

**AGRICULTURE COURSE AND BORE WELLS EXCAVATION AIDS IN
MALNUTRITION AND POVERTY ERADICATION**

{A CASE OF MECHELA ANDODE, NORTH SHOA REGION ETHIOPIA}

BY

LYDIA ANYONA IMBALA

BDS/L/0841

A Research Project Submitted To the School of Social Sciences in Partial Fulfillment of

Bachelor Degree in Development Studies in Mount Kenya University

APRIL 2016

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to analyze if the agriculture course and wells excavated in Mechela Andode region had helped to eradicate hunger, poverty and malnutrition. The study was guided by the following objectives: To investigate how provision of agricultural course training for the mothers had increased knowledge on agriculture production, to find out if further commitment other than financial, was obtained from well beneficiaries, such as school enrolment for the children, and to find if well excavation and training mothers on how to establish the vegetable gardens could increase productivity that improved incomes for the families. The study targeted population of 300 families in Mechela Andode, North Shoa Region in Ethiopia. It used a sample size of 20% of the target population. This translated to 60 families of sampled population. The study used an interview schedule as the instrument to collect data. The data was presented by use of frequency tables, charts and percentages. It also involved searching for regularities as well as pattern in relation to research questions. Data was tabulated in form of frequency tables and percentage. A well compiled textual data was employed for the purpose of explanation and description of findings which assisted in interpretation. The study found out positive impacts of the agriculture courses and wells excavated on peoples way of living in Mechela Andode region as follows; there was increased food production that reduced malnutrition; increased consumption and incomes, most families enrolled children in school, bought clothes, shoes with excess profits, they were also able to buy other protein giving food; eggs, meat.etc. This means that if the government and Non-Governmental organization applied the same; then there would be no hunger thus malnutrition reduction and poverty in the country especially in regions associated with low rain fall. People would be able to work in other development activities in the country increasing its GDP thus reducing poverty rather than preoccupations on where to get food for their family consumption. Challenges that the families in Mechela Andode experienced were as follow; inadequate water for watering the plants due to lack of drinking water and shortages for domestic chores, difficulties in transporting products to the market, workload due to weak working generation, cultural beliefs and practices; differences in education background etc. However, to address the above challenges some strategies were indeed put forward; Women empowerment i.e. addressing the combined need for education on gender equality on both social and economic development, future courses on nutrition improvement, health care services for the children and hygiene to women, enhancing sustainability in agricultural production; so that the