# Community experiences of development interventions: Dinki *gott*, Hagere Selam kebele, Ankober wereda, N Shewa, Amhara

By 2010 Dinki had become part of a sub-kebele (Dinki & Addis Alem) in Hagere Selam kebele; the other two sub-kebeles were Aygebir and Saramba & Chibite.

[Land – re-distribution of farmland - no intervention 3](#_Toc449086105)

[Land – distribution of communal land to the landless – no intervention 3](#_Toc449086106)

[Land taken e.g. for investors 3](#_Toc449086107)

[MaleLoser from land taken 3](#_Toc449086108)

[Women loser from land taken 4](#_Toc449086109)

[Implementation of women’s rights to land - no one divorced in the community 5](#_Toc449086110)

[Land-leasing - none 5](#_Toc449086111)

[Land registration – no beneficiary or loser 5](#_Toc449086112)

[Re-settlement – no intervention 5](#_Toc449086113)

[Irrigation 5](#_Toc449086114)

[Man richer as a result of irrigation programme 5](#_Toc449086115)

[Woman richer as a result of irrigation programme 6](#_Toc449086116)

[Water harvesting 6](#_Toc449086117)

[Water harvesting beneficiary 6](#_Toc449086118)

[A man who would have liked to have water harvesting 7](#_Toc449086119)

[Women Water harvesting beneficiary 8](#_Toc449086120)

[Agricultural extension and packages 8](#_Toc449086121)

[A man who became richer as a result of agricultural extension 8](#_Toc449086122)

[A woman who became richer as a result of agricultural extension 9](#_Toc449086123)

[Livestock extension and packages 10](#_Toc449086124)

[A man who became richer as a result of livestock extension 10](#_Toc449086125)

[A woman who became richer as a result of livestock extension 10](#_Toc449086126)

[Non-farm extension and packages – none 11](#_Toc449086127)

[Co-operatives 11](#_Toc449086128)

[Co-operative member 11](#_Toc449086129)

[Co-operative leader 12](#_Toc449086130)

[Government micro-credit 13](#_Toc449086131)

[Poor borrower who was harmed 13](#_Toc449086132)

[Other Affected 13](#_Toc449086133)

[Poor borrower who was harmed 14](#_Toc449086134)

[Food aid 15](#_Toc449086135)

[Rich man who benefited from FFW/aid 15](#_Toc449086136)

[Poor woman who benefited from FFW 16](#_Toc449086137)

[Poor woman who benefited from food aid 16](#_Toc449086138)

[Rich woman who benefited from FFW/aid 17](#_Toc449086139)

[Nutrition – no male or female response 17](#_Toc449086140)

[Family planning 17](#_Toc449086141)

[Rich large family 17](#_Toc449086142)

[Rich small family - wife 18](#_Toc449086143)

[Poor small family 19](#_Toc449086144)

[Rich large family -wife 20](#_Toc449086145)

[Pregnancy and childbirth services 20](#_Toc449086146)

[Rich with children 21](#_Toc449086147)

[Middle with children 21](#_Toc449086148)

[Widower whose wife died in childbirth 22](#_Toc449086149)

[Traditional Birth Attendant 22](#_Toc449086150)

[Drinking water- no intervention 23](#_Toc449086151)

[Sanitation 23](#_Toc449086152)

[Man who dug a household latrine 23](#_Toc449086153)

[Woman who refused to dig a household latrine 24](#_Toc449086154)

[Preventive health services 24](#_Toc449086155)

[Rich man 25](#_Toc449086156)

[Poor man 25](#_Toc449086157)

[Rich woman 26](#_Toc449086158)

[Curative health services 26](#_Toc449086159)

[Chronically sick man 27](#_Toc449086160)

[Elderly man 27](#_Toc449086161)

[Chronically sick woman 28](#_Toc449086162)

[Elderly woman 28](#_Toc449086163)

[Primary education 29](#_Toc449086164)

[Rich father 29](#_Toc449086165)

[Middle wealth father 30](#_Toc449086166)

[Poor father 31](#_Toc449086167)

[Poor mother 31](#_Toc449086168)

[Woman opposed to primary education 32](#_Toc449086169)

[Secondary education 32](#_Toc449086170)

[Rich father 32](#_Toc449086171)

[Middle wealth father 33](#_Toc449086172)

[Educated man 34](#_Toc449086173)

[Rich mother 35](#_Toc449086174)

[Middle wealth mother 35](#_Toc449086175)

[Government TVET 36](#_Toc449086176)

[Man with a child who completed Grade 10 but could not get on to TVET course 36](#_Toc449086177)

[Woman with a child who completed Grade 10 but could not get on to TVET course 37](#_Toc449086178)

[Government universities/colleges 37](#_Toc449086179)

[Man with a child who has complete a University or College course 37](#_Toc449086180)

[Woman with a child who has complete a University or College course 38](#_Toc449086181)

[Alternative Basic Education – no-one found 39](#_Toc449086182)

[Government pre-school education – no intervention 39](#_Toc449086183)

[Community-government inter-actions 39](#_Toc449086184)

[Leader of iddir 1 39](#_Toc449086185)

[Religious leader 1 39](#_Toc449086186)

[Other model 40](#_Toc449086187)

[Promoter’s wife 41](#_Toc449086188)

[Extension workers 42](#_Toc449086189)

[Rich man working with DA 42](#_Toc449086190)

[Poor man not working with DA 43](#_Toc449086191)

[Rich woman working with DA 44](#_Toc449086192)

[Woman appreciating HEWs 44](#_Toc449086193)

[Good governance 45](#_Toc449086194)

[Kebele leader 45](#_Toc449086195)

[Interactions with the wereda 46](#_Toc449086196)

[Other man who had dealings with the wereda 46](#_Toc449086197)

[Security, policing and justice 47](#_Toc449086198)

[Militia 47](#_Toc449086199)

[Customary dispute resolver 48](#_Toc449086200)

[Crime victim 48](#_Toc449086201)

[Customary dispute resolver’s wife 49](#_Toc449086202)

[Middle wealth woman 49](#_Toc449086203)

[Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour 50](#_Toc449086204)

[Rich farmer 50](#_Toc449086205)

[Tax collector 51](#_Toc449086206)

[Middle wealth female head of household 52](#_Toc449086207)

[Government-sponsored Associations- none 52](#_Toc449086208)

[Presentation of Government models of development 52](#_Toc449086209)

[Man active in promulgating government models of development 52](#_Toc449086210)

[Exemptions for the poor 53](#_Toc449086211)

[Rich farmer 53](#_Toc449086212)

[Women Rich farmer 54](#_Toc449086213)

[Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation 54](#_Toc449086214)

[Rich farmer 54](#_Toc449086215)

[Middle farmer 55](#_Toc449086216)

[Poor farmer 56](#_Toc449086217)

[Old woman 57](#_Toc449086218)

[Middle-aged woman 57](#_Toc449086219)

[Young woman 58](#_Toc449086220)

[Youth policies, programmes and implementation 58](#_Toc449086221)

[Male later 20s 58](#_Toc449086222)

[Male early 20s 59](#_Toc449086223)

[Male 15-19 60](#_Toc449086224)

[Female early 20s 60](#_Toc449086225)

[Community work 61](#_Toc449086226)

[Rich farmer 61](#_Toc449086227)

[Middle farmer 61](#_Toc449086228)

[Poor and landless farmer 62](#_Toc449086229)

[Middle wealth woman 62](#_Toc449086230)

[Landless woman 63](#_Toc449086231)

[Transport 63](#_Toc449086232)

[Rich farmer 63](#_Toc449086233)

[Businesswoman 63](#_Toc449086234)

[Electricity and communications 64](#_Toc449086235)

[Rich farmer 64](#_Toc449086236)

[Middle farmer 65](#_Toc449086237)

[Businesswoman 65](#_Toc449086238)

[Harmful Traditional Practices 65](#_Toc449086239)

[Man in favour of not working on Saints’ Days 66](#_Toc449086240)

[Man harmed by abduction 66](#_Toc449086241)

[Woman in favour of female circumcision 67](#_Toc449086242)

[Woman harmed by early marriage 67](#_Toc449086243)

[Interactions among policies – men’s responses 69](#_Toc449086244)

[Positive synergies 69](#_Toc449086245)

[Negative synergies 70](#_Toc449086246)

[Interactions among policies – men’s responses 71](#_Toc449086247)

[Positive synergies 71](#_Toc449086248)

[Negative synergies 72](#_Toc449086249)

## Land – re-distribution of farmland - no intervention

## Land – distribution of communal land to the landless – no intervention

## Land taken e.g. for investors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Beneficiary | None |  |  |  |
| Loser | M | 24 | Middle |  |
| Loser | F | 33 | Poor | Wife |

### Male loser from land taken

#### What happened

In 2009, when the road was maintained, it was widened as well. Some farmers were affected by this, whose land was adjacent to the road. But the respondent said that among these people only few lost large area of land. He estimated the land to be half ‘timad’. He lost part of his land and plants on it (onion, avocado and chat). The people from the Wereda promised to give him compensation but nothing was done. His land was taken when Lutheran World Federation initially constructed the road with community labour.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Farmers who have land adjacent to the road are touched by the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The road benefits all people in the community. But those people whose land is not touched are the ones who benefit more.

#### Benefit to others

The road benefits all the people in the community.

#### Harm to others

Those people whose land was taken were harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Now only government vehicles are using the road. People are also using it to walk to different areas. But they gave us hope that transportation will be started. And the road also benefits them if trucks could come in to bring them commodities like fertiliser.

#### Long-run harm to community

Again those people who lost part of their land incur long-run harm.

#### How might allocation of land for investors etc be improved?

There must be compensation. Either land should be given to people who lost their land or other things must be done.

### Women loser from land taken

#### What happened

When the road was widened part of our land was taken. Our land was for vegetable and agriculture (growing cereals).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Land was taken only from two families.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has decreased our land and made it insufficient for our living. By this my husband started farming on others land to share the harvest.

#### Benefit to others

The road has benefited all the people. Especially those who have camels have benefited a lot. It has become convenient to transport anything on their camels.

It also benefited the government and others who have cars to drive at ease.

#### Harm to others

It harmed the people who have land at the side of the road when part of their land was taken.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The road will benefit all the people to transport what they want to the market and from the market.

#### Long-run harm to community

It does not have any harm in the future.

#### How might allocation of land for investors etc be improved?

If the government does not take more land.

## Implementation of women’s rights to land - no one divorced in the community

## Land-leasing - none

## Land registration – no beneficiary or loser

## Re-settlement – no intervention

## Irrigation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Richer | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Poorer |  |  |  |  |
| Land-loser |  |  |  |  |
| Land-gainer |  |  |  |  |
| Richer | F | 40 | Rich | Wife |

### Man richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 2003

* Nothing new is done on the irrigation scheme
* New canals are being dug by FFW to enable other people benefit from irrigation (2008)
* The people in the Wereda promised them to build the canal with cement
* Motor pump

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have irrigable land are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited by using motor pump (2009) and improved seeds. The price for the motor was 5600 Birr, and he paid 1400 Birr.

#### Benefit to others

Those people who used motor pump and improved seeds on their irrigable land have benefited. Though the pump was out of order soon after purchasing it.

#### Harm to others

In 2009 there was water shortage and there were people who lost what they planted (onion and tomato).

#### Long-run benefit to community

Now new canals are being dug, and other people will benefit from irrigation.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

* A hedge needs to be constructed for lands near the river, as the river is taking fertile land
* If the water is stored, it would be used in the dry season
* If the canals were made of cement, they would be durable
* If the government also provides professional advice and support in materials

### Woman richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 2003

New canals were dug, nothing special was done.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have access to irrigable land are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

We get income from selling the vegetables we grow using the irrigation water. This will enable us to send our children to school feed and buy clothes for the whole family.

When the number of households using water for irrigation increased we closed the water mill we had for the lack of sufficient water. (I have later heard that the water mill was closed not because of lack of water but because there are not many users. This family has two water mills. One is still operating. I also heard that they decided to close the mill to focus on their irrigation and the other mill, which has better customers than the closed one.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all the people who have land with water access.

#### Harm to others

People in Allela Hager are lacking water when the number of people using water for irrigation increased in Dinki. People down the way are complaining that they lack water for their vegetables and fruits.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The people will stop waiting for rain to water their harvest.

## Water harvesting

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Water beneficiary | M | 42 | Rich |
| Digger |  |  |  |
| Harmed household |  |  |  |
| Wanter | M | 42 | Middle |
| Water beneficiary | F | 30 | Rich | Wife |

### Water harvesting beneficiary

#### Water harvesting projects since 2003

Water harvesting is an old technology but the plastic covering is a new one. It is three or four years since it started in the area. But since there is no as such water shortage in Dinki, no one else used it. He used it for one year, and when he started to use a motor pump he left it again, since it took him part of his land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It was told to everyone as a Kebele, but the water harvesting using a plastic coverage was found only in his backyard.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It was very good for animals, for seedlings and for mango trees. They rested from the need to fetch water for all these activities.

#### Benefit to others

Others did not benefit from water harvesting. They only have the plan.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

When people know its benefits, many people would start using it. And this would enable the people to harvest different things, up to now it is only used to water small seedlings.

#### Long-run harm to community

If it is not fenced it is dangerous for children and animals. There is no other harm.

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

If there is pump the water might be used for different things, but now since it is drawn with hands it is very difficult to water a large field. This will contribute for the community’s development.

#### Long-run harm to community

It does not have any harm on the community.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

If we had improved irrigation system we could have put the water to use for larger harvest other than the vegetables we grow.

### A man who would have liked to have water harvesting

#### Water harvesting projects since 2003

Water harvesting things were being done since 2006/99, in other places. But in Dinki, where there is no acute water shortage it is started recently and there are only one or two people using water harvesting other than irrigation.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The DAs say that it is available for everyone that needs the plastic layering for only 158 Birr.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The DAs have measured the place to be dug for water harvesting in my backyard. But I was unable to have it dug, and they provide the plastic layering when the well is dug.

#### Benefit to others

The people in water shortage areas have benefited a lot – in Aygebir and Saramba ‘gotts’.

#### Harm to others

If the surrounding of the well is not fenced, there is a danger that small children and animals might get into it and be drowned. But no actual harm is witnessed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It gives temporary solution for water problem. It cannot solve the problem altogether.

#### Long-run harm to community

Some people say that it might be a place where mosquitoes might emerge, but the respondent is not sure whether this is true or not.

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

There is no way to improve it, what the government is doing is good. But if there are improvements, it is the government that knows it.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

It was good if springs are developed, as they reduce the water problem.

### Women Water harvesting beneficiary

#### Water harvesting projects since 2003

Water harvesting in 2008

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

We used it to water *chegegn*(seedlings). We bought a motor pump with credit. The water pump was then damaged and our vegetable, which we planted, dried out.

#### Benefit to others

No one else in the community used water harvesting.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone other than us.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the community could use water harvesting it will decrease the scarcity of water for vegetable and cattle.

#### Long-run harm to community

If it is not fenced, children, toddlers and animals could drown. When water is stagnant in one place it will be suitable for mosquitoes to breed.

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

If the damaged water pump could be maintained we would have used it for our vegetable and cattle. If water wells are fenced children and animals will be protected.

## Agricultural extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Beneficiary | M | 54 | Rich |  |
| Loser | None |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary | F | 30 | Rich | Wife |

### A man who became richer as a result of agricultural extension

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 2003

Widespread fertiliser use. Improved seeds of maize and sorghum starting before 7 years. There used to be one DA since EPRDF came to power. But the number increased before about five years.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those farmers who are innovative adopt the things they are told by the DAs and the rest accept them after seeing the benefits.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The improved seeds benefit them as they give better harvest. And this is better than earlier harvests.

#### Benefit to others

Most people do not consider things as useful, until they see others first adopt it. Those early adopters benefit most.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The DAs teach them and this benefits them and enables them to live according to the technologies available at the time. Extension packages are becoming very vital as the number of people is ever increasing.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might agricultural extension and packages be improved?

He does not have any suggestion to make.

### A woman who became richer as a result of agricultural extension

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 2003

Improved seeds in 2008.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There were people who did not receive the improved seeds. I do not know whether the extension workers refused them or they did not receive with their own will.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The improved seeds gave us more product than the local seeds. Before when we were using fertiliser and when the land lacked rain, the harvest was not giving much product. Then we could not cover the cost of the fertiliser from our harvest. This incurred cost on us, instead of giving profit. Since 4 and 5 years we are using our cattle’s dung.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all those who have been users.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm any particular people. But people whose land lacked rain after dropping the fertiliser on their land did not receive much product from their harvest.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the weather is suitable and if the people work hard it will increase productivity and the life of the people in the community will be improved.

#### Long-run harm to community

It does not have long-term harm. Most people are turning to use animal dung from fertiliser use.

#### How might agricultural extension and packages be improved?

I do not know.

## Livestock extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Beneficiary | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Beneficiary | F | 36 | Rich | Wife |

### A man who became richer as a result of livestock extension

#### Livestock extension and packages since 2003

* He was provided with improved breeds of chicken (2008), but they did not resist diseases
* DAs were introducing modern beehives in the last five years, but they did not provide the filter needed for the modern beehives.
* Vaccination and treatment for livestock are available in the Kebele (2008), it used to be in other areas like Aliyu Amba previously.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All is included and the services are provided for all people who are interested.

#### Benefit/harm to family

* The chicken died only the cock survived, and this has harmed the family, as they were brought with some price.
* The modern beehive is not performing well as they were not given the filter
* But the veterinary service is very good for the health of livestock.

#### Benefit to others

The chicken and the beehive did not benefit the people that tried them. But the treatment of livestock is benefiting all the people.

#### Harm to others

The chicken died, and the people incurred loss.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The veterinary service benefits the community, as the livestock are kept in good health.

#### Long-run harm to community

Things that are not well researched are harming the people in the community – the chicken and the modern beehive.

#### How might livestock extension and packages be improved?

The things done must be studied meticulously. The government should not say that the farmers do not know anything; it has to consider their knowledge.

### A woman who became richer as a result of livestock extension

#### Livestock extension and packages since 2003

Animal vaccination, medicines for the cattle and chicken husbandry.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I bought 5 improved chicks and one rooster. From these four of the hens died after they grow and we are left only with the rooster. They died when they were up to lay eggs. Even if they laid eggs the chicks died after being hatched.

#### Benefit to others

There are no particular people who benefited from the livestock extension and package programmes.

#### Harm to others

The livestock extension programme did not harm anyone in particular. But all those who tried the chicken husbandry lost the chickens.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the chickens were not dying and laid many eggs, the people would be able use the eggs for their domestic consumption and take the eggs to the market to increase their income and have improved standard of living.

The animals’ vaccination will also prevent disease from our cattle.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the chickens keep dying the people will not gain anything.

#### How might livestock extension and packages be improved?

As I have mentioned it above if the DAs could provide us chickens that could resist disease; he improved chickens give a better number of eggs at a time and do not stop laying eggs very soon as the local hens. If a solution could be given for their death they would be a way to increase our income.

## Non-farm extension and packages – none

## Co-operatives

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Member | M | 62 | Rich |
| Leader | M | 46 | Rich (Treasurer of co-operative) |

### Co-operative member

#### Co-operative programmes since 2003

In 2009 discussions were going to start the co-operative in a new way. Registration was started in 2010. The co-operative was very strong during the Derg regime, but it was looted during the transition of government.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is open to all people, and those people who were willing to pay 35Birr were included in the co-operative.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is just a start and the benefit and the harm is not yet seen. The co-operative does not have a building. It is using rented houses.

#### Benefit to others

It has provided fertiliser for some people, especially those who are living very far from other markets – Saramba, Chibite and Aygebir. Though the price was the same as the market, it has reduced the transportation and the effort. People might take the fertiliser in late afternoon, after ploughing all day long.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others. (See Q3. above)

#### Long-run benefit to community

When the co-operative gains acceptance by the government, the members will be getting everything they need. It will buy grain from the people, and sells it back to members with a reasonable price for members. The respondent also said that he had heard them say the profit would be divided among members. But this was too much for him to swallow.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

The respondent does not have the trust on the people no matter how good they speak about the co-operative. The previous co-operative was very good and it was working in Aliyu Amba, and Ankober. It was looted and its loss was higher that its benefit. The co-operative is a common undertaking and the respondent does not think it will progress in the future, unless the government does something. He does not thing that it will be profitable run by members from the people. It might be changed for the better with teaching the people working in it.

### Co-operative leader

#### Co-operative programmes since 2003

The co-operative was set up in a new way in 2009.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the people are encouraged to join the co-operative. And everyone that pays for membership becomes a member.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Up to now the co-operative provided fertiliser, pesticide and seeds of onion, tomato, beetroot and carrot (2010). This is just a start and it has yet to be strengthened.

#### Benefit to others

The things provided for the members are based on willingness. They might not want a given product, they might want to buy on their own as well. There was a minor reduction in the price of fertiliser from the market. The original pesticide was provided by the cooperative, but the price was higher than that available in the market, but the quality available in the market was poor. The people were unhappy about the difference of price. They had reservation, as they did now the reason.

#### Harm to others

There is not one harmed, as there is no one benefiting to a meaningful degree, as it is just a start. This is going to happen in the future.

#### Long-run benefit to community

When the co-operative becomes stronger having many members, everything will be available for the members; and the price will be low as well. When the co-operative acquired enough capital, it might give credit for members and others. It might buy grain from the farmers and sell to members on a fair price, when the members need the grain badly.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

* It will improve if it gets support from the government or from other sources. This might be professional advice and capital support.
* Teaching the people is also very necessary. Many people are saying that they do not trust the co-operative, as the previous one was looted.

## Government micro-credit

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich beneficiary | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Rich loser | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Poor beneficiary | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Poor loser | M | 66 | Poor |  |
| Other affected | M | 39 | poor |  |
| Poor loser | F | 25 | Poor | Wife |

### Poor borrower who was harmed

#### Micro-credit programmes since 2003

ACSI was providing credit service for the last five or six years. But the people in the kebele do not usually take the credit. Even when they face problem they prefer to work for others on a daily basis.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is open for all. They tell them to be in a group of five. But according to the respondent the debt is very grave.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The cow of the respondent died, which he taught to sell and pay the credit. He said the hunger that he was accustomed to was by far better than the debt. He used the money for immediate problem; he also planted onion and bought goats. He said unless it is paid on time, it is bad, as it is offending the government.

#### Benefit to others

Strong farmers benefit by planting onion, and strong people involve in trading and benefit. And strong farmers also buy an ox and benefit a lot. But for those lazy people and for those who drink too much, the credit is none other than debt.

#### Harm to others

Some people are leaving the area because the debt is chasing them. Gluttonous people are at risk; the credit needs a careful person. But there are not people who are harmed in the community; they are in other areas.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If a person that is strong and that knows what he does takes the credit, he will benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is not long-run harm to the community.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

It is good that the credit is repaid. It is also good that ACSI advises the people about repayment. Otherwise, if the people take the credit and never repay; there will be no other capital for further service.

### Other Affected

#### Micro-credit programmes since 2003

Credit service was available for several years. But he took 1000 Birr by credit in 2006.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The credit service is given for people who have land or other property. The credit is also given for people who come in groups. Therefore, friends who believe in others are necessary, as they know what the others have.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He bought the cow his sister was to sell to others.

#### Benefit to others

Most of the people who took the credit benefited.

#### Harm to others

Those people who were unable to pay back the credit were forced to sell their ox; land and they borrow from rich people, this in turn brings another debt with higher interest rate. But this did not happen in Dinki.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the people who take the credit buy ox and repay the credit without the need of selling the ox, they have improved their situation. If a person has no ox, he now has one; if he has one ox he will have a pair of oxen. This improves the future of the people, since oxen are the backbone for farmers.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community if the people who take the credit use it properly.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

* If someone takes 5000 birr for buying an ox, instead of making him pay in one year, it would be good if it were repaid over 5 years (one thousand birr each year).
* If credit of fertiliser were available, the poor farmers would benefit a lot.
* If they give credit in kind than in cash as some people spend the money on unnecessary things.
* If ACSI teaches the people who take the credit very well

### Poor borrower who was harmed

#### Micro-credit programmes since 2003

The government made credit available for those who have land or livestock. We get a credit by giving our land for hold.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The credit was given only for those who have land and livestock.

#### Benefit/harm to family

By the time we took the credit we had very small harvest because it was attacked by drought and pests/warm. So we were forced to buy food for our household than buying an ox as we had planned.

#### Benefit to others

I don’t know anyone who benefited.

#### Harm to others

I don’t know anyone harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It has no use for farmers. It will benefit business men who work on selling drinks, goats, cattle and the like. They can pay back the credit and get a profit for themselves.

#### Long-run harm to community

As I have said it have no use for farmers. A farmer borrower will only end up in selling his livestock and land. When being unable to pay the credit he took together with its interest. This will lead to sustainable poverty rather than sustainable development.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

If the credit could be provided without interest we might be able to pay back the credit even earn money for ourselves. If the government could provide us trainings how and on what we should invest the credit.

## Food aid

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich benefited from FFW/aid | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Graduated (PSNP) | NONE |  |  |  |
| Left PSNP | NONE |  |  |  |
| Appealed (PSNP) | NONE |  |  |  |
| Poor benefited from FFW | F | 38 | Poor | FHH |
| Poor benefited from food aid | F | 62 | Poor | FHH |
| Rich benefited from FFW/aid | F | 43 | Middle | Wife |

### Rich man who benefited from FFW/aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 2003

* Working on NRM (terraces on communal land), digging new canals for irrigation (2010)
* Road maintained and new roads for people were constructed (2009)
* For weak people who cannot take part in the work, sometimes the food support is given

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people that are involved in the work are given the gain support. Most of the time only one person from a given household works, and the grain is also given for one person. But sometimes many people might work from a household, and all might receive the food aid.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The grain benefits the family, but it does not cover that much. The respondent put this in question: how far does a grain support for one person sustain a household?

#### Benefit to others

It benefits those people who are very poor and those people who do not have land.

#### Harm to others

Those people how are unable to work are not usually given the grain support. Thus, they are harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The grain support does not benefit the community in the long run. The works done like the irrigation canal, the road, the terraces benefit the farmer in the long run.

#### Long-run harm to community

It harms agricultural work. The people lag behind seasonal works. It harms especially those people who do not work by expecting the FFW.

#### How might food aid be improved?

* FFW must be stopped to enable the farmer become self-reliant. It is not sustainable, where can the grain come always?
* It is better to tell the farmers not to expect the grain support, and slowly stopping the aid.

### Poor woman who benefited from FFW

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 2003

Working in the nursery, road maintenance

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I do not have a land or other means of living. I do not have a husband who can support me, I am a female head. The FFW programme has been my means of living.

#### Benefit to others

It especially helped people like me who do not have land and who are FHs and who do not have another means of living.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will support the people to increase their income.

#### Long-run harm to community

It do not have any harm.

#### How might FFW be improved?

The FFW programmers not constant it comes once in a while. The people who depend only on it suffer when there is no FFW. So if the FFW could come more frequently it will support the people.

### Poor woman who benefited from food aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 2003

We (the weak) received food aid when the others (who are able to work) maintained the rood and terraced slopes to get food. The quantity/amount we receive is smaller than those who participated.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The aid has included all the vulnerable and the weak people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It makes us pass to very bad days we face by shortage of food.

#### Benefit to others

It helped the people who are in a very especial need.

#### Harm to others

It harmed no one.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Because of the weather change there have been less harvest acquired which resulted in food scarcity. The food aid will support us. The weather is changing and we are very uncertain about our harvest so it will give us food security.

#### Long-run harm to community

We will be harmed by not having enough food if the aid is stopped but it have no harm as long as we are provided.

#### How might food aid be improved?

It is well.

### Rich woman who benefited from FFW/aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 2003

Working in the nursery, on rood maintenance,

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The poor, the rich, the strong, the week (except those who are very week to move and people with disabilities) were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It helped us to subsidize our living in food we eat; we buy cloths buy selling part of the seeds we receive

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all but it is more beneficial for very poor people who involve in it for their living.

#### Harm to others

No one was harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

If we worked frequently and more constantly it will increase our income

## Nutrition – no male or female response

## Family planning

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich large family | M | 50 | Rich |
| Rich small family | M | 50 | Rich |
| Poor large family |  |  |  |
| Poor small family | M | 40 | Poor |
| Rich large family | F | 42 | Rich wife |

### Rich large family

#### Family planning programmes since 2003

The teaching about family planning was going for several years. But the respondent did not use any because they wanted to have many children. And he said that those who use family planning are the ones who know about it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The teaching is given for everyone in the community, but only those who are interested use family planning.

#### Benefit/harm to family

They did not face any benefit not they were harmed since they did not use family planning. They can no longer give birth, as the wife came off the age of child bearing.

#### Benefit to others

He said he knew some people who use family planning. They have benefited as they are having small number of children to support. The wives are also spared from many pregnancies and labour, which is good for their health. He said that his wife is not considered to be alive because she gave birth for many children.

#### Harm to others

He did not know any harm that happened to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The health of mothers will be improved. It is becoming very difficult to take care and support many children. Therefore, it is good to use family planning.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is not long-ran harm.

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

If the government improves the health post and if well-trained medical professional are hired this could be improved.

### Rich small family - wife

#### Family planning programmes since 2003

It has been three years since family planning was strengthened. Women now use pills and they go to a health centre to get a medication. But I don’t want to say anything against the government but it is the Creator who gives children, and He is the one who takes care of them. Children are assets they will take care of us in the future.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is told to everyone in the community. The people are teaching us in every opportunity they get in meetings.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She started to take the medication via hypodermic syringe but she stopped it, as it was not suitable for her.

#### Benefit to others

It does not benefit anyone.

#### Harm to others

All women are getting sick because of the medication. Those women who give birth continually are as strong us a horse. Those who take the medication are experiencing menstruation well before its due time. Some of the women are getting very thin while others are getting very fat as if swelling.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is no long-term benefit to the community. The parents might not have to feed them or to cloth them, but children bring their own blessings for life.

#### Long-run harm to community

One day all people will appear before the Lord and He will ask them why they did stop having children.

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

It is the weather that posed a great problem, not the number of children we have. But now I think using family planning is good, as everything is becoming tight.

### Poor small family

#### Family planning programmes since 2003

His wife is using contraceptives, though he did not like it. His wife convinced him by saying that there was no one to help him if she was to be pregnant repeatedly. She said that we would give birth after two or three years. He told her that, he pities her but he is comforted because he has other children from another wife. Women who want to use contraceptives go to Aliyu Amba and they may get injections or pills.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Contraceptive is given for all women that are interested.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent said it has harmed him. He said that the solution/medication for death is having more children. And if there are children, they will be said that they are the children of [name parents]. Therefore it is good to have as many children as possible. He said jokingly that we were able to go to Dinki because we were born to our parents, and that if we were not born you were unable to come Dinki. He told me that when a woman that was unable to give birth did so, he said to her that she could break her mirror, since she got the real mirror –a child. She was very happy, as no one said this to her. He said that it was good even to have an illegitimate child. No one would bring you water, lunch…It is because I have this child [He was ploughing before the interview and his son brought him water, as he was thirsty] that he quenched his thirst.

The brother of the respondent has five sons, and it is 25 years since he ploughed since the sons are taking care of him. A man that does not have children is like a male donkey. If a man has children not matter poor he might be, the children will take his place.

#### Benefit to others

Contraceptive does not benefit anyone (see Q3. above)

#### Harm to others

Those parents who have small number of children are the ones who are exposed to debt and credit. Children help the parents in mowing grass, fetch firewood, and look after the cattle when they return from school. X [Rich large family interviewed with same questions, see above] has eight children, he brought his children by crawling on all fours. But he is living a very good life. He said that his wife is harmed as she only has two children, while he has five, three children from his earlier wife.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is no long-run benefit. It is said that it is good to have small number of children to improve one’s life. But those poor people are in poverty whether they have small number of children or many. The main thing is to work hard to move out of poverty.

#### Long-run harm to community

See Q6 above. He said that it is good to have as many children as possible. And it is necessary to work hard to take care of them. People drink alcohol, they take credit then they fall prey to poverty.

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

He said that he did not understand anything about controlling births. They say that the land as a resource is very scarce. But he said that there is plenty of Allah’s land, whatever the Lord says to the children will prevail.

### Rich large family -wife

I have 8 children. My last/ younger child is 4 years old it is ever since I gave birth to him I start using contraceptives in a form of injection every 3 months

#### Family planning programmes since 2003

Introduction of new contraceptive options. Opening of health post and HEWs providing house-to-house service of contraceptives.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all. The HEWs go to every house to inform and initiate families to use contraceptives.

Benefit/harm to family

I use to give birth very frequently and had to stay at home to look for children. When I was pregnant I had another one to breastfeed. This had weakened my health. Looking for the children restricted me from participating in social life. I left all fieldwork for others. My life has been marked by pregnancy, giving birth and breast-feeding my children. Now after I started using contraceptives I can go to market, to the field to collect firewood, weeding, and participate in social life. My health is also improving. I have stopped the contraceptive recently. I was sick while following an injection. When I could not bear both injections I decided to stop using the contraceptive for the time being.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all the people to plan their family number according to their income.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The use of contraceptives will enable women to work in times when they would spend raising children.

Poor people will be able to decrease the number of their children and improve their economic status from going poorer.

#### Long-run harm to community

If a women uses contraceptive for a long time without giving birth consumed with work. Her age will reach to a stage she will not be able to give birth (menopause) and will not have children.

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

If contraceptives without side effect could be introduced (the women claimed that all contraceptives bring some type of illness or will cause weakness)

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

Some women do not see their menstruation period for more than a year. Some others have menstruation for three months continuously in all the days. Some women lose their appetite for food. Why do the effects differ from one woman to another?

## Pregnancy and childbirth services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich with children | M | 50 | Rich |  |
| Middle with children | M | 39 | Middle |  |
| Widower | M | 40 | Poor |  |
| TBA | F | 43 | Middle | Wife |

### Rich with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 2003

The health workers say that they follow up pregnant women, but many women do not visit them. There is no intervention in the Kebele to take care of deliveries. There is nothing in the sub-Wereda either. There is a health post in Aliyu Amba, but only the building is available. Services related to delivery are only available at the Wereda. Women in the community use TBAs to attend deliveries.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those people near the health post might be using the pregnancy follow up. But it does not include many women that live farther than the health post.

#### Benefit/harm to family

All children were born at home without any check during pregnancy. Nothing bad happened, but if there were complications the harm would be very severe.

#### Benefit to others

No benefit to others.

#### Harm to others

Because the service does not exist, and is not accessible, particularly mothers are harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Unless the government does something as soon as possible there is not long-run benefit. The people are not getting short-run benefits let alone long-run ones.

#### Long-run harm to community

The people are exposed to different kinds of diseases because of lack of medical treatment. If it were not for the Lord kept us safe, no one would be living.

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

It is a problem of medical personnel and medication. If the two things were fulfilled, the people would be using the health facilities more.

### Middle with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 2003

They only teach us to control births and to have small number of children. But the wife of the respondent never went to health service providers while she gave birth for eight children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Health workers follow up pregnant women if the women asked them. This is especially true for Aliyu Amba health centre. Health workers in the Chibite health post send those women with complication to Aliyu Amba.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family neither benefited nor was it harmed.

#### Benefit to others

The respondent did not know anyone that benefited.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If medication was available, the health workers might be able to help anyone that faces problems.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

It would be good if a well-trained health worker were assigned to the health post. If that happens, the worker will be able to follow up anything, and bring solutions for any problem.

### Widower whose wife died in childbirth

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 2003

He did not know whether there was the service related to childbirth in the health post or not. He lost his wife in March 2008. His wife was pregnant and her baby died inside her womb. She bled severely as traditional birth attendants were helping her. She gave birth her first child in Debre Berhan, and her second in Aliyu Amba. But the third child was for her death.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Recently, the health post started to give services. Though it was built before several years, the equipment and workers are of recent happenings. They might help women give birth, or else they might refer them to Aliyu Amba if they do not have the necessary things.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Since they are living in a remote rural area, where there is no transportation, he lost his wife. The health post was not operational by then

#### Benefit to others

No benefit to others

#### Harm to others

The service is not present to any meaningful degree.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If improvements are made it will decrease the death of mothers and babies.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm, as far as the service is improved.

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

The health posts need to be improved, to give services for pregnant women. The women need to have their pregnancies followed up, if they have to give birth in a good way.

### Traditional Birth Attendant

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 2003

Vaccinations have been given. The health post gives delivery service. But only mothers who labour for more than 24 hours will be taken to the health post.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All mothers and children are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have delivered all my children at home with the help of my neighbours. But the vaccination might have helped me my children. I do not know the benefits of vaccination clearly but they told us it is to prevent disease.

#### Benefit to others

Many (almost all except those who face problem with delivery) give birth at home. So they have not been beneficiary from it. But the vaccination benefited all people.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm anyone in the community.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will prevent disease from children.

It will save the lives of mothers who die because of delivery.

#### Long-run harm to community

It have no harm.

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

It is well, I do not have any suggestion.

## Drinking water- no intervention

## Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Digger | M | 49 | Middle |  |
| Refuser | F | 21 | Rich | Wife |

### Man who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 2003

They were told to dig latrines, to prepare waste disposal for liquid and solid waste, to put a container near the latrine to wash one’s hands after using them, and to use smokeless stoves. This was started before four years but it was strongly followed by HEWs in 2009. This is done in a package form and to those people who fulfilled, a paper with the list of the things done and a stamp was given.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people are included. When it was started it was only for strong farmers who were willing to follow the package.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The children could play wherever they want in the compound because waste including excretion is not everywhere in the compound. The stove is very good for women.

#### Benefit to others

This benefits especially children and women, since they stay around the house for most of the time.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

This enables to prevent diseases from happening.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might sanitation be improved?

The implementation is not yet fulfilled. There needs to be inspection regularly. Most people did the things out of obligation. Those people who cannot afford worked the latrines with material that is not durable, just to fulfil their obligation.

### Woman who refused to dig a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 2003

HEWs introduced and enforced the digging of latrines.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included everyone. Even those who have stony grounds were told to dig shallow pits and build a wall of stones to make latrine.

#### Benefit/harm to family

While this programme was introduced it was a season for weeding and my husband didn’t have anyone to help him to dig latrine. We don’t have a son who is old enough for the work and my husband was occupied with the field work. Our shepherd left because the girl’s mother demanded salary increment. So we (my husband and I) had to look for the herds. Our land that we have chosen for digging latrine was stony. This made it harder to dig latrine. All these, lack of time and the difficult condition of the land made it impossible for us to dig latrine even though we were told we would be charged.

#### Benefit to others

People whose surrounding belongs to others had to go far looking for a place to excrete. The latrine has eliminated this problem. With less energy and time they easily can access the latrine that is in their compound.

#### Harm to others

If it is possible to dig latrine it has no harm to anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If a person gets sick the latrine is easy to access.

#### Long-run harm to community

When the waste is contained within a hole it will bring a smell. Also when the hole is full since there is no way to drain the waste and the people don’t have any choice except filling up the hole and dig another one. This will not be possible for people who don’t have enough land. It will also be hard for people to get back to the field to excrete again when the latrine is full.

#### How might sanitation be improved?

If a system could be designed to avoid the waste after the latrine is full.

## Preventive health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich | M | 54 | Rich |  |
| Middle |  |  |  |  |
| Poor | M | 40 | Poor |  |
| Traditional M P |  |  |  |  |
| Rich | F | 45 | Rich | Wife |

### Rich man

#### Preventive health service programmes since 2003

* The health post in Chibite was constructed in 1996, they have contributed 24 Birr and they also contributed labour.
* Health workers were teaching the people to dig latrines and to keep personal and environmental hygiene.
* Different vaccinations are given – for polio and other diseases.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The teaching is given to parents and mostly to mothers. But everything is meant to benefit all.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The health post benefits all people.

#### Benefit to others

The vaccination benefits children and mothers. Hence they become healthy.

#### Harm to others

No one is harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If people are wounded while working the health post is very useful. If malaria breaks out they treat them before the people are affected. It helps prevent diseases, thus children and adults alike will be healthy.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

Good medications are needed, and it is good to work on prevention before people are affected.

### Poor man

#### Preventive health services since 2003

They were recently given a medication for trachoma prevention. This was done for children and adults alike. Health workers also teach them to dig latrines and to dispose waste wisely to prevent diseases from happening.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They do not skip any house. The health workers toil hard to cover everyone in everything they do.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It benefits us very much. The latrine benefited us.

#### Benefit to others

The things benefit all the people equally.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

These things will prevent the community from many diseases. The government is doing good things, if it wanted us to die, it does not do anything like this. The government is concerned not only to us, but to our animals.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

The respondent said that he is not educated and that he did not have anything to say. He said that would have been going until his legs were broken to work for the government, if he had had a minimum education. He said that they are benefiting from the things the government is doing.

### Rich woman

#### Preventive health service programmes since 2003

Bed net distribution, digging latrines, removing stagnant water.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the people in the community were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The bed net must have protected us from malaria. The latrine had helped us from going to look for a place to defecate.

#### Benefit to others

There are no particular people who benefited from this. All the community can be considered as beneficiaries.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The bed net will protect us from malaria which have been prone in our community. And the latrine will help us from getting sick.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not harm us in any way.

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

When people get chronically sick they are carried and taken by people. If we had a car (an ambulance) available it would had eased the struggle of taking people to health post and health centre.

## Curative health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Chronically sick | M | 43 | poor |  |
| Malaria or other |  |  |  |  |
| Elderly | M | 75 | Middle |  |
| Poor |  |  |  |  |
| Good experience |  |  |  |  |
| TMP |  |  |  |  |
| Chronically sick | F | 42 | Rich | Wife |
| Malaria or other |  |  |  |  |
| Elderly | F | 60 | Poor | Fh |

### Chronically sick man

#### Curative health service programmes since 2003

The health post was constructed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The people who use it are those in Chibite, since it is near to them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

If children are sick, they take them to the health post as soon as possible. This is possible because it is near as compared to Aliyu Amba. His children are usually affected by fever and sometimes by malaria, and the medication is working for them. But the respondent did not go to the health centre in Chibite. He was sick before the health post started operation. He went to the health post in Aliyu Amba. But the medication did not work for him. He was having continuous headaches and a waist problem. He is not able to work for the last four years. Recently his stomach is aching continuously.

#### Benefit to others

The health post in Chibite is mostly useful for the people in Chibite.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Since it is near children are treated when they are sick. They are spared from going to very far places looking for medical treatment. And if they get good medications, the health post is by far necessary for the people.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might curative health services be improved?

* If the supply of medications are improved,
* If well-trained medical personnel were hired, the service would be improved.

### Elderly man

#### Curative health service programmes since 2003

A health post started operation in Chibite, but we do not go there. We are still going to Aliyu Amba.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health post is for all no one was excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Thank God I never used the health services. My wife was once sick and went to Aliyu Amba. Otherwise we are doing good.

#### Benefit to others

For people who get sick suddenly, it is very good. The health post is especially useful for those people near it, its usefulness for those who are far is not that much.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm except the fact that it is far for some people.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is very useful for emergency. It is also very useful for poor people. If it is improved going to Aliyu Amba will be unnecessary.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm.

#### How might curative health services be improved?

If it is has to be useful to the poor, patients going to Aliyu Amba, Debre Berhan and even Addis Ababa would be served here, if the services are upgraded. The government has to give attention to the health service.

### Chronically sick woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 2003

I don’t know the new health centre opened in Aliyu Amba. I always went to the private clinic that is in Aliyu Amba. I have heard about the health centre when it was a health post and that it does not have enough medicines and do not give injection. The private clinic has enough medicines and gives injections.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It was opened for all people but it does not do any good to anyone.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has not harmed or benefited us since we have not received any service from the health centre.

#### Benefit to others

It is meant to benefit all.

#### Harm to others

All it brought for the people is cost by making people pay for medicines, which do not bring any cure. Now I have heard that there are medicines that are available and that better health officers being hired ever since it was improved to a health centre.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The cost is lower than the private clinic. If the service could be improved the poor would get a good health service with less expense. All the people would be prevented from unnecessary expenses they spend in the private clinic.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the service is not improved providing the necessary medicines and better health officers, the people will be exposed to unnecessary expenses.

#### How might curative health services be improved?

As I tried to mention above the health centre needs to be advanced in the medicines it provides and the health officers that give the service.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

Beyond the poor health service they provide, health workers and Health officers do not treat us properly; they behave in pride and arrogance.

### Elderly woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 2003

I do not know the new introductions made; I am too old.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health centre is for everyone.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Before two years a cow gored me with its horns on my stomach at my home. I was taken to Aliyu Amba health post. When I got there I already lost a lot of blood and they stitched me like a cloth without anaesthesia. I was then referred to Debre Berhan for better health treatment. When I arrived there they stitched me with anaesthesia.

#### Benefit to others

They give medication for malaria and other diseases to all.

#### Harm to others

It has no harm.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Before I did not think doctors can help a person from dying. But now I have seen they are sent by the Lord.

#### Long-run harm to community

It has no harm.

#### How might curative health services be improved?

I do not know it very well but it is good if it could be upgraded as the hospital in Debre Berhan.

## Primary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich father | M | 43 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth father | M | 39 | Middle |  |
| Poor father | M | 70 | Poor |  |
| Man opposed to ed’n |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher |  |  |  |  |
| Poor mother | F | 30 | Poor | Wife |
| Woman opposed to ed’n | F | 30 | Middle | Wife |

### Rich father

#### Primary education opportunities since 2003

A satellite school was opened in Dinki in 2008, as they have witnessed the benefit of education. In the primary school in Chibite, grades seven and eight are started. Previously children used to go to Aliyu Amba to attend grades seven and eight.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It includes everyone in the community

#### Benefit/harm to family

They have benefited a lot. Now they do not need to take any letter looking for people who are able to read, as the children in the house do so. The respondent himself has pursued his education, but he did not benefit anything except becoming a slave to the Kebele.

#### Benefit to others

There are some students who become teachers, and they are benefiting themselves and the students they teach. There is also a doctor who was learning in Chibite. Those students who seriously pursued their education have benefited.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Small children can go to the satellite schools and can learn, they are also spared from going to distant schools. This in turn will enable all children to attend school.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is no long-run harm.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

It is good to upgrade the schools by discussing with the people in the community. If the government gives material support, it will be good to improve the satellite schools a little at a time. If the satellite school is made to be up to grade four, then up to grade six it will be very good.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

In the sub-Wereda i.e., Aliyu Amba, the school is made to be up to grade ten. It used to be only up to grade eight. Now the students are in grade nine, and next year they will be in grade ten. This has relieved students from going to Ankober. There are also students who would have dropped out because they are unable to go to Ankober for several reasons.

### Middle wealth father

#### Primary education opportunities since 2003

The school in Chibite started to enrol students for grades 7 and 8. The construction was started in 2008, and all the people contributed labour.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent’s son was forced to stop attending school after finishing grade six, and he did not go to school for two years. He was able to return after the school started to enrol students in grade 7.

#### Benefit to others

Those students who live near the house benefit more.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The school is in the neighbourhood so the parents are not expected to pay for house rent and worry about monthly consumption of children away from home. The students attend their class and return back to their homes. This reduces expenses and it also reduces the distance that has to be covered by students. Girls were the ones that were affected by this more, as they need to go cover far distances.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

If the school were upgraded to include grades 9 and 10, it would be a good improvement. And there is also shortage of teachers and textbooks.

### Poor father

#### Primary education opportunities since 2003

A satellite school is built in Dinki, another one is also constructed in Alela Ager (in Dinki ‘gott’).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The two neighbourhoods are very far from the primary school, and they are now benefiting. The schools are meant to benefit all. No one is excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Because our children are learning we are also benefiting. When we cannot make simple calculations I ask my son, he tells me everything. He also helps us while we measure onion on scales. Our children were very useful to us. We did not need to go to other people when a letter comes, we simply give them and they read it to us. His heel wounds and he was learning in Chibite, he dropped out twice.

#### Benefit to others

When children have to go to a very far school, they have to go out very early in the morning. But when they are learning near, they can help their family with simple things like fetching water and giving grass to calves.

#### Harm to others

No harm.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Children have the opportunity to learn. They also rest from passing through many ups and downs.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

The satellite schools do not have the necessary things. There are no desks, and other teaching materials. It would be good for the government if our children were provided with stationery materials.

### Poor mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 2003

Satellite classes opening on 2008. The expansion of Gendeweha primary school.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It has included every one

#### Benefit/harm to family

#### Benefit to others

It benefits people having school-aged children, it also benefits the students.

#### Harm to others

It harmed those children who do not go to school. When the other children leave to school, those who did not go to school are involved in domestic work.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The availability of primary education in the community will encourage children to go to school. When they complete primary education they will be able to join higher education.

This children will keep their hygiene when their teachers advise them to do so.

The closeness of the school made it possible to protect the children from any danger and accident.

#### Long-run harm to community

It has no longer harm. The schools that are far have their own harm of making the children tired and putting them in danger.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

If we could have more schools that teach students for higher grades.

### Woman opposed to primary education

#### Primary education opportunities since 2003

Gendeweha primary school was expanded to grade 8. Satellite classes opened in 2008.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone was included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

From my three children only one is attending in the Gendeweha primary school. My other children are learning in Koran spiritual school.

#### Benefit to others

The whole Dinki is benefiting. It has not benefited any particular people in a special way.

#### Harm to others

No one was harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The satellite classes will make education possible for children who cannot travel far.

#### Long-run harm to community

It has no harm.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

If a primary school until grade 8 could be opened in the nearby area.

## 

## Secondary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich father | M | 43 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth father | M | 39 | Middle |  |
| Educated man | M | 22 | Son of a middle wealth man |  |
| Rich mother | F | 40 | Rich | Wife |
| Middle wealth mother | F | 33 | Middle | Wife |

### Rich father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 2003

The school in Aliyu Amba started to enrol students for grades nine this year, and they will be in the same school next year in grade ten.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The only factor is distance. Those parents who understood the benefit of sending their children to school send their children. If the children get the supports necessary – food, money for house rent…they learn happily. All people cannot fulfil everything the students need. Therefore, there are people who do not send their children not because they do not want, but because they cannot.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The students were unable to learn in Ankober as it is very cold. They consider Aliyu Amba as their own neighbourhood as the weather condition is much the same. Because grades nine and ten are opened in Aliyu Amba, they attend their school.

#### Benefit to others

Those people who know the benefit of education and those who can afford to send their children have benefited.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Now all people are motivated to send their children to school. Students were supposed to go to Debre Berhan and Ankober before this time, and parents were not motivated to send their children, even to lower grades, as they knew that they would be unable to continue on upper grades. But now they are happy to send their small children to lower grades, as they see that they can continue their education.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might secondary education services be improved?

If the government give budget support and if the people in the communities contribute labour, it would be good if grades eleven and twelve are added to Aliyu Amba school.

### Middle wealth father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 2003

The school in Aliyu Amba started to enrol students for grade 9, and this is started this year. The classrooms are yet being constructed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is for all people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The child who stopped attending school for two years, and who started to attend after the Chibite school started to enrol grades 7 and 8 was able to go to Aliyu Amba this year for grade 9. If the Aliyu Amba School did not start grade 9, he would be forced to stop learning. As his parents were unable to send him to Ankober.

#### Benefit to others

Those students who are living near Aliyu Amba benefit more.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It benefits those children who are in grades nine and ten. They are not now expected to go to Ankober and Debre Berhan. This has reduced effort, time and expenses.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might secondary education services be improved?

It is good if the school in Aliyu Amba starts to enrol students in grades 11 and 12. And it was good if the school in Chibite is made up to grade 10.

### Educated man

#### Secondary education opportunities since 2003

The respondent attended his secondary education (grades 9 and 10) in Ankober. In 2010 students were able to attend grade 9 in Aliyu Amba, and they will be attending the same school in grade 10. This is a new opportunity for secondary school – grades 9 and 10 are available in Aliyu Amba.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The opportunity benefits students in the surrounding area. They were forced either to go to Ankober or to stop learning.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said that while he was learning Ankober, when the school in Aliyu Amba, did not have grades 9 and 10, he faced many problems. He was forced to walk up to Ankober, the weather was not suitable as it is very cold (and they might not attend schools for a week or two weeks, there are also those who were unable to resist the cold and left school), he was living in a rented house with high expenses to cover. All these things are the harm that happened to him and to his family, because the school in Aliyu Amba, did not enrol students for grades 9 and 10 by that time. But now most of the problems are solved when the school in Aliyu Amba was upgraded.

#### Benefit to others

The school in Ankober was not benefiting students, and the number of students was very small. But the school in Aliyu Amba will benefit more people especially those in the low land.

#### Harm to others

Since it is far from some places, there were some students who were unable to go to Ankober because of the distance and other factors like the weather. Girls were especially the ones to stop their education. But now there is no harm because many students can attend school in Aliyu Amba.

#### Long-run benefit to community

All the people were happy when the school in Aliyu Amba started to teach students in grad 9 and 10. Parents are now motivated to send their children to lower grades, because they know that they can send them to Aliyu Amba for secondary education.

#### Long-run harm to community

Those parents who are very weak to support their children and those who do not have relatives are still in problem as they might not be able to send their children to Aliyu Amba.

#### How might secondary education services be improved?

It is good if the government gives support and the community contributes whatever is necessary to build secondary school in the Kebele.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

When the respondent was a student there were no sufficient reference books and textbooks. The library was not that good, there was no laboratory and they were unable to do experiments. They were told only the theory where experiments need to be conducted. So the quality of education must be considered while expanding the schools, if the students have to gain any meaningful knowledge.

### Rich mother

#### Secondary education opportunities since 2003

Aliyu Amba primary school was expanded to secondary school in 2010.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is open for all who complete primary education.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has not benefited my family or me yet. I have six children; from them only one is taking his secondary education (grade ten) in Ankober. By the time he joined secondary education Aliyu Amba was providing only primary education. All my other children are in primary school.

#### Benefit to others

It did not benefit particular people.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will increase the number of students joining secondary education. Parents can visit and give them food on market days.

The number of dropouts will decrease. While secondary education was available only in Ankober many students use to fail or drop out when they could not resist the cold weather. There were students who even got ill because of the weather, which they are not familiar with.

Transportation also will stop being a problem to send students to school. Sometimes we send our children by Isuzu car that was loading teff and got worried wondering if they got safe or not.

Most of the people in Dinki have relatives in Aliyu Amba; when they send their children they will not need to rent them a house. Even to those who decide to rent a house it is much cheaper than Ankober.

They will also keep closer with their parents.

#### Long-run harm to community

It has only benefits not harm.

#### How might secondary education services be improved?

Aliyu Amba secondary education is only to grade 10; if it could be expanded to grade 12 it would be complete.

### Middle wealth mother

#### Secondary education opportunities since 2003

Aliyu Amba secondary school was expanded to secondary school in 2010.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all who complete their primary education.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have a child in Aliyu Amba secondary school. We can meet him when we go for market. He does not wait for weekends to come and take food when he does not have any. There is no need for transportation to use to reach his school.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited especially female students. It would have been impossible or very risky to send female children to Ankober because of the distance.

#### Harm to others

People are only forced to send their children to primary school not to secondary school. That is why it has not harmed anyone; everyone is sending the children on their own.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will initiate people to send their children to secondary education. Parents will be more willing to send their children when they see a secondary school being available in their surroundings.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will cause no harm. Education will benefit our community.

#### How might secondary education services be improved?

I do not know how it works, what its weaknesses and strengths are.

## Government TVET

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| TVET completed | Not Found |  |  |  |
| TVET in process | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Grade 10 no TVET | M | 75 | Middle |  |
| Grade 10 no TVET | F | 48 | Middle | Wife |

### Man with a child who completed Grade 10 but could not get on to TVET course

#### TVET opportunities since 2003

The respondent does not know anything about TVET or the education system as a whole. He did not understand why his son discontinued his education.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students have to go to Debre Berhan to attend classes after grade 10. And it

#### Benefit/harm to family

The son followed his education until grade 10 in Ankober, and the father was willing to pay any sacrifice to send him to Debre Berhan, but the son did not continue his education.

#### Benefit to others

No one in the community benefited.

#### Harm to others

If the education opportunity were available near the community, the son would not be forced to stop his education. The son was forced to go to Ankober and pass though many hardships. All family members also tried hard to him to continue his education.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is not long-term benefit where the opportunity is not found in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

The distance is one factor, and the expenses are also involved. Especially girls are the ones who are forced to stop their education.

#### How might TVET services be improved?

It is good if the education opportunities are available in the community or in the nearby areas. This will encourage the students to learn, and they will not face unnecessary hardships.

### Woman with a child who completed Grade 10 but could not get on to TVET course

#### TVET opportunities since 2003

I never heard about the TVET program. My last child (U)learned up to 10th grade. All my other children are married and one got imprisoned last year/before one year. That’s when U came home to help us.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

I think it is open for very one.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The place where the TVET programme is provided has a big distance from where we live. (I would’ve had helped my parents at the same time learning the TVET course if it had been nearer. There are many students who completed grade 10. They did not get the chance to join the TVET programme because of distance. If they decide to go and learn in Debre Berhan they won’t afford the rent, transport, food supply and the like expenses.) **the response in the bracket is not of the mother but the son who completed 10th grade.**

#### Benefit to others

It benefited those who are in Debre Berhan and who have better economic status to send their children.

#### Harm to others

Even if it have not harmed those who are in distance it have not benefited them or their family.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will not benefit us.

#### Long-run harm to community

The students in farther areas will not get the chance to get the education.

#### How might TVET services be improved?

If it at any rate TVET programme could be opened in the Wereda students who could not join the preparatory programme would be able to continue their education in the TVET .

## Government universities/colleges

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| University completed | M | 57 | Middle |  |
| University in process | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Grade 12 no Uni | Not Found |  |  |  |
| University completed | F | 52 | Middle | Wife |

### Man with a child who has complete a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 2003

Debre Berhan University is opened and this is a very good opportunity. Previously they used to hear that students went to Welega and Dessie.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The respondent said that the problem lies with parents, as they do not send their children to school. He did not send his first children. But when his daughter was learning in schools and in Debre Berhan University, he said that they were not able to eat ‘teff’.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family has benefited as the daughter is educated and that now she is a teacher.

#### Benefit to others

There are no students in the area that succeeded in going to the university.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Debre Berhan is near and the students incur lesser costs for transportation and other things. The students can visit their parents easily, and parents can also go and see their children. But if the students were supposed to go to Welega or Goddar, these things are next to impossible.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might university and college opportunities be improved?

The government has done its part. Now the responsibility is that of parents – to send their children to school and enable them reach to colleges.

### Woman with a child who has complete a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 2003

Debre Berhan university is the only opportunity ever since.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone was included as long as they can achieve the entrance point.

#### Benefit/harm to family

My third child went to Debre Berhan teachers college and received her diploma in Biology. Now she is supporting herself financially. She even assists us from the salary she gets. She now has a plan to proceed and receive her Degree.

She also became a model for her younger brothers and sisters to follow in education. She has a better life than we do, she is not working on farm but is a government employee.

#### Benefit to others

It has not benefited the majority of the people because many students do not achieve the required point or even drop out of school early. But for us the distance is better than sending our children to farther areas.

#### Harm to others

It does not have any harm.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Though the selection is done by chance it is good to have higher education not very far to keep our children closer to us.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not harm the community.

#### How might university and college opportunities be improved?

If many streams of fields could be available in the university,

If parents could be initiated to send their children to higher education and to assist them in all the ways they need.

## Alternative Basic Education – no-one found

## Government pre-school education – no intervention

## Community-government inter-actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Iddir 1 leader | M | 62 | Rich (Iddir leader) |
| 2. Iddir 2 leader | Not Found (only one Iddir) |  |  |
| 3. Religious leader 1 | M | 46 | (Religious leader) |
| 4. Religious leader 2 | Not Found (no religious leader for Orthodox Christians in the community) |  |  |
|  |  |  | No women found |

### Leader of iddir 1

#### Community-government interactions since 2003

The government sought Iddirs and started to work with them before four years. Meetings are held with members of the Iddir.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No one is excluded that is a member of the Iddir.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No benefit to the family.

#### Benefit to others

The members discuss over different things and decide what to do. The Wereda and the Kebele do not decide anything that relates to the Iddir. They want to force people who do not comply with them via the Iddir. But the leaders of the Iddir mediate between the people and the officials. The officials also gave the power to fine people in the Iddir, but the Iddir never used it.

#### Harm to others

There is nothing except meetings.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The government acknowledges the Iddir.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might community-government interactions be improved?

It is good that the government acknowledges the Iddir, but if the government wants to use it as an instrument for its agenda, it will harm the Iddir.

### Religious leader 1

#### Community-government interactions since 2003

* The people in the Kebele administration call religious leaders when they are told by the Wereda to do so. They call both Muslim and Christian religious leaders. There were times when they were called to the Wereda, though the respondent never went to the Wereda.
* The people might be called for a meeting in the Kebele
* Meetings are also held at ‘gott’ level.
* DAs also teach the people whenever they come to the community

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Women do not attend meetings usually. This is especially true for Argobba women. But they attend meetings if they are included in some committees, and if they are members of the Kebele council.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no harm for the family. They benefit in the teachings and they benefit from them be it in development or in peace and security issues. They are sometimes supposed to stay the whole day in meetings; hence they are unable to do their own work. Even in these times, when they compare the gain with the loss, the benefit outweighs the loss.

#### Benefit to others

It does not differentiate people; it benefits all the people that are involved.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the issue at hand is about education and schools, they are told to take part in building the school and sending their children, so that their children gain greater benefits in the future. The same thing is true about development, NRM, health, infrastructure etc.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is no long-run harm to the community.

#### How might community-government interactions be improved?

If there are no meetings, things get worse not better. It is good if regular monthly meetings were held in which the people reveal their problems and the people in the administration teach them about different things. But if the Wereda administrative people sit there and the people are left alone, nothing meaningful could be achieved.

***Models, champions, promoters***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Other model | M | 49 | Middle |  |
| Promoter | F | 29 | Middle | Wife |

### Other model

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 2003

The people in the community do not accept things unless they see the things being done by others. So DAs started to work with model farmers. Then all the people want to do exactly the same. The model farmers also advise the others.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

These farmers, the models, are naturally very strong workers. They also think for others and not just for themselves. The opposite holds true for others who are always negative to new ways of doing things.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Model farmers do something and others including this family follow them. The models support the others with ideas. They might allow them use motor pumps and other technologies they bought.

#### Benefit to others

The model farmers benefit all the people in their area. But most people say that the government is using the model farmers and the technologies for its own sake. However, those people who are willing to get anything benefit from the model farmers.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Good people are useful to the community in many ways. They coordinate different things in the community. They also have knowledge about diverse issues, and they are asked for advices.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

Nothing could be done to improve the model farmers. They are already performing very well. It is better to work with other people to improve them and to make them models. This will increase their number, and will ensure that there will be substitutes for the model farmers.

### Promoter’s wife

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 2003

Promoters and model farmers were given shovel and a pickaxe for their participation on mobilizing people on road maintenance, terracing, making improved stoves and teaching people to use compost.

They were also promised for another shovel and pickaxe or latrine slab when they were early to finish digging latrine in their own house and initiate others to dig latrines. But the promise was not fulfilled.

Promoters also participate on campaigns to give vaccination for mothers and children by showing ways to HEWs; they were given daily allowance.

They also encourage people to use bed nets and remove stagnant waters.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only those who were able to finish first were included. For instance when the HEWs introduced the digging of latrines in every household those who dug first according to the required standards were selected to become promoters. So people who could not finish on the required time on the required standard were excluded because this people need to be models for others when they go to initiate others.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has no personal benefit its benefit is for the community. Only when they show way for the HEWs in the community they get daily allowance. Other than this they work to bring change to the community. But every one considers us as we are benefiting.

#### Benefit to others

No particular people benefited. When they work they work for everyone.

#### Harm to others

No harm was caused on the people. But when promoters go out for outreach with HEWs, Muslims show resistance not to take vaccination. This has been very exhausting for the promoters.

Some times when they distribute the grain that came for FFW some claim they have received smaller than others. In addition to this the people sometimes accuse them for taking grain from the food aid for the poor and weak (that is from the FFW)

#### Long-run benefit to community

They will encourage slothful farmers to work and improve.

They will mobilize people to maintain the road. The road gets eroded after every rainy season.

They can mobilize the community for any purpose. We can, for instance, buy car by the community’s contribution and use it to transport sick people to health post (There is a plan this year to contribute money and buy ambulance for the Wereda). This can only be possible if there are promoters.

They will contribute for NRM by mobilizing people to plant trees under FFW and the people will receive grain for that.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will have no harm.

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

The promoters work on promotion abandoning their farm work. This will hinder the farm from giving sufficient harvest. If the government could provide them allowance it will compensate it.

If the promoters could get trainings and experience sharing with other community promoters they could have performed better.

If the grains given on FFW could be increased all the community would benefit.

## 

## Extension workers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| DA |  |  |  |  |
| Rich working with DA | M | 43 | Rich |  |
| Rich not working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor not working with DA | M | 40 | Poor |  |
| Man appreciating HEWs |  |  |  |  |
| Man not appreciating HEWS |  |  |  |  |
| Rich working with DA | F | 36 | Rich | Wife |
| Woman appreciating HEWs | F | 29 | Middle | Wife |

### Rich man working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 2003

In 2007 different DAs started to work in the Kebele. Prior to this time there was only one DA. The DAs after 2007 have a better training and experience. They are teaching the people to improve their living condition in different ways. They teach them about new technologies and new ways of doing things.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The DAs are willing to help all the people. But since all farmers do not easily accept their ideas, and since they cannot cover all the people in the Kebele, they work more with model farmers, who are very eager to try new things. These farmers are used as demonstration for others.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The DAs provided him improved seed of maize in 2009. Then other people were attracted to use it after witnessing the harvest. The DAs also advised him to try improved breeds of chicken and they gave him chicken that came from Kombolcha. He was brought motor pump by the advice he received from the DAs. He was doing well with it, and he did not need the water-harvesting pond once he started to use the motor pump. But the motor pump was damaged and the onion that was in a good condition failed.

#### Benefit to others

The DAs want to support every farmer that is willing to work with them. But model farmers that are very strong are the ones who are benefiting more.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The farmers learn improved ways of doing things. For example, they taught the people not to spread maize by throwing during sowing. They told them to sow in lines. And the people have witnessed the difference as the people who sowed in line got improved harvest. Before this time all the people used to spread the seed by throwing. They are also teaching them different things that are thought to change them for the good.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is no long-ran harm.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

If the government gives them regular training they might improve their knowledge. If their salary were improved their initiation to work would increase. They cannot cover the Kebele, so it was good if they were assigned at the ‘gott’ level.

### Poor man not working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 2003

He said that he only knows them by sight and he did not do anything with them. They tell the people to plant trees as it improves the weather, to plant vegetables but the people do not do what they are told. He does have any land; he is working on the land he gets by sharecropping. Some people come to the nursery and give seedlings of different fruits, and the man is very sad because he has no land of his own to plant the trees.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have land are the ones that should benefit. But even those people who have irrigable land are not harnessing everything they would because they are not using it very well. The people in the Dega Kebeles are working very well on irrigation, but the people in the Kola Kebeles are sleeping on it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He did not benefit anything, as he does not have a land of his own. He does not use any fertiliser, not does he get any improved seeds.

#### Benefit to others

He said that he saw H [a rich model farmer] when he planted maize and fertiliser in lines, working with DAs. It was watered well, and the harvest was amazing. He wished he had an irrigable land and follow the example of such people.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Most people are not doing as they are told. But those few people who worked as they are told benefited more. They benefited by planting onion and tomatoes… and this is true on irrigable lands.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

He said that he did not know anything to suggest improvements.

### Rich woman working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 2003

DAs were introduced to the Kebele.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The landless and those whose land have no sufficient water were excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

We received improved seeds and with that we gained a better product than other harvests.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all who used the improved seeds.

People who participated in the nursery were beneficiaries.

#### Harm to others

Some people who were unable to pay for fertiliser.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will benefit those who work in the nursery.

#### Long-run harm to community

Sometimes it rains after many days following the spread of the fertiliser on the field. And after few days in which the fertiliser was spread on the field if it does not get any rain it will be of no use. This will be only a cost for the landowners.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

I do not have any improvement to suggest.

### Woman appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 2003

Introduction of HEWs in 2006

Distribution of bed nets,

Introduction of new contraceptives,

Latrines and improved stove.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone was included but the Argobbas were resistant.

#### Benefit/harm to family

When I was pregnant I took injection. My children received vaccination, which must have protected them from getting sick. The latrine has been also useful for our family.

#### Benefit to others

The latrine has benefited the people who do not have their own field around their house.

The outreach made for vaccination has benefited the children. They cannot go to the health post for its distance while they are small. The HEWs give vaccination to our children up to three by coming to our house.

#### Harm to others

They have not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The interventions they have introduced as the improved stove will avoid smoke, the bed net will protect us from malaria, and the health post benefits the people when they get sick.

#### Long-run harm to community

HEWs will not harm but the contraceptives are causing women to lose their appetite, lose weight, and distort their menstruation. This will cause them sickness in the future.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Though all the works of the HEWs are good they have a problem of disregarding us because we are farmers and poor. Some do not even care for very sick people. We want respect first and then the service to improve in better medicines.

## Good governance

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Kebele leader | M |  | Kebele Chair |
| 2. Participator |  |  |  |
| 3. Man harmed |  |  |  |
|  | No women found |  |  |

### Kebele leader

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 2003

Peace committee was organised

Land administration was set up (2005) in the Kebele and in the ‘gotts’

Elders in the community consider different issues related to good governance and appeal to the Kebele

#### Inclusion/exclusion

These things include all the people in the community.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no harm at all. There is peace and security better than any time. The people are able to work, move from place to place and spend the night peacefully.

#### Benefit to others

All people benefit, especially those people who love to live in peace.

#### Harm to others

Only those people who want to do illegal things are harmed as they are now taken to the court and justice as soon as possible.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The people in the community will be able to lead a peaceful life. If the people are not stolen, if they go to the market, buy and sell without any problem – nothing else is needed. This is the long-run benefit to the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

The thieves and others who do bad things are the ones that are harmed, not the community.

#### How might good governance programmes be improved?

Unity among the people and the Kebele administration is very necessary. If some people hide others who do wrong, the peace and security of the community will be in jeopardy. But if all people agree, the desired result would be achieved.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

Since the Kebele shares borders with Afar, things done in Afar affect them as well. The Afar people are people who live following their cattle and with no awareness and knowledge of other things. Therefore, it is essential to teach them to be more aware. Now they may kill people for minor problems. And this problem has to be solved.

## Interactions with the wereda

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Appealer | Not Found |  |  |
| 2. Prisoner | Not Found |  |  |
| 3. Other inter-actor | M | 39 | Middle (Kebele councillor, Hiwas leader) |
|  | No women found |  |  |

### Other man who had dealings with the wereda

#### Description of interactions

* Some people from the Wereda come for different meetings, and they discuss about problems in the Kebele.
* They might come for the monthly Kebele council meeting, and if they do not come the Speaker of the kebele council goes to the wereda and he returns with what they said, and we interact in this way.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no harm to the family. But he benefits on some of the things said on the meetings when they directly relate to agricultural productivity.

#### Benefit to others

The people in the Kebele council who are wise benefit from the meetings. The Kebele cabinet also benefit.

#### Harm to others

Meetings are frequently held. Those people who are required to attend, and who do not have others to help them, will be harmed, as their work remains undone. And they will face workload in the future. Some people are fined, and this is also harm. They might be detained for 24 hours as well.

#### Long-run benefit to community

* The people in the community reveal their problems and the Wereda provides solution.
* New things like compost and latrines are introduced and followed up. If they were discussed only once or twice, the desired result might not be attained. But since they are repeatedly discussed, the results are promising.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might interactions with the wereda be improved?

* To include each and every farmer in the trainings.
* To prepare trainings rather than holding only meetings. It was good, if professionals gave trainings.
* It was good if meetings or other things were without obligation. If the people attend them willingly they will become more successful.
* Now meetings are held by obligation. The Wereda people hold meetings on the days that are suitable for them, not for the people in the community. If the meetings were held when the people are most comfortable, the outcome would be good.

## Security, policing and justice

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Militia | M | 33 | Middle |  |
| Customary dispute resolver | M | 54 | Rich |  |
| Crime victim | M | 75 | Middle |  |
| Crime perpetrator | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Dispute resolver’s wife | F | 45 | Rich | Wife |
| Middle wealth woman | F | 43 | Middle | Wife |

### Militia

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 2003

* A committee was set up to prevent disputes and crimes in each Hiwas in 2009.
* Police was present only in the Wereda, now a police officer is available in the Kebele since 2008 – Community Policing. And this has brought a good change.
* Land administration was set up in a new way in 2007. And this is good, as land is the major source of problem in the community.
* There is a Kebele manager, who is assigned by the Wereda. This enabled the Kebele officials to feel responsible. The Kebele manager is good as he might write to the Wereda, if he sees anything bad with the Kebele officials.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The above-mentioned things include everyone in the community.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent said that there was nothing the interventions benefited his family directly, neither were there harms.

#### Benefit to others

These things do not benefit particular people in any special way. They benefit all the people in the community equally.

#### Harm to others

There is pressure on some people. If they do not support the political party things are sought to harm them.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the peace and security of the community is kept, and if justice prevails; the farmer could do anything to develop and he will start to lead a good and hopeful life.

#### Long-run harm to community

It benefits the community. But the problem is related to the appointment of Kebele officials. The people appointed as officials are not the ones that the people in the community have trust on, but they are appointed by the party’s will. These people could do nothing except taking different gossips back and forth.

#### How might security, policing and justice be improved?

* If educated people come from the Wereda to the Kebele to work (who do not want anything but honesty)
* If people who are trusted by the community as a whole are appointed to the Kebele
* Demoting officials that have problems and appointing good people

### Customary dispute resolver

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 2003

* Peace committee was set up about five years ago. The respondent is also a member.
* Community policing is started in 2009.
* Everything done in the community is examined inspected by the Kebele council and at ‘gott’ level. If a Kebele administrator is not working up to the expectation of the people he might be demoted.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

This included everyone.

#### Benefit/harm to family

They are unable to do their work, as they go to resolve the disputes of other people. People quarrel over minor things and they become headaches for the people involved in conflict resolution. If a man does not have a child to plough, the man might leave ploughing to settle the disputes of others.

#### Benefit to others

The people are benefiting from the service of they get from elders. The process benefits both parties in a dispute. They are relieved from involving in vengeance.

#### Harm to others

Others are not harmed. The ones that are harmed are the people involved in conflict resolution.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community will live peacefully. Children and women will not be frightened. When people hear fire guns, they are extremely terrified. When disputes are resolved quickly, these negative things are resolved.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might security, policing and justice be improved?

The people need to be aware of the peace and security of the community; hence they must be taught. The police and elders need to teach the people.

### Crime victim

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 2003

Nothing is done. It is all lies.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The justice if it exists at all, it is in favour of those in power.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I did not benefit anything. My neighbour who was an Argobba died before two years. And people say that it was my son who killed the person. Then one-morning Argobba men came to my house and they aimed and shot at my house, over 60 bullets were fired. And they finally threw a bomb. Imagine this was done in the daylight. Fortunately, no one was hurt, but ten goats and three sheep died. I had an ox that was born and grew at my house, they killed him with two bullets. They also hit my donkey’s hind leg and it is still limping. There is nothing the justice system did, while we saw the people running to Gachene. I was told by the police that they were unable to do anything and that I had to take care of myself. My son is imprisoned in Debre Berhan. I appealed to the Wereda police but nothing was done.

The justice is based on ‘beer and injera’ and there is no justice at all. I should have gone to Addis Ababa to the higher court system. I am thinking of going there in the future. The Wereda justice system is corrupt, and the Zone is theirs as well.

The Wereda police advised me to reconcile with the people, imagine, with the people who did that horrible thing, let alone trying to help me a bit.

#### Benefit to others

It did not benefit anyone.

#### Harm to others

They only live by receiving government salary, they do nothing. If they were working anything, I would have been asked and those who harmed my house would have been asked as well.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is no justice. If the worst comes we are supposed to die or kill.

#### Long-run harm to community

The people are not getting justice. And if this continues, no one will live here.

#### How might security, policing and justice be improved?

There is no one who is working in the position they are. It is said that there is justice. I do not believe that. I am living in grudges, I am blood stained.

### Customary dispute resolver’s wife

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 2003

My husband is a customary dispute resolver in the community. He work on resolving conflicts among families, friends, neighbours,… but I do not know the newly introduced programs regarding security, policing and justice.

This women were unable to answer the following questions because she did not know anything of the below questions:

### Middle wealth woman

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 2003

Before two years community police.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Last year a boy who used to work in our house burned our grass that was mowed because we had a disagreement and we fired him. Then my husband took the case to the social court. Community elders finally dealt with the case. Elders decided to fee the boy one hundred birr and we received that one hundred birr. Before we use to go to Ankober for any case now there is no need to go there unless the case is beyond the social court’s ability.

#### Benefit to others

It keeps peace even in the market.

#### Harm to others

The security policing system will hold back hoodlums from disturbing the community. They will be the only harmed people in this case.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will keep peace in the community. Stabilize the market and the social system by minimizing crime.

#### Long-run harm to community

I do not see any harm in it.

#### How might security, policing and justice be improved?

They are doing their work properly, so they do not need any improvement.

## Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich farmer | M | 43 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Poor land taxpayer |  |  |  |  |
| Non taxpayer | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Tax collector | M | 39 | (Hiwas Leader) |  |
| Middle FH | F | 60 | Middle | FHH |

### 

### Rich farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 2003

* Land tax increased in 2009, and the increase is very high. Some people from the Wereda called the meetings and taught the people. They said that the budget of the Wereda was very small and that the increase was necessary.
* They also pay two birr for Red Cross, three birr for Sports, and two birr for Community Skills Training Centre
* The people contribute labour to work on FFW, and they are given 3kg of grain for one day. They work different things like maintaining the road, NRM activities etc. The people are not willing to take part in community development activities that are not covered with food aid.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people who have land pay all the contributions of money. But in FFW those who do not have land can also participate.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Paying tax for the land is good; as it makes sure that the land belongs to him. But he did not see any benefit other than this. The contribution of money did not benefit them anything. And the people complain to be relieved from the contributions. It is difficult to make the contribution when the people do not have anything as in times of drought, when their harvest is very low.

The works done by FFW are good but they benefit the community as a whole.

#### Benefit to others

The people know that the land belongs to them when they pay land tax. They also benefit from the things done via FFW.

#### Harm to others

Very poor people are affected by the payment of tax and other contributions. People lose their work when they want to engage in FFW.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The contributions of cash did not benefit them. It benefits only the Wereda. This might come in small proportion for schools, but most of the contribution goes to the Wereda never to return back.

The things done in FFW do not have any long run benefit, because the people are there just to get the grain, and the works done are only nominal.

#### Long-run harm to community

If there is recurrent drought in which the people in the community are affected, the contribution in cash exacerbates the situation. The other harm is that the land tax increased dramatically. The people are afraid that it might increase without limit in the coming years.

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

It was good if rate for land tax was as it used to be before 2009. The other contributions are not necessary, as the people do not benefit anything from them; therefore, it is good if the other contributions like for the Red Cross are cancelled.

### Tax collector

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 2003

* Land tax was there all the time
* Contribution in cash for road maintenance 20-30 Birr (2009)
* Cash contribution for red cross, sports, Ankober Wereda Community Skills Training Association,
* Cash contribution for the construction of the health post (24 Birr for land owners, 12 Birr for those who do not have land) (2004).
* Labour contribution for school construction
* Labour contribution to be covered by FFW.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

* Land tax included everyone that has land
* Landless people do not contribute cash in most cases
* Old and weak people are exempt from labour contribution

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is not benefit it is harm to the family. The money for the cash contribution could cover expenses for salt and other household consumption.

#### Benefit to others

It does not benefit others.

#### Harm to others

Those well-to-do farmers are not harmed. Those poor farmers feel the harm.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The things constructed like the school and the health post benefit the community. But the cash contribution, which is not known where to go, does not benefit the people.

#### Long-run harm to community

The condition of poor people is exacerbated as they are forced to borrow money in order to make the contributions.

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

* If the people are paid for the things that are done by the government (no contribution of labour)
* If the government gives the contract to people to work the things
* If different taxes are cancelled

### Middle wealth female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 2003

Inclusion/exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

I am a widow I have given my land for another person to farm it. If the harvest is nine sacks the person will take six of it and I will get three sacks. I will pay one of the sacks for tax whether I got sufficient or not.

#### Benefit to others

It has not benefited anyone. But all the people are happy to have land though they pay tax for it.

#### Harm to others

It has not caused any harm to anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will not benefit the community. It is cost for them.

#### Long-run harm to community

If it keeps being fair as it is now it will not harm anyone.

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

We people always do not get satisfied with what we have. If the tax were reduced more reduction would be wanted.

## Government-sponsored Associations- none

## Presentation of Government models of development

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Active | M | 39 | Middle |
|  | No women found |  |  |

### Man active in promulgating government models of development

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 2003

* The respondent was trained in agricultural improvement techniques (2008) – to improve the old way of doing things. To work on vegetables, irrigation, compost, improved seeds, sowing in lines…
* Once in every three months people from Wereda come to the Kebele and discuss about how to improve agricultural productivity. There is also a monthly meeting at the Kebele (Kebele council) where many things are discusses including development issues. (This year the meetings are all about the election).
* DAs and HEWs are also involved in the promulgation of government models of development
* Model farmers are used by DAs to introduce different things

#### Inclusion/exclusion

This is open for everyone, but they work with those who are quick to accept and implement their ideas.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The training and the meetings are useful. The respondent said that he had benefited a lot by associating with people with different experiences, which led to improving the way of doing things, instead of doing everything the same way all the time.

#### Benefit to others

Those people who can afford to buy different things have benefited. There are people who know and want to do different things, but they might not be able for lack of money. These people might not be able to buy fertiliser and other necessary things.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the people implement what the government says, their livelihood improves. The NRM activities might bring the desired weather. Otherwise, the things will get worse.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might government models of development be improved?

* The people need to be taught until their awareness leads to improvement in their livelihoods. It must not be only for the people who accept the interventions. They already implement what they are told. Emphasis must be given for teaching those people who do not easily accept the new things. This will be good as these people cover the majority of the cases.
* It is good if the government provides fertiliser and improved seeds for those people who cannot afford to buy the things on their own.

## Exemptions for the poor

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich farmer | M | 43 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Poor beneficiary | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Women Rich farmer | F | 40 | Rich | Wife |

### Rich farmer

#### Exemptions for the poor programmes introduced since 2003

If someone has a land, no matter how poor he might be, and not matter how small his/her land may be; he has to pay land tax, and other contributions of cash. Weak, old and disables people are exempt from labour contribution. And if there is enough grain for FFW they might be given without any demand from them.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Weak, old and disables people are exempt from labour contribution. And if there is enough grain for FFW they might be given without any demand from them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No benefit or harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

It benefits the people who are very weak to involve in community works. It also benefits those who are responsible to control the people working, as they worry if those people have to be involved in the work.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It only benefits those people who are very vulnerable

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might exemptions for the poor programmes be improved?

If most of the people are exempt from the contributions, it was good; since most of the people are leading a precarious livelihood. If the people were able to contribute, that was good as well.

### Women Rich farmer

#### Exemptions for the poor programmes introduced since 2003

When strong people participate in FFW very poor and weak people who cannot participate in the work were given small amount of grain than the others.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The programme included all those who have disability and very old people who are unable to work on the FFW program.

Those who are physically able to work in the FFW and were found to have some food to eat at their house were excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I never received any aid.

#### Benefit to others

The people who are unable to go out to work on the FFW receive food. They do not lose to receive the grain because they could not participate on the work.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community depend on harvest and harvest may not give enough product in all times – the rain and the overall weather condition matters. The FFW will increase the grain at home. And the people who are weak will receive grain.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not harm anyone.

#### How might exemptions for the poor programmes be improved?

I do not see any improvement to be made.

## Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Rich farmer | M | 42 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 43 | Middle |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 40 | Poor |  |
| Old | F | 60 | Poor | FHH |
| Middle-aged | F | 38 | Poor | FHH |
| Young | F | 25 | Middle |  |

### Rich farmer

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* There were teachings about early marriage. But it was strengthened in 2009, when people from the Wereda court came to Aliyu Amba, and a meeting was held for three days. It was emphasised that a girl has to be married only when she is eighteen and when she is willing to marry. If parents gave their daughters, without fulfilling the conditions they would be liable.
* When land certificate was given, if a man says that he was living alone and lied, he was not given the certificate. The Kebele required him to bring the photograph of his wife as well. This is done in the last five years.
* Women are encouraged to take part in meetings starting from 2007. They used to participate earlier than that, but their participation was insignificant. Now they are also represented in the Kebele council.
* Women’s association is also being established. It is yet a start.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

This has mainly benefited Argobba women. Argobba women were not given anything up on divorce. No matter how rich an Argobba man might be, nothing is given to the woman up on divorce, except small amount of money that is decided by elders. Christian women used to get their share up on divorce. Now in some places Argobba women are not considering the Sharia law. There are women who got part of their land in Addis Alem ‘gott’ and they are benefiting by sharecropping.

#### Benefit/harm to family

* The family neither benefit nor was harmed in anyway. But the laws are very beneficial for all.
* The respondent said that the laws were going to benefit his daughters. He was honest and he said that this would benefit his wife as well. He said that people might not be peaceful in the future. The current life is not a guarantee for the future.

#### Benefit to others

Argobba women (see Q1 above)

#### Harm to others

It has harmed Argobba men. They were complaining not to accept the laws.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It has improved the condition of women, and it has enabled them not to lead degraded life. This will give them equal rights with men. They are not forced to live while they are in greater harm.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

It is good if women are given training and they improve their knowledge. If they are educated they will be changed for the better.

### Middle farmer

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* People are trained in each ‘gott’, Hiwas and Limat Budin, to work as ombudsman for children and women.
* Women are enjoying equal rights over land. In 2007 both husbands and wives gave photographs to be posted on the land certificate.
* Starting from the coming into power of EPRDF women are given more attention and they have equal rights with men in every aspect.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included every woman.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He has daughters and that he wants them to finish their education. So the laws are good to protect them. Besides, since husbands and wives live together and share everything, it is good to benefit the women as well, if divorce or other disputes arise.

#### Benefit to others

The laws have benefited Argobba women, who were not having any right what so ever. Unless they did not want to use their benefits, the law is there to support them.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm, but men might think it to be harm because the law is opposite to how people were living.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People were ignorant until now to implement the issues related to women. Not the law benefits to increase the awareness, and to live harmoniously and to benefit all the people.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

There is no need to additional laws or improvements. What is needed is that, the current laws need to be enforced fully.

### Poor farmer

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* Once a man spent his day in the market and he came late to his house. The wife was looking after the cattle all day long. She asked him why he was late coming home. He beat her with a stick. She went and spent the night in the house of an elder. He was asked to give her share, and he refused. But finally he was forced to give her share – land, harvest, an ox, a cow and two children. This is to say that the gender laws are now very strongly implemented. This is true also for Argobba women, unless she leaves the land for Sharia law.
* Now abduction is not practised. In earlier times, the elders might cover the issue. Nowadays, the girls and women are respected; no one dares touch them.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It includes all women.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Girls are spared from rape and unwanted pregnancy. They go to school. And they become whatever they want to become. His daughter is benefiting as she is attending school.

#### Benefit to others

It does not exclude anyone. It is not only benefiting girls and women, it is benefiting all. AIDS, a severe disease has come. The respondent has witnessed a person die becoming very thin, only his feet and head was visible. Since women’s rights are kept now, they are getting married after they get tested for HIV.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

* Arrogant men do not abuse women. If a man does that, he will be punished. Now a man does not do that unless a woman accepts him willingly.
* It prevents women from diseases
* Girls go to school, fetch water and firewood without any fear. Before this time, they were raped and bear unwanted pregnancies everywhere on hills,…

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

It is good if the things that are being done are done very well. Women will be respected.

### Old woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

Teachings on women’s equality and land rights,

The equality right include also sharing wealth after divorce. But we have not seen anyone sharing wealth.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The Argobbas refuse to share wealth after divorce saying their Sharia (Koran) does not allow them to do so. Before when they got divorced women only received 30 birr (called Mhuar) now 30 birr has become very small amount so they receive from 500- 1000 birr. Other than this they do not got any share from their wealth. When Muslims get married it is like hiring a women; their agreement will be to pay the women if they get divorced.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no benefit we get.

#### Benefit to others

It will protect the Amhara women who will get divorced, but not the Argobba women. They will live without anything when they get divorced because of their religious taboo.

#### Harm to others

It will obviously harm the husband who has to share his wealth.

### Middle-aged woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* Teachings on women equality – by this I have become a member of the Kebele council since last year.
* Women land rights introduction.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It did not benefit me until now but I am hoping it will benefit me in the future. What it harmed me is that they (the kebele council) will fine me when I am absent from a meeting.

#### Benefit to others

It has benefited widows by protecting them.

#### Harm to others

It did not harm anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the improvements listed below (Q8) are implemented they will benefit women in ways mentioned below.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not harm anyone in any way.

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

* If co-operations and organisations can be introduced in our community it will create employment opportunity for FH who have the strength to work but not have land.
* If a school and a health post are available in closer site, women can access it without risking ourselves.

### Young woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* Introduction of land right,
* Registration for Silkworm breeding,
* Teachings on women equality.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has not benefited or harmed my family or me. I got divorced before four years before this programme was widely introduced. I did not produce any property with the man. I only stayed for four months with him.

#### Benefit to others

I do not know anyone who benefited from this programme in particular. But it benefited all the women by keeping aware of their rights equally with men.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

By introducing equality among men and women it will create labour distribution and ease off women’s burden.

#### Long-run harm to community

I do not see any harm in it.

## Youth policies, programmes and implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| 1. YA leader | Not Found in Dinki |  |  |  |
| 2. Male later 20s | M | 27 | Son of a poor man |  |
| 3. Male early 20s | M | 20 | Son of a middle wealth man |  |
| 4. Male 15-19 | M | 19 | Son of a rich man |  |
| Female early 20s | F | 20 |  |  |

### Male later 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* In 2009, they were told to be organised to keep silkworm (about 10 youth from Dinki and 30 in the Kebele), but nothing was done afterwards
* They were again told to be organised to prepare sand and stones for building, but again nothings was done.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the youth could take part but nothing was done except holding meetings.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No benefit, no harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

No benefit to others.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The respondent said he did not know anything, except that the youth might get what they want in the community, it the things promised are done.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

He said he did not know anything that could improve the implementation.

### Male early 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 2003

The respondent used to listen when the youth in the Kebele were called to meetings in the Kebele to organize the youth, and have them work different things. This was starting from 2009. But nothing was done afterwards.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the young people were invited to the meetings, but those who were interested went to the meetings.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No benefit or harm to the family

#### Benefit to others

No benefit to others. Nothing was done to have any effect.

#### Harm to others

The youth that were in the meetings were very expectant to do different things, but nothing happened.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the youth are organised and if they are engaged in meaningful activities, they will support themselves and they also benefit the Kebele and their country as well.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm.

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

To do anything that is good, the youth need to be educated and different trainings should be in place. In this way the implementation could be improve.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

It is good to organize but it is also necessary to have the youth do something meaningful. This will enable them to spend their time in worthwhile activities, and they will not be exposed to do bad things.

### Male 15-19

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 2003

The Kebele officials along with some people who came from the Wereda were holding meetings to involve the youth in some activities. In 2007, the officials told them to be organised to keep silkworm. In 2009 they were offered the opportunity to take credit to breed sheep, goats…

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the young people (men and women) in the Kebele who were interested took part in the meetings. But nothing is done, except some young people in Chibite were given a place to build shops.

#### Benefit/harm to family

They only participated in meetings. No benefit or harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

No one benefited except the some youth in Chibite who were given a place to build shops.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the youth can get something to work, they might improve their situation.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm.

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

The youth do not have land, where there are some people who have more than they need. There are pieces of land that are idle. And if the youth is given these lands, they would be able to improve everything.

### Female early 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 2003

* Training on silken web production and making modern beehives as a way of increasing livelihood opportunity,
* Using compost in replacement of fertiliser, keeping once own and environmental sanitation (by using latrines, keeping the sanitation of food and disposing waste),
* Teaching on HIV/AIDS using dramas
* NRM by planting trees to reforest the area.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All youth that are above 15 years old both married unmarried.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have benefited from family planning teachings. My family also had benefited from this by having balanced family number. The teachings on HIV helped me protect myself by knowing the ways of transmission of the disease.

#### Benefit to others

It has not benefited anyone particularly.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone in the community particularly.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will hinder the spread of HIV/AIDS by the teaching provided.

#### Long-run harm to community

I do not see any harm in it.

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

If teaching other than HIV/ AIDS could be given to us, we would know enough about it. There are other things we might need to be trained of. HIV is not a problem in Dinki; it is in Aliyu Amba though.

## 

## Community work

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 65 | Middle |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 40 | Poor |  |
| Middle woman | F | 30 | Middle | FHH |
| Landless woman | F | 38 | Poor | FHH |

### Rich farmer

See responses related to FFW

### Middle farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 2003

Roads are maintained, works are done nursery, and terraces are built

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Before three years weak people were not expected to work, and they were given the food aid. But after that, only able-bodied people are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It enables the family to get small amount of grain. But there is not harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

It supports very poor people.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The long-run benefit is gained from the works done in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might community work be improved?

If weak people were supported as used to be it was good.

### Poor and landless farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 2003

Canal digging for irrigation, building terraces, maintaining roads…

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people can take part in FFW and they are given grain. Those weak people are not expected to work, but the grain support is given to them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

They get wheat after working in FFW.

#### Benefit to others

Some people might be benefiting more, as the work might be related to them directly – as in the irrigation canal.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community benefits by the roads, as cars can enter the Kebele. Each ‘gott’ is being connected by roads for people as well. The things done are lasting property of the people in the community. The other benefit is a short-term benefit – wheat. But if there is not grain support, still the things might be done.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might community work be improved?

If the irrigation canal was brought in new areas it would be very good. And it would also be good if the irrigation canal was built using cement.

### Middle wealth woman

#### Community work programmes introduced since 2003

Rood maintenance and terraces

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All who have enough strength to participate were included in the work. Who were weak had no choice except staying home.

#### Benefit/harm to family

We eat it when we were starving. It did not harm us in any way.

#### Benefit to others

It benefited all those who worked to receive grain.

#### Harm to others

There were people who worked starving and not having enough strength. This was harm for them but they did it with their own choice.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help for the community work to develop (by the works done), the grain will support the families food security/consumption also it will avoid people’s dependence attitude when they receive the grain by their work.

#### Long-run harm to community

People get tired after working for long hours.

#### How might community work be improved?

The payment system is not fair. When some get small others get more. It could be from the Wereda, the Kebele or got but all will benefit if it is paid equally.

### Landless woman

This women participated in only FFW not in any other community work. Therefore there was no need for repetitions to make. But you can see No. 15 food aid

### Transport

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Trader | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Businessman | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Businesswoman | F | 35 | Poor | Wife |

### Rich farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 2003

No transport projects introduced.

The road was maintained (2009), but only government vehicles use the road. But there is a plan to put a gravel layer on the road in this year.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is the same to all people. But people who are far from the road do not benefit from it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The road maintained is good for walking on foot and to pull camels. And patients might use government vehicles when they come.

#### Benefit to others

The people use the road to walk on foot on market days and to take pack animals on it.

#### Harm to others

When the road was maintained some people lost part of their land, and the plants on the land. And they were not given the compensation.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the road is upgraded as promised by the Wereda, transportation might be available. And trucks might enter the community to load agricultural produce. This improves the trade connection.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the road is not upgraded, the community as a whole suffers. There will be waste of time and energy. The people will not be able to improve their condition.

#### How might transport be improved?

It is good if the road is maintained and improved so that transportation will be available. This would improve the trade connection of the community. Hence improve the livelihood of the people.

### Businesswoman

#### Transport projects introduced since 2003

Road maintenance.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It gives service to all the people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I am a weaver I take my products to market and sell them. The road is comfortable.

#### Benefit to others

It has become comfortable to take sick people to the health post since they are carried by people’s shoulder or by animal’s back.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

* Sick people will be transported with more comfort.
* The cars that enter give transportation for the people because the road is maintained.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not have any harm.

#### How might transport be improved?

It is well.

## Electricity and communications

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Businessman | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 46 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 65 | Middle |  |
| Businesswoman | F | 35 | Poor | Wife |

### Rich farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 2003

* No electricity
* A wireless telephone started to give service in Chibite, the Kebele centre

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It included all people, but the people in Chibite are benefiting more. The other people do not go to make phone calls, as the phone does not function properly.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The absence of electricity is harm to the family. Electricity might reduce firewood consumption and the need for kerosene.

The telephone in Chibite is not considered as existing and they go to Aliyu Amba when they want to make phone calls.

#### Benefit to others

The telephone benefits people in Chibite, if at all it functions well.

#### Harm to others

Lack of electric and telephone services harms all the people in the community.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is not short-term benefit, how could there be long-run benefits.

#### Long-run harm to community

If nothing is done to provide electricity and telephone service, there will be no tree in the future, as they are needed for fuel. The people will be forced to go to Aliyu Amba to make phone calls and it is tiresome, and it results in the lack of information.

#### How might electricity and communications be improved?

It is good if electricity and telephone lines are brought to the community as soon as possible.

### Middle farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 2003

There is no intervention related to electricity and transportation. But the road is continually maintained to allow government vehicles to the Kebele. A wireless telephone was introduced.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The telephone was in the Kebele centre, and it does not function very well.

### Businesswoman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 2003

No electricity.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is the same for all people

#### Benefit/harm to family

I did not bring any benefit; I used to go to Aliyu Amba for making telephone calls.

#### Benefit to others

It has not benefited particular people.

#### Harm to others

It has not harmed anyone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help those who have relatives out of the community to communicate with them.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not harm anyone.

#### How might electricity and communications be improved?

* I am a weaver if electricity could be provided I could have worked during the night.
* I could also have used an electric stove to make Injera.
* If mobile network could be provided it will benefit those who can afford to buy a phone.

## Harmful Traditional Practices

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status |
| Pro-no work on St Days | M | 66 | Poor |  |
| Harmed by no work | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Pro-abduction | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Harmed by abduction | M |  | Middle |  |
| Pro consumption | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Harmed by cons’n | Not Found |  |  |  |
| Pro-circumcision | F | 43 | Middle | Wife |
| Harmed by early marriage | F | 21 | Rich | Wife |

### Man in favour of not working on Saints’ Days

#### Programmes against not working on Saints’ Days introduced since 2003

There are holidays that no one has to do nothing. These are Saturdays, Sundays, and other four saints day. There are some people who observe them, while there are others who work on them, who are Christians. But according to the respondent this leads to danger and nothing else. He does not agree with the regulation about working on holidays.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The teaching is given to all the people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The other teachings about HTPs have benefited the family.

#### Benefit to others

The teachings about HTPs are benefiting others as well.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The things done regarding women are of especial benefit to the community. No one is violating women’s rights.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm to the community.

#### How might programmes against not working on Saints’ Days be improved?

He is against working on holidays. But he said not improvement is needed for other things done on HTPs.

### Man harmed by abduction

#### Programmes against abduction introduced since 2003

The government is against abduction and there is severe punishment on the doers

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is still abduction, though the number has decreased dramatically. And this family was harmed as a daughter was abducted. Elders came to reconcile the families, while the man was taking the case to the Wereda.

#### Benefit to others

Girls are now learning, going to fetch water …without any fear, as the act of abduction is almost non-existent.

#### Harm to others

No harm to others.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Girls and women live without any fear.

#### Long-run harm to community

No long-run harm.

#### How might programmes against abduction be improved?

The government has to take serious measures on the people who are found doing the act.

### 

### Woman in favour of female circumcision

#### Programmes against circumcision introduced since 2003

Laws were introduced and teachings were given against circumcision, early marriage (under 18), abduction and uvula cutting.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

These teachings and the laws included all the community.

#### Benefit/harm to family

These laws and teachings introduced a foreign concept for the community. Uncircumcised girl is unclean. Though these laws were introduced we did not stop circumcising our female children. Even though the government made the laws it will not come and see whether our girls are circumcised or not, therefore I will circumcise my child on her 7th day. So I was not harmed. Neither I nor my family also benefit from it.

#### Benefit to others

No one was beneficiary.

#### Harm to others

No one was harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will protect girls from being abducted. We will be able to send our girls alone to fetch water. We will be free from any fear to our girls.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will not have any harm.

#### How might the HTP programmes be improved?

I do not see any improvement.

### Woman harmed by early marriage

#### Programmes against early marriage introduced since 2003

Teachings on meeting not to give girls under 18 years old for marriage, if parents do they will be charged.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They are teaching us but no parent was charged for this case even if they do so.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have heard of the law after I got married; it did not bring my family or me any use.

#### Benefit to others

No one in our community benefited. The law does not have supremacy in our community. No one was charged or imprisoned because of abduction, rape or early marriage because the women do not want to take them to the court they will fall love.

#### Harm to others

No one was harmed by this intervention.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the laws could come to implementation it will open a door for girls to complete their education.

#### Long-run harm to community

On the implementation of this law if a girl is not in school and when her age increases she will be out of the family’s supervision. She might get pregnant without marriage or stay unmarried when her age is older than expected.

#### How might programmes against early marriage be improved?

There is nothing wrong if parents use their children’s spouse and give their child for marriage in early age but it is better if they could give their child for a good person.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

The only harm in early marriage is she might not be old enough to manage the house and her body will not be strong enough to bear a child in that early age.

## Interactions among policies – men’s responses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 2. Middle wealth farmer | M | 39 | Middle |

### Positive synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **FFW** | **Livestock** | **Irrigation** | **NRM** | **Agriculture** |
| **Education** |  | -If healthy attends school | -Roads are built  -Students get food to eat | -Students get balanced diet (milk, meat..) | -Students get what they need |  | -Agricultural produce helps send children to school |
| **Health** | -Supports students by teaching them how to live  -Also teach them about hygiene  -Students in turn tell to parents  -Helps to prevent diseases |  | -The road is essential to go and get health service (whether on foot or on back of animals)  -The grain sustains life | -Balanced diet (meat, butter, milk…)  -Livestock are sold to have children get medical treatment | -Provides balanced diet (tomatoes, onion, banana, mango, avocado…), these things are also sold and benefit the people | -Where there are trees there will be shades to protect from direct sunlight (if there is not shade it results in diseases) | -Grain and vegetable serve as food, hence health |
| **FFW** |  | -A sick person cannot take part in FFW, |  |  | -Work opportunity for FFW (Canals) |  |  |
| **Livestock** | -Helps improve livestock health  -To have small number of livestock with good condition than many with little productivity | -If a person is sick no one looks after and takes care of his livestock | -FFW works on NRM which provides fodder for livestock |  | - Fodder  -water for livestock | -Fodder  -Shade  -If there are trees there will be rain, hence they get water | -By product for animal feeding |
| **Irrigation** | -Improves productivity  -Planting and watering in lines | -A healthy person can work on irrigation | -Canals for irrigation are built by FFW  -Roads are built by FFW and the produce are marketed |  |  |  | Interdependent |
| **NRM** | -Teaches students about NRM |  | FFW mainly works on NRN – terraces are built, seedlings are planted… | -Their manure is good for trees | -Seedlings for NRM are grown by irrigation |  |  |
| **Agriculture** | -To follow improved way of doing things | -People get good health to work on agriculture | -The people get food to eat, and they are able to work | -Oxen are the backbone of agriculture  -Their dung id useful for agriculture | -Water for agriculture  -Fodder of oxen | -It is when there are trees that water is available for irritation |  |

### Negative synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **FFW** | **Livestock** | **Irrigation** | **NRM** | **Agriculture** |
| **Education** |  | No | -Some students are absent from school because they want to work | -Students might be absent from school, while looking for livestock | No | No | -Children might not go to school because they are working |
| **Health** | No |  | -Work related injuries | -Animals might stab people  -Might affect people with disease | -Malaria  -Disputes hence wound… | No | -People might be stabbed by plough and by oxen  -Are affected by direct sunlight, rain and cold. |
| **FFW** | -Students are unable to work in FFW | No |  | No | No | No | No |
| **Livestock** | NO | No | No |  | -There is a worm that affects livestock by blocking their throat, and it is found in still waters | No | -Overload on oxen,  -They might lose grazing land, because the land is needed for agriculture |
| **Irrigation** | No | No | No | -Might damage plants on irrigable land  -May damage canals |  | No | No |
| **NRM** | -When schools are constructed many trees are cut | No | No | -It is livestock that made the land barren  -The people cut trees to feed their animals | No |  | -Cutting trees for the land is needed for agriculture |
| **Agriculture** | No | No | -Some people might leave their agricultural work, when FFW is available | -May damage the crops | -The land might lose its fertility, because there is plenty of water  -Bad grass varieties might grow, that prohibit crops to grow and that make ploughing very difficult | -If trees are found near crop fields, the production will be less because crops do not need shade |  |

## Interactions among policies – women’s responses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Rich farmer | F | 43 | Middle | Wife |

### Positive synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation | NRM |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health | The children keep their hygiene and prevent diseases that are caused by lack of hygiene.  When they spend time in school their health is kept. It does not have harm on their health as farm work.  When the school use to be far the students use to lose their health (especially the small children) they use to get tired and lose their appetite to eat. The introduced new satellite classes avoided this. |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFW | They learn different methods of farming (tomato, onion and other vegetables). | They can only participate on the FFW when they are healthy. |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock | The students are being knowledgeable about livestock diseases and could do a prevention work. |  | There is a long grass (called Nusneya)that is planted in the nursery by FFW. Which is for the use of livestock consumption. |  | On the side of the irrigation there grows a grass that is used for livestock consumption. |  |
| Irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NRM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| House hold |  |  |  |  |  | The planted trees wood is used for building house. |

### Negative synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health | When students go to schools that are in far distance they lose their health by the sun effect and by travelling long distance (especially the young) |  | Create exhaustion after the long day hard work and make people vulnerable for getting sick. | Diseases that transmit from animal to human ( they call it Mushero that kill by wounding the skin) | Stagnant water cause malaria |
| FFW |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigation |  |  | When the nursery lacks water it block water from the irrigation. This creates water shortage for farms. |  |  |