#  Interviews with kebele officials about Dinki *gott*, part of Dinki & Addis Alem sub-kebele, Hagere Selam kebele, Ankober wereda, North Shewa– Stage 1 questions

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.

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## About the kebele

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.

### Notable people

Living in the community

| Social positions | Main activities in the community |
| --- | --- |
| Involved in conflict resolution, Coordinates many activities in the community | - Head of the nursery in the community- Treasurer of Iddir and treasurer of the newly set up service cooperative |
| Elder | Chair of Iddir; Chair of Kebele land Administration; involved in conflict resolution in the community |
| Elder in Chibiti | Resolving conflicts  |
| Elder in Aygeber | Was a kebele chair during Derg regime and now stand against any favoritism in the kebele.Work on resolving conflicts.  |
| 3 Farmers | They are brothers protesting injustices in the kebele. Even though they got the ability in administration they are out of leadership. |

Living outside the community

*Research officer note*: Apart from wereda officials there is no one who is living outside the area whose actions affect the people in the community. There are people who are living outside of the community but they do not affect the community in anyway. For example the water mill is owned by a man who lives in Addis Alem ‘gott’.

| Social positions | Main activities in the community |
| --- | --- |
| Wereda official and lives in Ankober. | He was the one who trained the people goat fattening, planting onion, how to prevent onion disease/pests, using irrigation and improved seeds.  |
| Wereda official  | Showed a great effort for Aygeber primary school opening. He even walked many miles on foot for this to happen. |

### Kebele chairs since 2003

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2002-3** | **2003-4** | **2004-5** | **2005-6** | **2006-7** | **2007-8** | **2008-9** | **2009-10** |
| 1. Name | BT | BT | BT | NN | NN | NN | NN | NN |
| 2. Reasons for change |  |  |  | -See reason below this table  |  |  |  |  |

**Reasons for Change**: The reason was that the former chair was not rendering what was expected of him to the people. The people complained for lack of justice. The person was authoritarian, and the people held meeting and decided to demote the person from his chairmanship. Since the power resides with the people, they can do whatever they want. The person was not honest as far as financial matters were concerned, and he used to retaliate his personal enemies by using his power. This was done by the Kebele council, who were elected by the people in each ‘*gott’*, there are 60 councilors from each ‘gott’ and there are 300 in the Kebele. The ultimate power resides with this council and it can do whatever they want including considering the case of the Kebele chairman. The councilors meet once every month.

### External linkages map



Church – the people in Dinki go to Zego Kebele, Lallo ‘gott’, they also go to Genda Wuha/Chibite.

 Mosque – the Muslims in the area might go to Aliyu Amba.

School – students in Dinki go to Chibite, Aliyu Amba and very few students go to the school in Zego Kebele and still fewer students go to Ankober

Marriage – the people in Dinki go to Zego Kebele, Haramba Kebele, Washa Kebele, Aliyu Amba Zuria, Aliyu Amba town, Ankober, Dulecha Wereda, Gachene Wereda, Saramba ‘gott’, Aygebir ‘gott’, ‘Addis Alem ‘gott’, Chibite etc

Market – the people in Dinki go predominantly to Aliyu Amba, then to Chibite. There are also some people who go to the market in Zego. Very few people go to markets in Gachene and in Haramba.

Work – some people in Dinki might go to Gachene.

### Changes in kebele boundaries

There have been no changes to the kebele boundaries since 2003. Before 2001-2 Hageresalam Kebele used to include what now is Zego Kebele, and it used to constitute nine ‘gotts’ in total. In 2001-2 they were separated and since then Hagereselam Kebele has five ‘gotts’, and Zego Kebele has four ‘gotts’. This was done as administration of the nine ‘gotts’ was very difficult. It was especially difficult to hold meetings and give services related to justice. The then Kebele administration repeatedly asked the Wereda and the Zone administration and the nine ‘gotts’ became two Kebeles.

Map of Dinki Gott in Hagere Selam kebele 2010



### Changes in kebele structures

The Kebele are divided into ‘gotts’. And each ‘gott’ used to be divided into Mengistawi Budin before 2007-8. But after that each ‘gott’ is divided into Hiwas (cell) which include people who are party members, and Limat Budin, in which all people are involved. And below this level is one-for-five organisation in which five people are put under the leadership of one leader.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2002-3** | **2003-4** | **2004-5** | **2005-6** | **2006-7** | **2007-8** | **2008-9** | **2009-10** |
| Sub-kebele structures | GottMengistawi Budin | GottMengistawi Budin | GottMengistawi Budin | GottMengistawi Budin | GottMengistawi Budin | Gott (Cell)Limat Budin | GottHiwas (Cell)Limat Budin1 for 5 | GottHiwas (Cell)Limat Budin1 for 5 |
| Kebele structures | -60 council members were elected  |  | Land Admini-stration was set up. |  |  | Kebele Manager was introducedSocial Court set up in a new waynumber of Kebele council rose to about 300 |  |  |

* 60 council members were elected after the four ‘gotts’ which were in Hagereselam Kebele become a separate kebele – Zego Kebele.
* Land administration was set up and after its organisation neither the social court nor the Kebele administration consider cases related to land (1997)
* The Kebele manager position is new to the Kebele.
* The social court was set up in a new way and nine people went to the Wereda and received training. Three of them were to serve in the social court, three of them were to serve as elders, and the other three were supposed to consider appeal. Previous to this there were only three main members and two substitute members.
* The number of council members rose from 60 to about 300 in the election of 2000. The number of women council members also increased.

The current arrangement is very effective for administration and for disseminating information and new technologies and techniques.

* The changes in sub-Kebele structure took place in 2007-8, and it was important to organize party members in a separate organisation, and Limat Budin and one-for-five were set up to enable the people to take part in the development activities more effectively.
* New 60 Kebele councillors were elected in 2002-3 because prior to this year the councillors were coming from nine ‘gotts’, four of them now are in another Kebele – Zego.
* The Kebele land administration was set up in 2004-5, because there was a need to an autonomous body which considers land related issues, and because the cases related to land rose dramatically.
* The position of Kebele manager was introduced in 2007-8 because the Kebele were lacking educated manpower. After this position is introduced many things have improved in the Kebele.
* The social court was set up in a new way in 2007-8 and there was a need to train them so that they work effectively along with the elders and those people who consider appeals.
* The number of councillors was increased in 2007-8 to increase the representation of the people.

### Changes to the wereda

No boundary or structural changes to the wereda since 2002-3.

*Dinki in the wereda structure 2010*

Dinki

Addis Alem

ANKOBER WEREDA

Lay Gorebela

Aliyu Amba

Gorgo

Haramba

Aliyu Amba Zuria

Hagereselam

Zego

Washa

Aliyu Amba Town

Chibite and Saramba

Dinki and Addis Alem

Aygebir

*Hiwas* 3

*Hiwas* 1

*Hiwas* 2

Limat Budin 3

Limat Budin 1

Limat Budin 2

**Sub-Weredas**

**Kebeles**

**Sub-Kebeles**

***Gots***

***Hiwas* (Cells)**

***Limat budin***

Membership of Hiwas and members of Limat Budin might overlap. This is to say a member of a Hiwas might be a member of a Limat Budin and vice versa. All people are included in the Limat Budins, but they might not be included in Hiwas.

## Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele

### Land

List of interventions

2004-5

* Land was registered and wives were also required to bring photographs along with their husbands. Men used to be considered to own the land and this land registration gave women equal rights to land. And women are enjoying their right especially of land.
* Land inheritance legislation was improved. People were able to give land inheritance to anyone they think was worthy. But after the legislation is improved if there are children the land cannot be given to other relatives as inheritance and if there are relatives the land cannot be given to other people. Giving part of a given land is possible while the person is alive, if the remaining piece of land is sufficient for the children and parents.

2007-8

* Giving land certificate was started. Some men were lying by saying that they did not have a wife, but there were repeated meetings to make sure that a given piece of land belongs to a person and that his wife is also registered. Some Muslim Argobbas were telling their wives that the Sharia law does not allow Muslim women to possess land, and if they do they will become Christians. But Muslim women now can get half the land up on divorce.
* New land legislation that allows a person to rent land f or three years if the agreement is concluded in the Kebele, and for 25 years if the contract is made at Wereda level. And the parties have to renew their contract every five years. This was good as contracts concluded privately was causing disagreement, disputes and conflict.

Intervention: Land registration and certification

* The Kebele officials were involved in mobilising the people to get their land measured and for both the husband and the wife to appear. They were especially cautious when only husbands appear, as this was not supposed to serve the interest of either party. People in the Kebele cabinet and DAs were involved in this activities and this goes down to Hiwas (cell) leaders. The Wereda land administration was also involved. The people in the Kebele land administration got training in the Wereda and they were involved in times when conflicts arose. There are also two people from every got to consider land related issues and work with the Kebele land administration. And these people were also involved.
* Kebele officials did not benefit anything. They were unable to engage in their own activities and hence their households are suffering as a result. They want to leave the Kebele administration position since they do not get any allowance for working for the Kebele administration.
* Kebele officials are in the Kebele administration because they were elected by the people, and they are working just to serve the people who trusted in them. The harvest is not good for the last three years because of the weather. And there is a severe shortage of water, where people are supposed to cover a three-four hours distance to get water. Farmers who are strong are improving their status while that of the people in the Kebele administration is declining. In 1998 it was said that a budget would be allocated for the people in the Kebele administration but nothing was done.
* It was not as successful as it was planned because the people did not get wives registered. They were saying that they did not have to get their wives registered since it was only for two years that they lived with them. The Muslim people in the area were against this regulation, as they said it was contrary to what the Sharia says. People were not in agreement over boundaries, and both parties in the conflict were not given the land certificate. Due to these reasons the land registration and certification did not meet the plan.
* The intervention was supposed to be implemented for all land holding people. Yet the people who got their land certificate are less than 50%.
* It has benefited the elderly, women and those children who lost either or both of their parents. The elderly were facing many problems and they were weak to take their cases to the Wereda. The women used to suffer since many men were abusing their rights. Children were affected as guardians and relatives were reluctant to benefit the children. But these groups are now in a better condition as the certification affirms their rights.
* It did not harm anyone. But men are now changing their attitude not to abuse their land holding rights.
* In Chibite/Genda Wuha ‘gott’ a man chased his wife. They have seven children together. He was frightening her not to take her case anywhere. Then she took her case to the Wereda. The Wereda gave her half the land and half of all the property. This case was very instrumental in showing how the new regulation was implements. And this made everything clear to men, and they are now treating their wives properly.
* Another case was that there was a child whose father had died, and whose mother is blind. A relative was acting as a guardian and was taking care of the land. He was giving the child something from the produce, which was very minimal, and finally he stopped it all together. And other people who saw this told the child (who was 12 years by then) to appeal to the Kebele. Then after considering the case, the land certificate was given to the child, and the land was given to another guardian.
* This gives the people a sense of ownership of land, and they will be motivated to take care of their land. This would be possible not only on their own land but also on communal land, as it is related to the weather and the water availability in the area. This will decrease soil erosion, and if the people take care of the communal land, the drought might be curbed.
* Men were unhappy to have their wives to be registered. And there were disputes over the boundary of land. These two things were problems and they delayed the implementation.
* There are 930 people who have their own land. And there are about the same number of other households who have their own family, but not land. These people do not have any access to land and it would be good if there were land redistribution to give them access. The Kebele administration was told to register those landless people to have them engage in some other activities, but nothing was done. A communal land was given to some young people in Aygebir ‘gott’ but nothing could be done in other cases. These young people are forced to steal or quarrel with parents, when they have nothing else to do.
* Men were reluctant for their wives to get registered for the land certification and land rights.

### Re-settlement – no intervention

### Irrigation and water-harvesting

List of interventions

 2006-7

* Digging ponds and using plastic material to store water was started in the Kebele and this is still going.

Intervention 1: water harvesting

* Kebele administrators were involved in the awareness creation and dissemination of the information. DAs were also involved in giving professional explanation of the use of water ponds. People from Wereda ARD were also coming to aware the people about the use of water ponds.
* Kebele officials did not benefit anything at all. We, people in the Kebele administration are like bread, that is baked in a traditional way, there is fire at bottom and on top. We are cornered by the people, the Wereda officials and our own families and responsibilities.
* It is successful in ‘gotts’ that are facing severe water shortage, as there are many people who use water ponds. But in Dinki, as there is no water shortage, the number of people who use water ponds is not more than one.
* In other ‘gotts’ like Saramba and Aygebir, where there is water shortage the number of people who use water ponds is higher, but in Dinki there is only one.
* The people who use water ponds are usually champions, and other people are drawn to use water ponds after seeing the benefits these people gain.
* The plastic is easily damaged and the people have to change it once in a while. If this is done the benefits they get is enormous.
* Many people were not involved in the implementation.
* Water harvesting using the plastic is not sustainable, so it is better to improve the irrigation and to increase the number of people using irrigation by using the rivers, and by bringing water where it was not irrigable previously.
* Avoiders/resisters? Champions are the ones who used the intervention very well, and others follow after them when they see the benefits. But the number of people using this intervention in Dinki is insignificant.
* No one was excluded, as far as they are willing to use the intervention and as far as they pay 158 birr for the plastic, they can get the service.

### Agricultural extension and packages

List of interventions

2007-8

* Improved maize seeds distributed, but only few farmers who have seen the benefits are using it.

2008-9

* Four people started to use motor pumps to draw water, but they are not working due to the knowhow of the people to take care of the pumps.

2009-10

* Fertilizer use has increased.

Intervention 1: increased use of fertiliser

* DAs were first involved in the process. And Kebele officials were the first ones to adopt the technology as champions. After they tried it on their own fields, they taught other people about how to use fertilizer. The amount of fertilizer used in 2007-8 was only 35 quintals in the Kebele, but in 2009-10 it is 162 quintals. People from Wereda agriculture office come and give orientation and they also take DAs to other Kebeles so that they might share their experience. Then upon return DAs plan and work as per their experience in other Kebeles.
* Kebele official closeness with other farmers has increased. They have known their responsibility clearly and the people came to realize and respect them. Kebele officials are harmed when their plan fails, and when other people are not cooperative. They were not harmed by this particular intervention.
* The success does not go alone with the promise. The work performed by the farmers is essential. They cannot rely fully on fertilizer without doing their part. There are other components included along with using fertilizer. It starts with ploughing the field with a specific repetition, taking care of it from weeds and the like. And farmers who worked as they were told have increased productivity. But there are others who did not control the weed and say that the fertilizer did not work.
* Those champion farmers who are first to adopt technologies are the ones who did participate initially. But afterwards many are drawn towards using fertilizers. Those champion farmers are the ones who benefited a lot. These farmers are very strong and as the increase of productivity is a function of many things and using fertilizer, they work hard to get the desired results.
* Those farmers who did not use the crop calendar did not get the desired results, after buying fertilizers which are expensive. The weather is another factor. A farmer might do everything as told, but if the weather is not good, he cannot get the results.
* Long-run benefits? The use of fertilizers alone will not bring any lasting solution. It has to be used along with taking care of the natural vegetation cover. If there is no rain, no matter how much fertilizer one uses, no one expects any result. Since rainfall is related with the vegetation cover, this has to be taken seriously; and all people have to exert effort towards it. And if this is done, there is no question that the use of fertilizers will enhance productivity which in turn improves the livelihood of the people.
* Long-run harm? If the farmers wholly rely on fertilizers and they do nothing to take care of the soil; the fertilizer might ruin the fertility of the soil in the long run. It might have a negative effect for the air as well.
* There is a problem of convincing the people to use any technology. The proportion of people using fertilizer is still minimal, though there is a large increase. The people do not do anything unless they see something applied by others. They are not willing to try it even after they see the results. The other challenge is that the price of fertilizers. It is increasing and most of the farmers cannot afford it.
* Improvements? It was good if it was possible to work with the people who use fertilizers, until they no longer need the need of professionals. This might enable the farmers to correct failures in the process than waiting the final results without any readiness.
* Avoiders/resisters? The number of farmers who resist the use of fertilizer is very insignificant, what matters to most of them is the lack of capacity to buy fertilizers.
* The new service cooperative is now involved in bringing fertilizers and pesticides to its members but there is no much difference as far as the price is concerned. The fertilizer might come from the Wereda, or it might be purchased from other sources. Previously the cooperative used to give fertilizer with credit but now it is provided by payment. Other people who are not members of the cooperative might buy fertilizer from merchants. There are people who complain that fertilizer does not come timely and opt for buying it from other sources.
* No one was excluded from using fertilizers as far as they have the ability and the willingness.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

 2008-9

* The veterinarian was assigned to Chibite. She now works for three ‘gotts’ in Hagereselam – Dinki, Chibite and Addis Alem. She also works for other four ‘gotts’ which constitute Zego Kebele.

Intervention 1: provision of veterinarian

* The people were asking for a veterinarian for long, as people were coming from Haramba Kebele or from Aliyu Amba, when problems occur or when regular vaccination was done. The people were asking us the question repeatedly and we were also appealing to the Wereda in the Wereda council meetings.. The kebele administration built the house in which the veterinarian lives, and the Wereda the Wereda finally sent the veterinarian to the Kebele centre.
* Kebele officials did not get any benefits which is different from other people. We might get the services as other residents. But once the veterinarian is assigned to the Kebele, we are relieved from the question of the people.
* Kebele officials harmed? Being in the Kebele administration is a very difficult task, and we are harmed when we serve the people which otherwise could be used for personal achievement. But according to the Kebele council speaker since they are working to the benefit of the country as a whole he did not consider it as a harm.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The problem is not solved totally. However, her presence has brought a significant progress. Diseases might outburst but since she is nearby they are put under control sooner before they cause much loss. Now there is a room to work on prevention.
* All people who have animals are getting the service.
* People who have cattle, goats, camels and the like are benefiting, because the health of their animals are kept. They used to travel to Aliyu Amba to get the service, or may simply sit and watch what happens to their animals. But now since she goes from ‘gott’ to ‘gott’ and gives the services nearby many people have benefited.
* Long-run benefits? The people do not lose their animals now, especially oxen. Since oxen play a pivotal role in our lives if their health is in a good condition, the people who they own are in a good condition. The health of other animals is also kept, hence the livelihood of the people is not harmed. We can benefit a lot if we are engaged in fattening activities, since the veterinarian is in place, the health of the animals would be kept and this might improve the livelihood of owners.
* Implementation problems? The veterinarian is not able to cover all the seven ‘gotts’, three from Hagereselam including Dinki and the whole of Zego Kebele. Besides, there are not sufficient medications and other necessary equipment to give the service efficiently.
* Improvements? If the health service was available at the ‘gott’ level, many things could have been done apart from prevention of diseases. Now since she is working for seven ‘gotts’ she cannot be engaged in other activities. She does not have any rest, and she cannot possibly reach every ‘gott’. She does not have an office, she is sharing the place with other workers. There is one mule for the Kebele workers but it is very bad as it deliberately throws people who try to sit on it. Besides, if one worker takes it, others have to travel on foot. If the vaccination was for free, many people would benefit from the service.
* The veterinarian was assigned by the Wereda, and the medication and other necessary in puts come from the Wereda as well. No other non-government sources are included in the implementation.
* No one was excluded.

### Non-farm extension and packages

List of interventions

2008-9

* Some young men were organized in Dinki to dig out stones for construction, but nothing was done afterwards.

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2008-9

* The service co-operative was set up again

Intervention 1: service co-operative

* People from the Wereda and the Kebele cabinet were involved in the implementation. DAs were also involved since the service cooperative was mainly to give agricultural services.
* The only benefit the kebele officials gain is the service of the cooperative. They became members of the cooperative to initiate other people to be members in the cooperative. They were not harmed, as they were able to set up a cooperative that would be serving their own purpose.
* The success is that it is started. But real success is yet expected to come in the future. It was difficult to expand the services, as members are very limited. The number of people in the Kebele is very large but members are small. This has implication on the capital of the cooperative. The beginning is promising. An expert from the Wereda follows everything and reports every month about the monthly progress of the cooperative, and conduct auditing once every three months.
* After repeated meetings and teaching were conducted there were 200 members when it was started. Now there a little more than 300 members.
* Members have acquired pesticides and fertilizer. **B**ut since there is a capital constraint, the price is not any lower from the market.
* There was no conflict, but there was reservation. The previous cooperative had a very good capital and this was during the Derg regime. But it was looted during the transition. And people were not happy to hear about the cooperative again, since they did not trust it anymore. But as some people who were involved in the looting paid by appearing before the social court, and since the Wereda was working closely, it was possible to gain the people’s confidence.
* Long-run benefits? Now the cooperative have 12 thousand birr. If it is able to reach 35 thousand birr by increasing members; it can be a member to a larger unit called cooperative union that is located in Debre Berhan. In this way the cooperative might be able to get more services with lower price. And this is thought to benefit the members more as the services would be available for a price much less than the market. Besides, the services would be available to members without the need to travel to long distance to get such services.
* The other benefit is that the members will get the dividend according to the lot they have in the cooperative. Members can buy up to 10 lots, one lot being 30 Birr.
* Implementation problems? The reservation that people had on the previous cooperative made it difficult for the new cooperative to have a good start.
* Improvements? It was good if the government was able to provide as loans to give initial capital to the cooperative that would be repaid upon a limited time. But if the government cannot provide us with loans, if other organisations provide us the support, the cooperative might be able to serve its members a lot.
* Avoiders/resisters? Those people who did not trust the cooperative did not register and become members of the cooperative.
* No one was excluded, as far as they paid the amount of money for membership.

### Government micro-credit programme me

List of interventions

2004-5

* ADA (Amhara Development Association) started to give loans to people

2005-6

* ACSI came to the scene and replaced the service by ADA and it is giving credit to the people to date.

2006-7

* ACSI continued the service

2007-8

* ACSI continued the service

2008-9

* ACSI continued the service

2009-10

* ACSI continued the service

Intervention: ACSI

* The Kebele officials make sure that a person can work and can return the credit on time. Credit is not given for people who are not hard working or for those people who spend their money extravagantly. The people are also required to have land and other assets before receiving the credit. So the Kebele needs to consider the people’s condition before the people are given the credit from ACSI. The kebele officials are also involved in the repayment of the credit. People from the ACSI, which is in Ankober, are also involved. They train the people who are ready to get credit for three days.
* Kebele officials They do not benefit in any way; nor were they harmed
* It has brought good results for most of the people who took the credit. The people were able to improve their lives. Some people who did not have an ox now have their own and they can work on their farms as they without the need to wait on others.
* There are two ACSI centres in the Kebele. One of them is found in Chibite (the interviewee being its head) and the other one is found in Aygebir ‘gott’. There are forty people in the ACSI centre in Chibite. Initially there were 57 people in this centre. Two of the people died and 15 people left ACSI on their will. And most of these people no longer needed the credit as they had improved their situation. Now there are forty people.
* Some people faced problems as the cattle they bought died and they faced problem to repay the credit they took. The only thing done to these people is to lengthen the time they are expected to repay the credit and this is done after ascertaining that the cattle died for reasons beyond their capacity. If the cattle died of negligence nothing is done to the people.
* Long-run benefits? The credit has benefited those who took the credit in many ways. Farmers who did not have ox, were able to buy ox to plough their land in peak ploughing season, and plough their land and then sell the ox. They save the harvest, while they may be able to sell the ox for profit. It also gave women to engage in some income generating activities. They bought cows, and they are getting other sources of income. The credit serves a good purpose; it is helping in improving the lives of the people. Most of the people who withdrew from taking the credit because they have acquired what they planned and they are now working on their own. So the long term effect is great as most people are improving their standing with each year’s credit.
* Implementation problems? Families were held responsible to repay the credit upon the death of the one who took the credit. For the last two years, a deceased person’s family is not supposed to repay the credit. There is no other problem.
* Improvements? Now everything is expensive and 3000-4000 Birr cannot even buy an ox. So it sis good if the amount of money given is increased. The duration of the repayment of credit is another issue. The people were given 12 months to repay the credit in the past, but now they are expected to repay in nine months. And the people are not happy with this, and they want the previous duration.
* Avoiders/resisters? Many people were afraid to take the credit. This was because they did not want to be involved in a risk by taking the credit service as they might lose their own property while trying to improve their situation.
* Rich people used to give credit but the interest was much higher and the interest at times it might be greater than the initial amount. But now there is no one who takes credit from rich people, as the interest is very high. People might borrow from friends, neighbours and relatives. However, there are no other organisations involved in giving credit.
* People excluded? Two men wanted to take the credit when it was initially started. But as they were not hard working, and since they rented out their land and because they drink too much, they were not given the credit service. And since the Kebele has responsibility of checking the situation of those who want to take credit, they were involved in assessing the people’s condition and the Kebele officials decided not to involve the people in the credit service, no matter how the people insisted to get the service.
* Private moneylenders? There are private money lenders but they are not as prominent as they used to be. People who borrow money from these people are required to pay high interest rate for every month, until they return the initial amount.

### Food aid

List of interventions

2009-10

* *Researcher observation: There was a direct food aid that was given by the International Red Cross at the end of our third field visit. Seven Kola Kebeles were included in the food aid. But only some people are included, those people who are affected by rain failure.*

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2009-10

* OTP – Outpatient Therapeutic programme me

Intervention: OTP

* The Kebele Cabinet worked on mobilising the people on meetings and going to the ‘gots’ to cooperate with HEWs when they go to their house to measure their children’s weight. Wereda officials made visits to check our effectiveness, how many children we reached. They also use our reports to evaluate us.
* Kebele officials put their effort to work with us but did not gain any benefit. This intervention has not caused any harm to them.
* Only few benefited for the reason that there is not sufficient amount of nutrition (plumpynut). Children have been beneficiaries ever since this programme was started. Three graduated being fit gaining the required weight.
* *Researcher observation: A child who was two years and three months had got sick and was taken to Addis Ababa and was sent back to Ankober Hospital. His weight improved from 7.5Kg to 9.5 and Mewak measurement 10.6 to 12.8.*
* Some mothers complained why their children were not included in the programme and receiving plumpynut (the food given for the malnourished or underweight) when they see the improvement the other children show after taking it, or when their children happen to taste it from a neighbour using the plumpynut. But then it was explained to them by the HES’s that it is not a food to be given to every child but only those who are underweight.
* Long-run harm? Children who have graduated from the programme with good health and fitness might again be underweight by lacking care from their family if their family consider their improvement for granted.
* Improvements? Though only a few children are part of the programme there are many children who need the treatment, who could not be included because of shortage of palm nut supply. If the supply of palm nuts was sufficiently available the programme could be available to all the children in need it would have been better.
* This service was given only to those children who were severely underweight; it could not include every child who needed the service.

### Family planning

List of interventions

List of interventions

2005-6

* Family planning (reproductive education and service ) – pills and 3 months contraceptive
* Family planning and reproductive education in school.
* House to house family planning education and service

2007-8

* In Aliyu Amba providing 5 and 10 years contraceptive

2009-10

* On nutrition and sanitation establishing Health volunteers (see module 1)
* Volunteers trained to teach about pre-natal and post-natal care and give a handbook to pregnant women by making visits to their house. They also work on sanitation and nutrition
* Teaching about family planning by going from house to house.
* Aliyu Amba health post was upgraded to health centre and start giving 5 and 10 years injection.

Intervention : teaching about family planning by going house-to-house

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

* When HEWs went from house to house a Kebele official who went out with them to show them their way and convince the people. Wereda officials did their part by providing the contraceptives in time.
* The Kebele officials had nothing to benefit. They leave their own job to go around with us. They won’t be productive as before for lack of time - we even sometimes move during the night by moonlight.
* Almost all women participated
* There were no exceptional cases to mention. In rough estimate, 50% have been beneficiaries of the intervention. Particularly mothers with many children and cattle who did not have anyone to look for them will be unable to leave their house even if they want to use contraceptive.
* Long-run benefits? Less number of children in a family will enable parents to raise healthy children by giving enough care. Small family size will also preserve peace in the family, since there is less frustration caused by many responsibilities to cover.
* Long-run harm? It won’t have any consequence that will harm the community. But the HEWs suffer from sun burn and hot weather of the place.
* Implementation problems? HEWs when making those visits to all the households in the Kebele they get very exhausted. The rugged terrain of the area is difficult even for men (HEWs are females). This is to say that they even could not resist. They do not have any daily allowance.
* Improvements? If the houses had been together ( the settlement in one area) it would have cost them less effort. If allowance could be paid both for HEWs and the Kebele officials
* Avoiders/resisters? At first some people used to think it was going against God and avoided the intervention. Religious leaders start teaching
* No one was excluded. It was open for everyone

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

2004-5

* Pre-natal health care
* Measuring the mothers’ weight, and blood pressure to provide iron if they have anaemia.
* Teaching them to keep their sanitation and prepare other things needed for delivery.

2009-10

* Delivery training for HEWs

Intervention: door-to-door vaccination of children

* Health extension Worker implemented
* As the service was given door to door the HEWs were able to include all children, making sure not to skip a single house.
* Some mothers have a fear of evil eye and Muslim mothers do not take their children out of their house even for vaccination. Therefore this intervention benefited them most. Many mothers in the area are like this. There were mothers who hide their children.
* Long-run benefits? Children who do not go out of their house will not contract a disease for lack of vaccination as the HEWs come to their house to give them the service.
* Improvements? It is going well. There is no need of any improvement to make. Allowance?
* Avoiders/resisters? The vaccination has 4 rounds and it might give children fever for 3 days. When mothers face this they get terrified to allow their children get the subsequent vaccinations.
* There was no NGO that provided the service independently. UNICEF had provided sterilizer, stretcher, Iodine, cold box and vaccination cases (box, bag) for the health post.
* No one was excluded

### Drinking water – no intervention

### Sanitation

List of interventions

 2005-6

* The people were told to prepare a container for washing their hands after going to toilet, to prepare a place for dry and liquid waste disposing and latrines, and this was to be made in each and every household.

Intervention: latrines, hand-washing and waste disposal

* Kebele officials using their acceptance were enforcing the community to make the above-mentioned things in their house. Wereda officials gave awareness about the values of making these in their houses on conferences.
* Kebele officials benefited nothing except toiling.
* 95% of the people were able to dig latrines in their house by 2008 as it was planned. Even though they dug the latrines most people are not using them for lack of experience.
* Muslims believe that women should not urinate during the daytime in the field. But they might use the latrines anytime they want. *Comment: Even though this intervention has the advantage to benefit Muslim women they do not like using latrines as the Amhara women***.** Weak and sick people who cannot go far searching for a place to excrete had benefited more than others. Children who like putting anything they get into their mouth could be protected from putting excrement into their mouth and get sick.
* Long-run benefits? Now most people are not using the latrines. In the future if they start using them, they will be able to protect themselves from many illnesses caused by lack of hygiene.
* HEWs visit the houses of the people repeatedly by holding a stick to check if the latrines were put into use. If nothing was found in the latrines HEWs will teach and encourage them to start using the latrines.
* Avoiders/resisters? There were people who resisted digging the latrines claiming that they have lived so far without latrines and did not see the need of latrines. But the HEWs were able to build rapport with the people and taught them about the benefits, which resolved the problem, and many people dug latrines.
* PADET worked on sanitation projects in other Kebeles but not in Hagereselam.
* No one was excluded. Rather HEWs and Kebele official were going to all the houses to initiate the people.

### Other preventive health services

List of interventions

List of interventions

2005-6

* Draining stagnant waters where mosquitoes produce eggs
* Medication for malaria was provided for free
* HIV/AIDS education and VCT
* The people were taught to separate animals from spending the night with people
* Improved stove that avoids smoke was introduced
* The people were told to prepare a container for washing their hands after going to toilet, to prepare a place for dry and liquid waste disposing and latrines

2006-7

* Bed net distribution

Intervention 1: distribution of bednets

* Kebele officials participated in distributing the bed nets together with HEWs by informing the people about the distribution. They were also checking if the people have put the bed nets into use in their houses.
* Kebele officials were given per diem for the day they worked in distributing the bed nets.
* All received the bed nets.
* Dinki and Addis Alem ‘gots’, since they are vulnerable to malaria they were beneficiaries better than other ‘gots’. And in these ‘gots’ those people who have more children received more bed nets than those who have small number of children.
* Long-run benefits? Before the bed nets were distributed, people who understood the benefits of bed nets used to buy from neighbouring Weredas. When bed nets were distributed they were able to get the bed nets in their Kebeles for free. If they continue to use the bed nets, it will kill the mosquito and malaria will not affect them.
* Long-run harm? It will not harm them except the benefit of preventing malaria.
* Implementation problems? People from ‘gots’ like Aygebir did not receive their bed nets in time because of a distance factor. Kebele officials did their best for the people to take their bed nets from the health post. Some people were putting the bed net they received in a box to keep its durability.
* Improvements? If the people could make use of the bed net properly, malaria would be totally eliminated from the Kebele.
* Non- government sources? *Comment - The people in the kebele do not know Carter Centre…*
* No one was excluded. HEWs and Kebele officials made sure that the bed nets were distributed to every household fairly.

### Curative health services

List of interventions

2005-6

* Teaching traditional birth attendants while going to attend mothers deliver children in their house. The teaching includes; keeping sanitation, to use gloves to protect themselves from diseases, using clean thread to tie the umbilical cord and other materials for delivery.
* Providing medication for malaria for free
* Introduction of two HEWs and one nurse
* Providing medication for malaria for those who exhibit the symptoms.
* When HEWs observe malaria symptoms as feeling cold, vomiting, shivering, and headaches they provide the medication to the person showing the symptom.

Intervention: malaria tablets

*Research officer comment: People in areas far from the health post stay in their house rather than going to the health post. In seasons when most people contract the disease (months as April and May) HEWs go out for a field to accomplish other works as latrine and if they observe the above symptoms they provide the medication.*

* The people’s lack of health knowledge constrains them from participating in this intervention. If the HEWs happen to see any one being affected by the disease, they will tell them that there is a medication provided for free. Wereda officials pass orders to make visits in some areas considered to be vulnerable to malaria.
* The intervention succeeded in saving the lives of many people. The number of deaths caused by malaria was reduced by over 75%. This was possible to achieve by both the preventive and curative measures taken.
* All the people in the community were part of it. But only those people affected by malaria received the service.
* People in malaria prone areas benefited (Dinki and Addis Alem) and they are estimated to be 300.
* Long-run benefits? The health post is not placed at the centre of the Kebele geographically. This programme will reduce the number of people dying from malaria.
* Long-run harm? The HEWs give the medication only by observing the symptoms. As there is no laboratory to diagnose the cases, people with similar symptoms but not malaria might suffer from the side effects of the medication.
* Implementation problems? Doing rounds in every door is very tiresome for the HEWs, but no solution was found.
* Improvements? If per diem could be paid for the HEWs. If the people could gather together
* Avoiders/resisters? No one avoided/resisted the intervention.
* There was no NGO, which provided this service independently.
* None of those people who needed the service was excluded.

### Primary education

List of interventions

2003-4

* Satellite class was opened in Saramba ‘got’ (under Gendaweha school)

2004-5

* Cluster training
* Teachers from different schools coming together for experience sharing. This is under education improvement programme .
* Students’ conference every 3-4 months. This is to allow students express their thoughts and discontentment in freedom on teachers and the school in general.
* Sharing exam sheets among the teachers to examine the ability of the students

2005-6

* A satellite class was opened in Aygeber ‘got’
* An increase in the number of students enrolled

2006-7

* Teachers’ on job training

2007-8

* 2 satellite classes were opened in Dinki and one in Addis Alem (under Gendaweha school)

2008-9

* A satellite class was opened in Aygeber
* Introduction and implementation of education quality assurance package

Intervention: teachers’ house-to-house rounds

* When the teachers make house to house rounds the Kebele officials go with them together to lead them the way and convince the people to send their children to school. They also make themselves models by sending their children to school.
* Iddir leaders motivate parents to send their children to school especially in September, thus making the people accountable for their action by the Iddir.
* Hiwas leaders influence the people under them to send their children to school.
* Student registration and admission committee is also involved. And this committee include PTAs and education and training board. They work on motivating students for enrolment and returning students who drop out back to school.
* Kebele officials not benefit; they had to leave their work to go with the teachers. This affects their livelihood.
* 85% of the children in the Kebele are in schools. This is possible because teachers are continuously visiting and initiating parents to send their children to school.
* Only people in the PTA participated and some Hiwas leaders participated. Most people were not willing to participate.
* All people who have sent their children have benefited.
* Kebele officials felt that they were harmed and no other person was harmed.
* We have tolerated those who were insulting us; there was no need of mediators. In this year, in September we went to one person’s house who had three children. All of the children were enrolled last year. This year the father sent only two of his children. This father came to the school and cried out loud and said that there was no one to help him in the house.
* Long-run benefits? Most parents do not see the benefit of their children get by going to school. They would rather keep them in the house to do domestic work the children in early age could go to school by influencing their parents, they keep their education even without the initiation of teachers. They will like learning and understand the benefits of education.
* Long-run harm? The people are used to mobilisation and without it they do not send their children to school. If teachers and Kebele officials become tired of this and stop going to every house, the people might not send their children because they lack awareness about the benefit of education.
* Some people got convinced and agreed with the teachers but when they went to their house they might not send their children to school.
* Some people think that teachers get their salary by the number of students enrolled and think this is the reason why teachers urge them to send their children.
* The topography of the Kebele and the dispersed settlement of the houses had been a problem for the teachers and the Kebele officials.
* Implementation problems? If things got out of control legal people tell them the right their children have on the Constitution.
* Improvements? If the Kebele officials could get per diem it would have been more effective. Kebele officials believe that teachers have salary and if they work they deserve that as well, but they have nothing to gain. If they were given incentives they would have performed better.
* Avoiders/resisters? Many of them avoided the intervention. There were people who even told the Kebele officials that they were like wounds on them. They did nothing except showing them great tolerance, patience and respect by still keeping their job.
* The teachers and Kebele officials knocked everyone’s house repeatedly.

### Secondary Education – no intervention reported

### Government TVET – no intervention reported

### Government Universities and Colleges – no intervention reported

### Alternative basic education – no intervention reported

### Government pre-school education – no intervention reported

### Good governance package

List of interventions

2006-7

* The position of Kebele manager was first started in 2006-7. And this has a very useful implication for good governance. The manager is in a better situation as far as education is concerned as compared with other Keble officials. So he is very important in doing things that need technical knowledge. His input in report writing and administration is also important. Since he can consider to complaints about the Kebele administration, due to his direct relation with the Wereda, this makes him a very important actor in good governance.

2007-8

* Different forms were prepared that can be filled by people who come to the Kebele administrative office, and their forms are sent to respective places. This has brought uniformity and decreases the time spent in considering cases.

2009-10

* Suggestion box was put near the Kebele administration office. People now feel free to put their suggestions, complaints and comments in the suggestion boxes. Even those people who are unable to read and write, have their children write them something and then they put it in the suggestion boxes.

Intervention: assignment of kebele manager

* The Kebele manager as a position is implemented in every Kebele. The Wereda posts vacancies and hires Kebele managers after fulfilling the necessary requirements.
* The Kebele manager significantly reduces the burden of the Kebele officials. He is in his office all the time. Even in non-working days, people might contact him. The other benefit is regarding reports. There used to be a serious gap of reporting before the Kebele manager comes to the Kebele. The Kebele officials used to face problems to report everything that is done in the Kebele. But now the reporting is not their problem at all. The Kebele officials were not harmed in any way.
* The office of the Kebele manager is always open. Any one might come at any time to pass their complaints to a particular body in the Kebele. This might be to the social court, the land administration or to the police. No one returns without getting what he/she comes for. The Kebele manager receives the complaints and sends them to the respective bodies.
* Now reports reach to the Wereda on time. And there is nothing that passes without the knowledge of the Wereda because of the presence of the Kebele manager. Besides, since the Kebele manager is not from the community, it does not favour some people than others, which enables to check other Kebele officials who might favour some people.
* All people who have something to do with the Kebele administration come to the Kebele manager; and receive the service he has to render.
* People who come to the Kebele administration office having some issue of concern benefit by the presence of the Kebele manager. Other Kebele officials might not be present in the Kebele administration for more than two days in a week. But as the Kebele manager is always present in his office, the people are sure to get him and they get the services as soon as possible, without the need to come to the Kebele administration repeatedly.
* There are no conflicts that arose due to the assignment of the Kebele manager. But as the Kebele manager is involved in many of the things related with the Kebele administration, he might be involved in many instances where people quarrel and disagree.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run Kebele chair and other officials might not be necessary, as the Kebele manager can handle many things on his own, if the capacity of the manager is increased. The people will get the service equally in a fair way, as the Kebele manager, coming from another place, favours no one at the expense of others.
* Implementation problems: There is a severe workload on the Kebele manager, while the remuneration is minimal.
* Improvements? If the Kebele manager is given different trainings to improve his skills and knowledge the service he gives would be by far better. Besides, other bodies in the Kebele like the social court and land administration need educated man power. Without the assignment of educated people to these other areas, the work of the Kebele manager alone cannot bring the desired result.

### Security, policing and justice

List of interventions

 2007-8

* Community policing was started. Before this time only the police used to follow crime and other cases, but now though the awareness level is low there is a better initiative by the people in the community to prevent crimes working with the police.

Intervention 1: community policing

* People in the Kebele administration, since they have better awareness about community policing they teach the people in the Kebele. Iddir leaders were also involved as they coordinate members to work with us. Supervisors and other people from the Wereda come and they give us trainings and they also give us professional advice.
* We work together and share experience. And no one says this is my work and that is not mine, since we work together involving in what seems the responsibility of others, this reduces the workload of all people working in the Kebele including the Kebele officials.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The people are happy because we are living with them. We dress like them, eat what they eat. Before community policing was started, the word police was used as warning and many people including children were afraid. But now the outlook of the people is changed and they bring offenders themselves, or they might tell us indirectly. Though it is still a beginning, it is promising.
* Community policing is introduced at the Kebele level. Though the people as a whole benefit from community policing, the participation of people depends on the awareness they have about community policing. Since it focuses on prevention, some people inform us before crime or other cases happen.
* Many people have benefited. They used to take their cases to the Kebele administration and to the Wereda. This used to pose a great problem to the people as they spend much time, money and effort. Elderly people were very disadvantaged as they are weak to take their cases to the Wereda and follow their cases. But now they get solution before things worsen.
* Long-run benefits? The people will be relieved from anxiety that is related to crime. Since community policing focuses on prevention of crime, this will bring peace in the community once the idea gets into the people and they are participating in the prevention of crime themselves.
* Implementation problems? Most people do not know about community policing, there is a lot to do in this regard. It is very difficult to the community policing officer to cover the Kebele as the landscape is very mountainous and there is no transportation. The payment officers receive is minimal and they do not want to work and many officers are leaving their work.
* Improvements? There should be improved working atmosphere in the Kebele. There is a need to assign additional officers to kebeles that are large, which might enable the officers to divide the area and work effectively. They might also work together by discussing issues especially complicated ones. The payment and allowance of officers should be improved. The plan is very good but other things need to be fulfilled if the plan is to realize its goal.

### Tax and other contributions

List of interventions

2002-3

* Party members contribute 6.50 Birr. 6 Birr for annual contribution and 0.50 for newsletter.

2003-4

* When the health post was constructed the government covered 50% while the people in the Kebele covered the other 50%. The people contributed 24 birr per household and they also contributed labour.

2005-6

* Contribution to Community Skills Training Centre of the Wereda used to be 2 birr; it was stopped in 1999. This was stopped as the people were complaining that they were contributing but no one ever got the training.

2007-8

* Contribution to the payment to the guards of the school and the health post was 1.50Birr, it was made to be 2 birr in 2007-8.
* Contribution for sports was 2 birr now it is 3 birr.
* Land tax was increased
* An NGO called ANFEAE constructed two classrooms and one office in the school, and the people contributed labour.
* Two satellite schools were built in Dinki and in Alela Ager (both in Dinki ‘gott’)

2009-10

* There is a plan for contribution to buy an ambulance for the Wereda.

Intervention 1: labour and cash contribution for the construction of the health post

* The Kebele administration was involved in organising the people to work in turns, from each ‘gott’. It was also responsible to receive the money contribution with receipt. The Wereda health bureau covered 50% of the construction expense, and it assigned health workers after the completion of the building.
* The Kebele officials did not get any special benefit. They might use the service as other people in the community. We are working without any remuneration. There are many ups and downs while working these activities, but we are not given anything even to drink tea. But since it is for the country and for our fellow citizen we did not count it as a loss.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The Wereda promised to hire a health worker, a health worker was hired. She left to work here. No health worker was in health post for 6-7 months. Then another health worker was hired. After the health post started operation, we are getting the services nearby. If there is a rampant disease occurs, since there are health workers here, they report to the Wereda and immediate action is taken.
* All people in the community participated in the building of the health post. All people who have land, hence pay land tax, contributed 24 birr and labour; while other adults who did not have land contributed labour.
* It benefited all people, especially those who are near the health post, in Chibite. It is benefiting the government because the people who want to get the services have to pay. People used to go to other places to get the services, now they get them in the health post.
* Long-run benefits? We cannot say that because the health post is available no disease is going to happen. Health extension workers are hired to work in the prevention of diseases, and they are teaching the people. This is very good. But if the health post is going to bring a long lasting benefit, it has to have a better medical personnel.
* Implementation problems? There is no a medical personnel who is able to treat severe diseases. There is no medication as well, except minor ones.
* Improvements? There is no electricity, hence the service is limited. If electricity was available all other services might be improved. There is a nurse but their professional knowledge is minimal and the service they give is limited, and people who want medical attention are still going to other places. The health post gives services only to minor cases. People wounded by ploughs and axes can get medical care and medication. There is lack of medical equipment and medical personnel.

Intervention 2: labour contribution for the construction of rooms in the school and satellite schools

* The Kebele administration was involved in mobilising the people to work. A committee was set up that monitors the activities of people and it was responsible in organising the activities. People from the Wereda education bureau were also involved. Above all the cost, other than the labour cost, was covered by an NGO called ANFEAE. The corrugated iron roofing for both satellite schools was provided by the Wereda education bureau.
* Kebele officials did not benefit. In such times where the people are expected to contribute labour, the burden is on the Kebele officials to coordinate and manage the work. So, we were having difficult times, in trying to involve the people in the work.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The school has started to enrol students in grades 7 and 8 which is a great achievement. Students were supposed to go to Aliyu Amba to attend grades 7 and 8. And small children are able to attend the satellite schools which are constructed in their neighbourhoods. These children were otherwise unable to go to other schools because of the distance factor.
* In the construction of the two rooms and an office in the primary school in Chibite, everyone in the Kebele participated. And for the satellite schools people living in the respective areas contributed labour.
* The schools are supposed to benefit everyone, especially the primary school in Chibite, whereas the satellite schools benefit those children who are near them. But there are some children in some neighbourhoods that prefer to go to other schools in other Kebeles because of the distance factor. So people having children in the nearby areas are the ones who benefit more.
* People who are living away from the Kebele centre might send their children to other schools, while they have contributed labour. For example, some children in Saramba ‘gott’ go to the school in Haramba Kebele, while some students in Addis Alem go to Aliyu Amba.
* The people who are living far from the Kebele centre had reservations on the contribution of labour, but there were no conflicts.
* Long-run benefits? Having the schools near is of paramount importance. Children were forced to drop out previously because they were supposed to go to other places to learn. But now children are learning very well. Small children used to wait until they can tolerate long distance walking before they start learning, but now thanks for the satellite schools they are attending schools from their early childhood.
* Long-run harm? Those people farthest from the Kebele centre are harmed if the current situation continues. Children in these neighbourhoods might not have equal chance of going to school, especially girls.
* Implementation problems? Getting people work together was very difficult, as all people did not have the same awareness and commitment level. Some people were working diligently while others were there just to have their names registered. Those people who did not believe in the importance of the interventions were very hard to work with.
* Improvements? If the schools are further improved, to accommodate further grades, and if material provision is increased the intervention might become more successful. The other thing is that teachers who are qualified are needed if the schools are to be improved.
* Avoiders/resisters? No one avoided or resisted as the Kebele administration was following the case if some people are unwilling to work. But some people might not be willing to send their children to school

### Presentation of government models of development

 List of interventions

2007-8

* One for five organisation was started
* A committee was organized in each neighbourhood to discuss the pressing issues of the community and to prioritise the things to be done.

Intervention: implementation of one-to-fives

* The Kebele officials are coordinators in every activity. They mobilize the people and work with the people in prioritising the things to be done. The DAs are involved in teaching the people. The Wereda also gives different trainings as necessary and as possible. They also bring the experience of other Kebeles.
* Kebele officials do not benefit anything, except the fact that what they do benefits the people and the generations to come.
* The work is very challenging and very difficult. Mobilising the people and convincing them is very much difficult, as the people are not educated. The work has many ups and downs and it requires patience. They go to long distances by foot and they might spend the night there, they might get hungry and thirsty. It requires commitment and sacrifice.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The farmers used to work haphazardly, they used to work whenever they want and do not work when something happens. Each Limat Budin has its own plan and each farmer has to have a plan as well. One-for-five is neighbourhood based, and the people monitor the activity of others. Then this is discussed in each Hiwas (cell). Then the problem of a given person is analysed and then the person is given advice and then warning. But the people do not go to this stage, as they feel ashamed for a day’s work, they do not repeat it in the future. The people are seeing improvement in this arrangement and they are competing with one another. And this is seen in the agricultural activities of the people in 2008-9.
* One-for-five is implemented everywhere and all the people are involved in it.
* People became accountable to one another. This enabled them to work hard and at times to compete with others.
* Long-run benefits? The farmers will gain enough experience if they follow the timelines and the work for two years, and they might not need this organisation in the future. They might be able to be independent as well as very effective.
* Implementation problems? It was difficult to make the people aware of the organisation, and follow up is also very difficult.
* Improvements? It was better if it was practically proven for the people. But since it was done only theoretically, all of them might not be successful.
* Avoiders/resisters? There are no avoiders/resisters, but there are those people who did not understand the organisation. Those farmers who are laggards were the ones who are least involved in the organisation.

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

List of interventions

2004-5

* A support was given to weak and vulnerable people from the grain that comes for FFW. Officials were involved in registering these people. Those people who did not have cattle, land, grain and any property were supported. But there was no free health service.

2008-9

* Emergency support

Intervention: emergency support 2008-9

* The government was providing grain support to be given to the people by FFW. But other people are made to work on behalf of the weak and vulnerable people. They are given from the Kebele budget.
* The kebele officials did not benefit anything except helping the people. They were not harmed in any way.
* It was not that much successful. The grain that comes in the form of support is not enough in the first place. It was 10 Kg for one person for 2-3 months. The problem was that the budget allocated for the support was small, and it was impossible to reach everyone in need of the support. 80 quintals for the whole Kebele is very small.
* Only a few people benefited from the intervention. Hiwas and Limat Budin leaders presented the list of the names of people they believed to be poor and vulnerable. And Kebele officials considered the list, and it was made public to the people.
* About 360 poor and vulnerable people benefited. Last year there was drought for a year, the rainfall was available on July but next it was raining in September. And here people who did not taste any food for three days were given the support.
* There were people who were saying that the support was not enough; they were complaining about why the government was not giving them more. They were saying that if NGOs would support them as other Kebeles they would be getting up to 100 kg of support. The area is drought prone and NGOs have to study the situation and support the people. And there should be an arrangement for poor and vulnerable people other than FFW, since FFW benefits only those people who are able to work.
* Long-run benefits? It does not benefit them permanently. They are given support when the weather is bad and results in poor harvest. But it was good if it was possible to live without receiving any aid.
* Long-run harm? It creates the feeling of dependency and expectancy of aid.
* Implementation problems? The people sent their complaints to the Wereda that the support they receive is inadequate, but there was no solution.

###

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2002-3

* Existence of equality in wealth (women and men)
* Taking to courts when violence against women happen (to stop violence)

2007-8

* Equal right over land (photographs of both husbands and wives needed);
* No land registration for those people who refuse to have their wives registered;
* For Argobba women to be able to take half of the land upon divorce.

Intervention: land rights for women

* Encouraging women to use their rights
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised?
* Even though it is not fully implemented most women have used their right to have their photographs on the certificate.
* Most of the women have participated - only some are left.
* For example, my sister’s former husband refused to respect my sister’s rights. And she went to the Wereda and she was given half of the land which was two ‘timad’.
* A case was found where a man divorced and remarried. This resulted in a significant decrease of his farmland
* Long-run benefits? Women were able to get confirmation for their land holding.
* Implementation problems? *Researcher comment The Kebele officials were holding the land certificate of the people.*

### Youth policies and programmes

List of interventions

2004-5

* Youth association was set up

2007-8

* Youth representative in cabinet
* HIV/AIDS trainings with health officers to get tested

2008-9

* Creating work opportunities:
* Eleven young people were organized and they were given a place in Chibite to build shops (a two metres by three metres), and the Wereda was requested to look for credit sources.
* In Aygebir ‘got’ some young people were given part of a communal land on Goncho Guba Mountain, and preparations are being made.
* In Dinki some people were organized to dig out and sell stones for construction, but this was not put into practice.
* In Addis Alem ‘got’ some young people were organized to work on collecting sand from Melka Jebdu river, but this was not put into practice.
* In Saramba ‘got’ it was tried to involve young people in planting eucalyptus trees and make use of them, but it was not put into practice

 Intervention 1: creating work opportunities

* In each ‘got’ Kebele officials prepared the conditions suitable for the youth to work - in Dinki they suggested a place to be given to the youth, and that the people might not refuse by saying that the place belongs to them. In Chibite priority was given to the youth while allocating a place to work.
* Kebele officials not benefit; they were not harmed.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? They were unable to fulfil what the youth want. They promised to provide credit but they did not do that and this resulted in reservation on part of the youth.
* Eleven young people benefited in Chibite. They are yet in the process of being organized.
* Long-run benefits? The wood benefits the community as a whole, while the youth will be relieved from being idle. It is helpful for them to some extent.
* Improvements? If credit services were available for the youth that will be engaged in the shops, and if electricity and road facilities are improved, it was good. Electricity would enable young people to engage in activities like woodwork and barbery. The road is indispensable if the youth want to produce and sell fruits and vegetables to a convenient market with good price. The lack of transportation facility forces them to leave their schooling and this has made them to be idle.
* If a factory is established many young people would have access to employment.
* Avoiders/resisters? There was no one who avoided or resisted the intervention.
* People excluded? Those young people who are involved in trading and who can earn a living by farming were excluded.

### Community work

List of interventions

2003-4

* Construction of Health Post started

2004-5

* Construction of Health Post finished.
* FTC was built

2008-9

* Two classrooms were built in the school for grades 7 and 8.

*Research officer note: Specific things might be done in each neighbourhood after discussing over different issues. And these might include, digging irrigation canals, working on roads, NRM activities. And each and everything might not be mentioned in the above list.*

Intervention: construction of health Post, FTC and classrooms

* The people discuss in their respective neighbourhoods and decide on the things to be worked on neighbourhood level. But if the work is done on a Kebele level, the Kebele council discusses over the issue and decide the things to be done.
* The parties involved may vary according to the situation at hand. The Wereda might be involved as in the case of the construction of the FTC, schools and the health post. The Kebele officials are involved no matter what. Then Limat Budins are involved and that goes to individual households.
* The Kebele officials did not benefit anything. They are harmed because they are unable to work for their own households as they are busy doing different things for the Kebele.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The FTC is not functioning at all. The Health post is good for minor things and it has a severe shortage of medication.
* Proportion of community participating. Development activities that are not given food are not mandatory and the number of people participating is decreasing each time the people are called. For FFW the people are very much eager to take part as they are given food. When the FTC and the health post were constructed there was fine and all the people are supposed to contribute their share, be it financial or labour contribution.
* All the people in the Kebele have benefited. But as far as the school and the health post are concerned the people who are in the nearby vicinity are benefiting more.
* Those people who live far away from the services were harmed. This was because they might not use the services at all, as other places might be more suitable for them. But they contributed as the other people in the Kebele.
* There was no conflict, but there was much argument regarding contribution of labour and cash. People coming from distance ‘gotts’ were complaining.
* Long-run benefits? The school has benefited many children. They were supposed to go to Aliyu Amba and were forced to spend money, time and energy. But now they have the opportunity to learn in their neighbourhood. The health post is also good for minor things like wounds.
* Implementation problems? Getting the cooperation of the people was very difficult. The Wereda did not provide the material required on time, and the works were lagging behind schedule. The people were complaining and the Kebele officials were getting angry and anxious because of it.
* Improvements? If something meaningful has to be done it has to be via FFW. This is because now there is no fine or force to engage the people in any work. The other thing is that it was good if someone who has an allowance follows the mobilisation of the people, since the Kebele officials lose much time in trying to organize and mobilize the people.
* Avoiders/resisters? On the things, which require the involvement of all the people in the Kebele, there was no avoider, since there was a fine. But in other cases, those people who are willing to take part in community labour are participating, those who are unwilling for various reasons are not compelled to take part.

### Electricity and communications

List of interventions

2004-5

* Wireless telephone at the Kebele centre.

2008-9

* The road was maintained(from Aliyu Amba through Hagereselam to Haramba Kebele), but only government vehicles use it.

Intervention: wireless telephone

* People used to go to Aliyu Amba and even to Ankober to make phone calls. And they used to complain that why there was no telephone in the Kebele. The Kebele officials used to take the complaint to the Wereda. Then the Wereda brought the phone and it started to give service.
* Kebele officials could communicate with Wereda officials using the telephone. Previously they have to go to Aliyu Amba to make phone calls, if the line in Aliyu Amba is working. Otherwise, they have to go or send people to Ankober. They also call their relatives as other people in the community do.
* The telephone exists only by name. It was not clear for several years after it was started. It does not function during the day. It only works early in the morning and during the evening. So this is what is disturbing to us.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The availability of the telephone line is good; but it is not functioning as it should. It is not clear. You can listen what other people at the other end say, but yours is hardly heard. There might not be card. And because of this reason, people especially from other ‘gotts’ do not come just to make telephone calls. They might come when they have other things to take care of here.
* The telephone line is the only one available in the whole Kebele. But since it is not working well the people do not trust it and come to use the services.
* People living in Chibite use the service as it is in Chibite that the telephone is stationed. Since people are supposed to make calls early in the morning or in the evening other people do not use it at all.
* People who live outside Chibite are harmed, because the telephone line only exists by name and no one can confidently say I can go to Chibite to make a phone call.
* No conflict arose, but people have reservations because the telephone is not usually working.
* Long-run benefits? There is no long run benefit by the telephone if the current situation continues to happen. If someone is lucky enough he/she might get the service and may not have to travel up to Aliyu Amba to make a phone call.
* Long-run harm? If the government does something about it, the mere existence of the telephone is harming the community, as it is not giving the service it is supposed to give.
* Implementation problems? The telephone line is not working properly and it is not clearly heard.
* Improvements? If the government brings better equipment and if it assigns qualified personnel to give the service; it would improve the service.
* No one was excluded. But practically people in other ‘gotts’ are not getting any service at all.

### Harmful traditional practices

List of interventions

2002-3

* Action against female circumcision

2003-4

* Action against female circumcision

2004-5

* Action against female circumcision

2005-6

* Action against female circumcision

2006-7

* Action against female circumcision

2007-8

* Action against female circumcision

2008-9

* Action against female circumcision

2009-10

* Working on female circumcision was started before nine years, and it is still going.
* Health promoters ….teachings according to the notebook
* Teaching people who are involved in circumcising
* Health extension teaching about female circumcision
* Teaching about consumption on mourning and funeral, fortieth commemorative ceremony for the deceased and about feasts on weddings
* Abduction

Intervention: action against female circumcision

* Since those who teach are women they teach them about their equality right. All other officials work on teaching about female circumcision as well.
* Advice to those who circumcise - religious leaders (Muslim and Christian) were teaching the people by saying that female circumcision exposes them to HIV/AIDS and that it leads to complications at birth. HEWs teach the people every month with FP. Teachers also teach students to tell their parents and to protect their siblings. Health promoters are also involved in teaching the people.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? The people are abandoning the experience of getting their daughters circumcised.
* Girls are relieved from suffering from wounds and other diseases related to it.
* No conflict arose but there was misunderstanding with the people who stand for their tradition (women who were circumcised and gave birth).
* Long-run benefits? It reduces being vulnerable for various diseases, and it also prevents pain during labour.
* Implementation problems? The people were unwilling to accept the teachings. And the Kebele officials kept on teaching the people, and as time went by…
* Improvements? Measures have to be taken on the people who are involved in circumcising girls. If they are fined or imprisoned others would be discouraged from the act.

### NGO interventions

 List of interventions

2008-9

* Adult Non-Formal Education Association Ethiopia gave material support for the construction of two classrooms and one office room.

2009-10

* A Catholic NGO is going to develop

Intervention: ANFEAE support for construction of rooms at school

* ANFEAE (Adult Non Formal Education Association Ethiopia) supplied the material, and the people contributed labour. The Kebele officials were also involved in the mobilising the people for work.
* Kebele officials did not benefit in any way. It was very difficult to mobilize the people for work and the Kebele officials were not able to undertake activities of their own.
* Success in doing what wereda officials promised? It has resolved the problem of the students that were supposed to go to Aliyu Amba to attend grades 7 and 8.
* All the people in the Kebele participated and contributed labour for the construction of the classrooms.
* Up to now those children and families who have children in grades 7 and 8 are benefiting. But in the future it is going to benefit more students.
* Long-run benefits? Children who were supposed to go to Aliyu Amba now attend school in Chibite. There were also children who were forced to stop going to school because they were unable to attend the school in Aliyu Amba. Therefore, this has the benefit of educating children whose impact is far reaching.
* Implementation problems? There was no problem, except the problem of mobilising the people for work.
* Improvements? It was good if the NGO covered all the costs including the labour cost.

## Interactions among policies and programmes

*Positive synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **FFW** | **Livestock** | **Irrigation** | **NRM** |
| **Education** |  | Birth registration, not to delay children to go to schoolWhen HEWs are on campaign they ask whether children are attending schools then they report. | When parents get wheat, they are able to sale and buy exercise books for their children |  |  |  |
| **Health** | Teachers participating in health packages |  | Unless a person fulfils the 17 health packages one cannot be involved in FFW. |  |  |  |
| **FFW** | Encouraging people to work | They might get hurt by instruments, they might get sick due to exposure to direct sun light |  |  |  |  |
| **Livestock**  | Informing the veterinarians  | None |  |  | Fodder for livestock |  |
| **Irrigation** | Informing students how to plant |  | Developing spring |  |  |  |
| **NRM** |  |  |  |  | Better environment (air condition) |  |
| **Agriculture** |  |  |  |  | Better product |  |

*Negative synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **FFW** | **Livestock** | **Irrigation** |
| **Education** |  |  | Parents going to FFW will restrain their children from going to school |  |  |
| **Health** |  |  |  | Communicable diseases from animals living in one room | Malaria |
| **FFW** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Livestock** |  | They might get hurt by instruments, they might get sick due to exposure to direct sun light | Neglecting livestock for temporary work and benefit |  | Water shortage for livestock |
| **Irrigation** |  |  |  |  |  |

## Site-specific module: Food-for-Work

The Belg rain failed in 2007-8, 2008-9 and 2009-10 and there was Food-for-Work in each of these years.

### Details of food aid / for work

*Kebele official(s)*

Food for work was going for the last three years as the Belg rain (small rains) failed in the years mentioned. People work on a given day from morning to 2pm in the afternoon and they are given three kilograms of wheat. Oil and flour (for children) might be included in the aid. If Food for work is a grant and it should not be taken as a continuous work. People who are unable to work are given the aid without expecting them to work. If the grain is in store the people are given immediately after working, but they might work continuously until the support arrives.

The frequency of the involvement in FFW depends up on the situation of the people. For example, the weather was not good at all in 2001, and the frequency of the work and the aid was higher. And aid was given every month for some time.

*People in receipt of food aid/for work*

We are given very limited assistance while working for food for work. Since our Kebele is affected by drought, the assistance we receive is necessary though the amount is small. And the things we do in FFW are our own permanent assets. We work starting from 8am in the morning to 2pm in the afternoon. We are given three kilograms of wheat and sometimes maize for a day’s work. The work and the assistance is available during the sunny season when the farmers are not engaged in their farming activities. There are many landless people who are working on a daily basis to get their livelihoods. And it is especially important to such people. FFW is not available every time, it depends on the weather condition and the availability of aid.

### Kind of work done

*Kebele official(s)*

The Kebele administration holds meetings and lets the people in the community discuss about the issues that are pressing and that need immediate intervention. Then they prioritize the things to do by using community labour that will be covered with food aid. And the work done depends on the priority given by the people and the local situation. In this regard the main road for vehicles is maintained several times. Other roads for people are built in different neighbourhoods. Small canals to protect flooding are built in places where the water poses much problem. Terraces are built on mountainous landscapes, trees are also planted. Canals were also built for irrigation, and new fields which were not once irrigable are now accessing water. DAs give professional advice and support.

*People in receipt of food aid/for work*

In FFW we work on improving already existing roads (whether for vehicles or for people), canals for water where soil erosion is severe, we also build terraces to protect hillsides from soil erosion. The Wereda decides on which works to be engaged in FFW, but the people might also suggest. But since what the Wereda usually says is very important the people accept and work on it.

### Perception of usefulness of FFW and food aid

*Kebele official(s)*

It is very crucial, as the weather is ever changing and we are facing problems. When such problems occur the usefulness of FFW is unquestionable. When the problem gets severe people are forced to go to resettlement, to areas which are unfamiliar to them. Therefore, it is necessary as it sustains our lives. Regarding the work done, there is no question. The roads and other things done are used by the people in the community and they are permanent. When people are sick, even when cars are not available, it is easier for others to carry the patient to a health centre. The things done on irrigation are paramount importance as people who were not benefiting from irrigation are now benefiting, and there is a plan to increase the area of land that is irrigable, hence the people benefiting from it. The things done on the preservation of the vegetation cover is very pivotal not only to us but for the generations to come. And it also improves the weather condition and the rainfall.

People in receipt of food aid/for work

The amount we receive in FFW is very small, yet it is very important to pass each day. It also feeds family members to some extent. But the work done is of paramount importance, as it is permanent and useful for the community as a whole.

### Perception of justice of FFW and food aid

*Kebele official(s)*

As far as the support it gives is concerned it is not sufficient. There might be ten people in a household, but only one person, usually the household head is included in the work and in the aid. Therefore, it might not support the whole family. However, the people are satisfied when they see the things they worked on and the benefits they gain from them.

*People in receipt of food aid/for work*

FFW is very important when the weather condition is not that promising. This is in relation to those farmers who have their own lands, and the productivity of their land. But there are those people who do not have any piece of land at all. FFW is especially supportive to this kind of people, as they get their livelihoods by working whatever is available.

### Distribution of food

*Kebele official(s)*

There is DPPC committee at the Wereda and in the Kebele, the DAs are also involved. Leaders of each Limat Budin is responsible in registering and following participants of the work. There is a form that comes from the Wereda; DAs fill the names and time of work by each participant with the help of leaders of Limat Budin. Then finally the Kebele sends the names of the people and the time they worked to the Wereda; then the people are given the grain according to the days for which they participated in the work. The day on which the grain is distributed is told to the people and they go to Aliyu Amba, and receive the grain.

*People in receipt of food aid/for work*

People are engaged in FFW and their names are registered by the leaders of each Limat Budin. This is verified by DAs and the Kebele administration is given the list. Finally, on the date of distribution the Kebele chair receives the grain and other things to be distributed from the store keepers in Aliyu Amba. Then leaders of each Limat Budin receive their respective quotas, who in turn distribute for each person according to the days on which he/she was involved in the FFW.

### Inclusion and exclusion

*Kebele official(s)*

There is no exclusion; it is open for all people who are willing and able to work. Those who are unable to work are given the support even when they do not work. But those who are able to work, but who do not participate are not included in the support.

*People in receipt of food aid/for work*

No one is excluded from accessing FFW. Anyone who is above eighteen years of age and who is able to work is allowed to take part in FFW.

### Perceptions of changes in FFW now and previously

*Kebele official(s)*

While the situation is severe the people might not be expected to work and they might be given aid though this is rare. But there is no change in the perception of people.

### Perceptions of differences in FFW/food aid in Dinki and other places

*Kebele official(s)*

In Afar the people get direct food aid, while we are expected to work. And the people feel like they are not considered by the government equally.

## Site-specific module: Education

### Expansion of education since 1995EC

*Male recipient of education service*

A satellite class was opened in Saramba, Aygeber, Dinki and Addis Alem gots. Gendaweha primary school was expanded to 8th grade. A school up to grade 4 was opened in Aygeber. This has increased the opportunity of education for children. Small children can take class in the nearby satellite class. When they complete their first and second grades (in some cases it continues up to third grade) they will be strong enough go to the primary school which might be far-off from their house.

 *Female recipient of education service*

Gendaweha primary school was expanded to grade 8. An opportunity for secondary education was opened when Gendaweha was expanded and when Aliyu Amba school started giving secondary education. There is no pre-school and the alternative school and religious schooling have not shown significant progress.

### Changes in patterns

*Male recipient of education service*

Before the teaching system had a better quality. A second grade child could read well. Now there are very few students who can read well even in grade 3 and 4. Previously students who cannot perform well were not promoted to the next class. Now by the policy of automatic promotion students are promoted without being well taught. There is shortage of teachers that creates weariness in them while teaching many classes for long hours. The shortage of teachers and the system of automatic promotion had lowered down the quality of education. Parents’ awareness on the use of education has increased. They send their children to school more constantly. Most parents won’t even let their children be absent from school when their children want to.

*Female recipient of education service*

Parents have become aware of the benefits of education and are now sending their children with their own will. A shift system was introduced by the parents’ request for their children to help them in domestic and farm work when they are out of school.

### Attitudes to education

*Male recipient of education service*

 Before parents used to send their children to school in a fear of fee. Now they know that it is for their own children’s good. They also expect their children to perform well and work in the urban areas involved in office work.

(*Researcher note:*  I *could not observe this in all the parents. Most of my observation was that even if they send their children to school they expect the sons to get back to farm and give their daughters for marriage*)

 *Female recipient of education service*

There is very small land accessible and parents are now knowing that they cannot offer enough land for all their children. So they are sending children to school to increase their option of livelihood. If they could complete their education and get an office job. Parents even want their children who stay on farm to use more modernized way of farming by studying their education.

### Religious education

*Male recipient of education service*

Many are turning from religious to secular education. This could be because the people are approaching to the modern way of life. Also priests who teach are not well paid. Their salary is 100 birr per a year with food after every ceremony they held. This does not initiate people to join religious education. Muslim Religious education also has not shown any growth. But there are parents who send their children to Quran education, but the number is not significant.

*Female recipient of education service*

There are parents who send their children to both religious and secular education. But most are choosing to send their children to the secular school. By observing it is more benefiting.

### Education and child labour

*Male recipient of education service*

If a person keeps his child at home he will be questioned by the kebele officials. During harvest times children might be absent from school. In other times parents send children to school. Even children of relatives growing in the house will be sent to school. But most children do not have time to study the lessons they take in class when they get back home.

*Female recipient of education service*

The shift system mostly made children of the same family to go to school on different times. When one is at school the other will stay at home or on farm helping family. So that the one who is at school will replace the one who was helping family. This has decreased student absenteeism, even if not fully. But in times of harvest or when a work needs to be done quickly children’s absenteeism is obvious. All class of families send their children to school

( *Researcher note: I have observed that children who live with relatives and those hired for herding were not going to school*)

### Attitudes to girls’ education

*Male recipient of education service*

Girls are being sent to school. They have equal number with the boys in the school. Even Muslim girls are going to school.

(*Researcher note: Muslim female students are less in number*).

*Female recipient of education service*

They do not give their female children for marriage in early age because of the fear of the penalties. They did not expect girls to succeed in their education, to complete their education and get on a good position. Their higher expectation is on the boys. Now some are changing their attitude by looking at educated women working equally as men.

## Site-specific module: Health

### Changes in health care and extension services

*Kebele official(s)*

* In 2004-5 there was a nurse who gave treatment for six months and left.
* In 2005-6 the health post was built.
* In this year HEWs were introduced together with the opening of the health post , children’s and mothers’ vaccination and family planning service was started.
* In 2007-8 latrine digging in every house hold was introduced.
* In 2008-9 83% of the kebele households completed latrine digging.
* In 2009-10 kebele officials start working in cooperation with HEWs.

*Male recipient of health service*

In 1998 health post in the centre of the kebele was opened. Before sick people use to go to Aliyu Amba and Haramba to receive treatment. Especially women who have a problem during giving birth and people with wounds are benefiting from the opening of the health post. Contraceptives which were available only in Aliyu Amba are now available in this health post.

*Female recipient of health service*

* Opening of a health centre and an introduction of HEWs.
* Introduction of latrine digging and use.
* HEWs training people on preventive health.

### Attitudes to vaccination etc

*Kebele official(s)*

When the health post first started working and when HEWs were giving vaccination the women use to think it was for birth control. They were not allowing their girls to get the vaccination. Now this has changed. They have become to know what the vaccination is for. The other problem with vaccination was that it causes fever on the children. (This will be more clarified on module 8 and 9).

*Male recipient of health service*

Women even men have become advocates of vaccination.

*Female recipient of health service*

 Most women are aware of the use of vaccination by the teaching of HEWs.

### Attitudes to campaigns for malaria control

*Kebele official(s)*

Before some years ago the community used to remove still water and cut grass. Now these are not problems any more. When water was put in to use their was water in ponds that needed to be removed. People in the malaria prone areas are using bed nets but in other areas they are not. Those who are using knows its benefit.

*Male recipient of health service*

Since 1995 malaria was wildly spreading around the kebele. When HEWs were introduced still waters were removed and bed-nets were distributed. Even though this place is malaria prone, not all people are making use of the bed nets. Some are not using the bed net thinking that it has no use. Malaria has been fought well. The decrease in malaria was not only by the bed-nets but water was put into use for irrigation and this did not allow swampy and lush grassy lands to exist.

*Female recipient of health service*

Bed nets use has increased especially in the malaria prone areas. In areas that are not malaria prone they do not use the bed nets. They use the bed net as curtain and for other domestic purposes.

### Attitudes to spiritual healing

*Kebele official(s)*

For children who have nightmares and who wake up with a start they take them to Qalecha (a person known for his being magician) and receive writings. For other illnesses the people have a problem of keeping the patient at home for long period of time hoping the patient will soon get well. When that does not happen they will not take him/her to spiritual healers but to the health centre. The use of Holy water is not common because the majority number of the people are Argobba, thus the Christians are influenced. The other reason for not using Holy water frequently is that there are not many churches available in closer site (the distance had created a gap).

*Male recipient of health service*

People are counting spiritual healings as HTP. Some still are going there. But not for any particular healing.

*Female recipient of health service*

* The use of Holy water is still going.
* People have stopped going to Tenquai (magician), the people who were participating in the activities of the magicians were caught, were taken to the social court and fined. The people in the community have come to realize that magicians are not useful. But a few people still go to traditional healers in secret.