b> To what extent does the SLM practice achieve its intended results in terms of land rehabilitation and/or increased productivity? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the interviewed farmers respond that the practice is effective with regard to its immediate objective;</li><li>• <b>Medium: 50-74 %</b> of the interviewed farmers respond that the practice is effective;</li><li>• <b>Low: 25-49 %</b> of the interviewed farmers respond that the practice is effective.</li></ul>		0.22 (22%)

	Criteria	Score	Weight
3	<b>Efficiency:</b> To what extent farmers perceive investing in this technology is worthy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the interviewed farmers perceived that investing in this technology is worthwhile;</li> <li>• <b>Medium: 50-74%</b> of the interviewed farmers'perceived that investing in this technology is worthwhile;</li> <li>• <b>Low: 25-49%</b> of the interviewed farmers perceived that investing in this technology is worthwhile.</li> </ul>		0.14 (14%)
4	<b>Relevance:</b> To what extent is the SLM practice suitable for tackling land degradation and/or generating increased productivity ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the interviewed farmers agree that the technology is relevant with regard to its immediate objective;</li> <li>• <b>Medium: 50-74%</b> of the interviewed farmers agree that the technology is relevant with regard to its immediate objective;</li> <li>• <b>Low: 25-49%</b> of the interviewed farmers agree that the technology is relevant with regard to its immediate objective.</li> </ul>		0.14 (14%)
5	<b>Sustainability:</b> To what extent is the SLM practice (or physical infrastructure) with locally available resource ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that individuals or the community are applying the technology without external support;</li> <li>• <b>Medium: 50-74%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that individuals or the community are applying the technology without external support;</li> <li>• <b>Low: 25-49%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that individuals or the community are applying the technology without external support.</li> </ul>		0.14 (14%)
6	<b>Replication for scaling-up:</b> To what extent is the SLM practice, as it is currently carried out, replicated elsewhere under similar conditions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High: ≥75%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that the technology is replicated in adjacent areas;</li> <li>• <b>Medium: 50-74%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that the technology is replicated in adjacent areas;</li> <li>• <b>Low: 25-49%</b> of the interviewed farmers confirm that the technology is replicated in adjacent areas.</li> </ul>		0.14 (14%)
	<b>Total</b>		1 (100%)

**Key:** Each criterion is considered High, Medium or Low based on the following parameters:

**High:** if the criterion attained a score point of 3; **i.e. ≥75%** **Medium:** if the criterion attained a score point of 2; **i.e. 50-74%** **Low:** if the criterion attained a score point of 1; **i.e. 25-49%**

A practice must satisfy a minimum requirement of **weighted average point 1.72** to be considered and documented as an SLM best practice.

## Applying the SLM best-practice screening criteria

The screening process for SLM best practices includes the criteria of acceptance, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and scalability to be applied as measurements. A weighted value is given to each criterion based on its importance in determining the performance or value of a given practice. While acceptance and effectiveness are considered to be the most important criteria in determining the performance of a given practice, each has been given a weighted value of 22% or 0.22. The remaining four criteria (efficiency, relevance, sustainability and scalability) are considered to have similar importance in measuring the value of a given practice, and are given a weighted value of 14% or 0.14. An SLM practice is labelled a best practice if it earns a minimum weighted average of 1.72 from the screening process.

The process of screening requires that the experienced farmers (see Annex:9 methodology ) of a given watershed present and discuss their thoughts and opinions in semi-structured interviews. Each criterion is given a score point of 1 to 3 based on the percentage of respondents who support it. For instance, if the percentage of respondents agreeing that a given SLM practice is efficient is 75% or more, then the score gained is 3. However, if 50-74% of the interviewees consider the SLM practice to be efficient, the point given is 2; if the percentage is 25-49%, the point given is 1, and if it is less than 25%, zero points are given for the SLM practice.

In order to exemplify this method, calculation of the weighted average value of a sediment storage dam is illustrated below in Table 2.

Table 2: Calculating the weighted average value of a sediment- storage dam

No	SLM Practice	Criteria	Weight (wt)	Respondents 'vote & corresponding score % Score (sc)		Product (wt x sc)
1	Sediment-storage dam	• Acceptance	0.22	80	3	0.66
		• Effectiveness	0.22	90	3	0.66
		• Efficiency	0.14	78	3	0.42
		• Relevance	0.14	60	2	0.28
		• Sustainability	0.14	55	2	0.28
		• Scalability	0.14	30	1	0.14
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1.00</b>			<b>2.44</b>

As can be seen, the weighted average value of each of the six criteria is obtained by adding up the total of the weighted scores (each of which is calculated by multiplying weight by score. In this case the weighted average value is **2.44**.

Since the minimum weighted average required for an SLM practice to be considered as a best practice is 1.72, the sediment- storage dam in this case comfortably qualifies, with its value of **2.44**.