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## Land – re-distribution of farmland

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Beneficiary | F | 37 | Poor | FHH |
| 2. Loser | F | 35 | Medium | FHH |

### Beneficiary of re-distribution

#### What happened

Her land was taken to construct a school in Geblen. Due to the land redistribution proclamation in 2000, she was given a land from a deceased individual with no family. Her current land is more fertile as a result she became beneficiary

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only few people got land from the deceased because there is shortage of land. In Geblen only replacement land was given

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is highly benefited as the land is more fertile than the previous one. However, it is far from her house and difficult to grow vegetables

#### Benefit to others

There are others who are benefited from the land distribution

#### Harm to others

A few community members have got a replacement land that is lower in fertility than the previous land. For example, Desta Kahsay’s land was taken to construct a school and she was given a replacement which is lower in fertility level

#### Long-run benefit to community

Equity in distribution of resources

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

#### How might land re-distribution be improved?

The fertility level of the land should be considered when replacement is provided

### Loser from re-distribution:

#### What happened

The proclamation in of 2000 states that land could be transferred to grand children. During implementation Abraha was away and she couldn’t claim her grandfather’s land. As a result, the land was redistributed to others

#### Inclusion/exclusion

NA

#### Benefit/harm to family

She lost his grandfather’s land and remained with no land

#### Benefit to others

Another family took the land and has become beneficiary

#### Harm to others

It doesn’t harm any body else

#### Long-run benefit to community

People without land might get access

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might land re-distribution be improved?

It should take some time before implementation. She believes that if enough time was given to announce the implantation of the new proclamation, he would have heard about it and claimed the land

## Land – distribution of communal land to the landless

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Beneficiary | M | 27 | Rich |
| Loser |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary |  |  |  |
| Loser | F | 60 | Medium FHH |

### Beneficiary of distribution of communal land

#### What happened

Since 2000E.C, young people in Geblen have been mobilised to organize under honey producers’ cooperative. The kebele administration provided members of the cooperative with land. It also helped them to access to credit service.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 10 young people in Geblen were mobilized by the kebele administration and joined the cooperative. Before there was a similar cooperative consisting of young people from Geblen *Marwa* **[***a neighbouring kebele to Geblen*] was set up and is operating.

#### Benefit/harm to family

So far no member of the cooperative and their family members benefited

#### Benefit to others

In 2002E.C due to the drought persisted in Geblen, neither the members nor others in the kebele have yet benefited from the intervention

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, people in Geblen, particularly the young will be benefited from the business

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might communal land distribution be improved?

More and more communal lands and lands owned by individuals must be included in the Zero Grazing Programme that is implemented in the kebele.

More and more young people must be mobilized to organize under honey producers’ cooperatives and evolve in reforestation activities.

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

Young people in Geblen lack commitment to work hard in general and organize under cooperatives in particular. They are reluctant to start small businesses and generate income.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

His previous experiences of income generating activities had helped him to understand the potential benefit that could be gained by engaging in honey production activities. Since 1994E.C, Aregawi had been working in one of the grinding mill plant located in Geblen. That time, his salary had been birr 300 per month. After working hard in it for about 5 years; he bought his own grinding mill plant and installed it in Geblen.

### Loser from the distribution of communal land

#### What happened

In 2001 communal land was given to organized landless youth so as to be involved in honey and bee production. She was beneficiary of the land by taking grass for her livestock. However the land was taken away from her and many others for honey production

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The intervention excluded the community members from being beneficiary

#### Benefit/harm to family

She doesn’t have livestock feed

#### Benefit to others

No benefit because they haven’t started honey production

#### Harm to others

Same as her

#### Long-run benefit to community

The intervention might benefit the community through prevention of environmental degradation and honey production at large scale

#### Long-run harm to community

Lack of livestock feed

#### How might communal land distribution be improved?

Communal land should be given to individuals so as to get the benefits and protect the land

## Land taken e.g. for investors – no intervention

## Implementation of women’s rights to land

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Beneficiary | F | 20 | Poor |
| 2. Loser |  |  |  |

### Beneficiary of women’s rights to land

#### What happened

In Geblen women’s right to inherit land is respected. In 2001, she inherited land from her grandmother. The land she inherited from her grandmother is too narrow that it measures 5mx5m. It is an irrigated land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All young women who do have the opportunity to inherit farm land from their parents and grandparents are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is not married, she do not establish her own family

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Young people in Geblen will have a chance to inherit land

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might implementation of women’s land rights be improved?

She does not have idea about it. But, she talks about the smallness of the land she inherited. As a result she lacks interest to cultivate her land. She gave her land to her father and migrated abroad.

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

Tiberh does not cultivate her land. She transferred the land to her father on a temporary basis only for utilizing it. He is cultivating onion, tomato and potato by using the land of his daughter.

### Loser from women’s land rights

The kebele chair reported that in Geblen, except to those whose right to land was respected in 1982/83EC, [when land redistribution took place by TPLF cadres], there are very few young women who do have their own land. They are women who are inheriting land from their parents.

He said that though women’s access to land is the main concern of the kebele administration, severe land shortage in Geblen could not allow them to redistribute land among landless women. Therefore, since 1995E.C, no woman in Geblen has been given land.

## Land-leasing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Beneficiary | M |  |  |
| 2. Loser | F | 36 | Poor |

### Beneficiary of land-leasing

#### What happened

Since1999E.C, he has been leasing his land to a sharecropper

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Include among those who are using their right to lease their land;

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family members of the lessee benefited. In 2000E.C. he has secured 11/2, quintals of grain, half of the total harvest, from the land he had leased to the sharecropper. As a result, the family members of the leaser have additional amount of food. Had he not leased his land to a sharecropper, it would have not been cultivated.

#### Benefit to others

The lessee and his family are benefiting. The lessee has been using his land in addition to the land he leased from the leaser

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Those who don’t have their own oxen will be losers while they do have their own land to cultivate crops

If the rainfall condition improve in Geblen

#### How might land-leasing be improved?

The government must give to those people who do not have oxen

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

His land is relatively a fertile land. The soil in his land is *Hutsa* [fertile soil]. Whenever there is a sufficient rainfall in the locality, it is possible to harvest up to 5 quintals of grain from the land.

### Loser from land-leasing

#### What happened

Female house hold heads and elderly people in Geblen are leasing their lands to sharecroppers. Beyinen Weldegebriel, the leaser has got her own land. It was given to her in 1982/83EC when the *Baitos (local administrative councils)* redistributed land to the people in the TPLF liberated areas in Tigray. Her land is relatively a fertile land. She is divorcee and has no husband or a son who can plough, she lease the land to a lessee [*The lessee is a man who owns oxen. He is her ex-husband* ] based on the commonly practised mode of land leasing arrangement, leasing land to a sharecropper [*In Geblen, that is called Tiefurtyi*]. Many people own land but lack either oxen or male labour.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Her right to lease her land is respected. Nobody denied of his/her right to lease land in Geblen

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her household members harmed. Because the lessee was not managing the land properly. He was not ploughing the land very well. While ploughing the land, he has not dug the soil deep. It is meant that the seeds sown do not take deep root, which in turn failed to bear the proper amount of seeds. Hence, the crop harvested had been very little. As a result, the family cannot find the due amount of crops from the land. She said that basically, the lessee is not interested in the crop harvest but, only to harvest straw for his oxen.

She would terminate the contract with the lessee, if she had her own oxen. She would have made another contract with her brothers who would provide her better benefit. By now, her land cannot make her advantageous.

#### Benefit to others

The lessee is advantaged

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

No benefit to the community in the long run;

#### Long-run harm to community

In the long-run, women and the elderly, including those who do have their own oxen but could not plough their land, will be harmed. *[In Geblen, to possess or to have oxen and or farm land does not assure a woman’s benefit on her farm land; she must have access to male labour in addition to land and or oxen].*

#### How might land-leasing be improved?

In order to improve land-leasing, the leaser and the lessee should be relatives. In order to maximize income from the land she owns, she is planning to lease the land to her brothers whom she believed are careful about her wellbeing.

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

She is dependent upon the PSNP.

## Land registration

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Beneficiary | M | 53 | Medium Rich |
| 2. Loser | M | 53 | Medium Rich |

### Beneficiary of land registration

#### What happened

In 2001E.C, he had inherited ½ *Gibri* [1/4 hectare of land] from his mother. He then requested the kebele administration to give recognition about the inherited land and register it under his name. Then the administration immediately gave him *Belbal* *[a document used as a land certificate. It states the size and location of the specific land to which the document explains about by stating the owners and size of the adjacent lands in the four directions of the land under discussion].*

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Farmers and their family members who do have *belbal* *[temporary land registration certificate]*benefited

#### Benefit to others

None;

#### Harm to others

None;

#### Long-run benefit to community

He said that if the administration is giving solutions to questions being presented to them, it can be said that there is good governance in Geblen.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might land registration be improved?

It is good enough

### Loser from land registration

#### What happened

In 1999E.C, when a school was built on his land, the administration evicted him from a farm land . It was needed for the construction of a school . There were also other people who were evicted from their lands. While, the administration give them lands in other areas as compensation, some of the kebele officials refused to give him land in replacement to the one he lost for the purpose of the school construction.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

He and his family members harmed as they are suffering from shortage of land

Farmers who lack Belbal *[temporary land registration certificate]* may lose their land if something unexpected like land related conflict of interest happen

#### Benefit to others

No one will be benefited because of the violation of his right

#### Harm to others

His family members were harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might land registration be improved?

Officials of the kebele administration must treat all the persons in an equal manner

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

He said that officials of the kebele administration were not respecting his right.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

Why was he unable to provide an evidence to show his right of ownership?

He said that he had no *Belbal* at the time he had been evicted. But he had witnesses who know that he had been owner of the land for a long period of time.

## Re-settlement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Success |  |  |  |
| 2. Returnee | M | 53 | Medium |
| 3. Aspirant | M | 53 | Medium |
| 4. Beneficiary |  |  |  |

### Returnee planning to re-settle again if opportunity arises

#### Resettlement programmes since 1995EC

In 1997/98E.C, a resettlement programme was put in place in Geblen. 3 people resettled in the Western zone of Tigray.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Nobody was excluded from taking part in the programme. The people in Geblen refused to resettle except the three people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family would have benefited if he found the chance

#### Benefit to others

Nobody except to the settlers;

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

The settlers will be rich in the future, because they do have access to fertile land and harvest sesame.

#### How might resettlement be improved?

The resettlement programme must be implemented once again

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

He said that in 1977E.C he and his family members had resettled in Elibabur [Oromia Region]. There, he had a very good life. He had his own land and cattle. Once upon a time, his relatives living abroad advised him to go back to Geblen. Accordingly he and his family members came home. In Geblen he could access neither land nor cattle. As a result his living standard deteriorated and now he became dependent upon FFW programme. His relatives who had been giving him advice to go back to Geblen haven’t helped him. He regretted his decision to come back home. He said now if he gets the chance for resettlement, he would have been the first man to participate in it”.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

Why you did not participated while you had been given the chance to resettlement in 1997E.C?

He reported that he had hoped that the condition in Geblen would have been improved and preferred to stay in his birth place. But that was the moment he made mistake.

### Man who obtained land as a result of people leaving to re-settle – not found

*Till now, farm lands of the resettlers are under the control of their families. The kebele chairperson reported that now they have the plan to take it away and re distribute it for the landless.*

#### Irrigation

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Richer | M | 59 | Rich |  |
| 2. Poorer |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Land-loser |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Land-gainer |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Land-wanter | M | 60 | Poor |  |
| 1. Richer | F | 45 | Middle | FHH |
| 2. Poorer |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Land-loser |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Land-gainer | F | 50 | Rich | Wife |
| 5. Land-wanter | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |

### Man richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

In 1997E.C, a spring was developed by Adigrat Catholic Church in Geblen Welaalabur sub kebele, He has 10mx5m irrigated land around *Shinfaeto* spring. He is using his irrigated land to harvest grain. Annually he is harvesting 100 Miniliks of grain while he used to earn 40 Miniliks of grain *[A Minilik is a traditional measurement unit a traditional crop measurement mechanism in Geblen. 1 Minilik is approximately equivalent to 1 kilo].*

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He and other 79 farmers are included to access to an irrigated land

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family is beneficiary from the irrigation scheme.

#### Benefit to others

None; except himself and his family;

#### Harm to others

None;

#### Long-run benefit to community

He feels as he is not being beneficiary in the long run.

#### Long-run harm to community

None of the community members harmed because of it.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

Canals must be built.

### Woman richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

In 1998 *Shinfaeto* spring development project undertaken by ADCS (Catholic Development Organization) to enable community to irrigate their land for agricultural production. She was one of the beneficiaries. She started growing vegetables in her garden

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Lots of households are beneficiaries and people whose land was taken away were given replacement by the village administration. Hagosa has been getting agriculture produce by using different mechanisms since 1983 and is highly beneficiary of the irrigation schemes

#### Benefit/harm to family

Better diet in the household and ho harm

#### Benefit to others

The spring is used to grow vegetables and to some extent grain such as maize

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better income

#### Long-run harm to community

The water is polluted and it cannot be used for drinking

#### How might irrigation be improved?

The community should be aware non to pollute the water by dumping waste

### Man who would like irrigated land

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

Since 1999E.C, a spring developed by Adigrat Catholic Church in Irata sub kebele. People whose farmlands are located around the spring, have watering their farmlands. Therefore they are benefiting by harvesting grain and vegetables every year including in those dry years. His farmland is located far from the spring. Thus, he lacks water. Moreover, the soil in his farm is infertile. Therefore, he harvested very little crops in the last few years. In addition, he wished to have an irrigated farmland.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the farmers in Geblen except for a very few farmers are excluded from having access to irrigable farmlands.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members harmed due to lack of access to irrigated farmland. As a result, they are fully dependant up on food aid.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

People in Geblen who do not have irrigated lands are affected highly by food shortage.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run those farmers who do have irrigable land will be food self sufficient

#### Long-run harm to community

Farmers who do not have irrigated lands will be harmed due to food shortage

#### How might irrigation be improved?

More and more water harvesting structures must be built in Geblen with the view to provide irrigation service to those who do not have access to all the farmers who have not irrigable farm land

### Woman who would like irrigated land

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

The irrigation scheme started in 1998 and she was highly interested to involve. However, her land holding is only i/4 ha of land and she has shortage of land. In addition, she is FHH and has labour shortage in order to involve in irrigation

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Lots of households are involved but she couldn’t

#### Benefit/harm to family

She believes her family would have been better off if she had irrigated land

#### Benefit to others

Lots of households are benefited by growing vegetables through irrigation. It helps the households to have better income and better life

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

It contributes to achieve food security

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm to the community

## Water harvesting

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Water beneficiary | F | 54 | Medium | FHH |
| Digger | F | 40 | Rich | FHH |
| Water beneficiary | M | 72 | Rich |  |
| Digger | M | 72 | Rich |  |
| Harmed household |  |  |  |  |
| Wanter | M | 52 | Rich |  |

### Water harvesting beneficiary

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

Since1995, farmers in Geblen were mobilized to dig a *Horeye* [*water reservoir*] in their respective farm lands

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the farmers in Geblen who do have their own farmland have been approached to dig water reservoir

#### Benefit/harm to family

In1996EC, he dug a *horeye* [water reservoir] in his own farm land. He planted four orange seedlings. Adigrat Catholic Church gave the seedlings to him. In 1999EC, he brought two additional seedlings from the monastery of *Gunda Gundo*. Now he is harvesting orange and earns birr 400 annually from the orange. He is also growing onion and tomatoes using the water in his reservoir. Annually, he earns birr 100 to 160 from the onion and tomato. Moreover, he is harvesting up to 40 Miniliks of grain annually using the water in his reservoir.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Every land owner in the kebele must dig similar types of water structure, the community as a whole will be food self sufficient

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

The government must help the effort of individual farmers who are interested in digging water wells

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

The government must involve in spring development activities and construction of diversions in each sub kebeles

### Water harvesting beneficiary

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

Water harvesting ponds were introduced in 1995 and construction started in 1996. Amlsha is FHH and she had labour shortage. She was supported through safety net and started growing vegetables with the stored water.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There was no exclusion in the programme as the government wanted to expand it

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was highly beneficial by growing vegetable for consumption purposes

#### Benefit to others

Some people were selling vegetables and improved their income

#### Harm to others

People living in rocky areas didn’t benefit as they couldn’t complete digging

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve income

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

The ponds should be covered to prevent the water from evaporating

### A woman who contributed labour but did not benefit

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

Construction of household ponds (horoye)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She didn’t have land and she didn’t dig her own pond. However, she participated in constructing other’s ponds so as to support the labour shortage FHHs

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was paid in grain but didn’t get additional benefit from the pond

#### Benefit to others

Growing vegetables from the stored water

#### Harm to others

Since Geblen is rain scarce village the benefit is not much

#### Long-run benefit to community

To have better nutrition

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

The land for the pond should be low in size so that not to consume the small land in the village

### A man who contributed labour but did not benefit

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, a rock catchments built by Adigrat Catholic Secretariat office (ADCS-SDCC) in cooperation with the local community members in Welaalabur sub kebele; he had contributed labour after the kebele administration had recruited him together with other residents of the sub kebele to take part in the process of construction of the water reservoir. [Participants were not contributed labour freely. They were paid birr 10 per day]

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the adult people living in the sub kebele were included in the activities of labour contribution

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Everybody living around the water structure were benefiting from the project. The water structure was kept clean that time. There was a committee responsible to oversee the well being tanker, the canal and its surrounding area.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People living near the water point will have access to drinking water in a nearest location from their homes. Children’s labor will be saved. They are forced to walk for a long distance to fetch drinking water.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

There must be sufficient rainfall;

Chlorine tablets must be provided for the use of cleaning water

The water structure must be protected from the risky activities of children that have the potential of polluting the potable water

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

The water point is not functioning now. While it was constructed it had been intended to be used as a source of drinking water. But, due to pollution as a result of lack of protection, no one is using it for the purpose of drinking. People are using it only for the purpose of sanitation.

The water in the tanker is so little that it is used only for few months. It is because of lack of sufficient rainfall

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

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

Since 1995, farmers who have dug *horeyes*[ water reservoirs] in their respective farms were provided with cement. So far, very few farmers who were able to dig their own water reservoirs benefited from the programme. Those were farmers who do have access to additional labour in their households or who can afford to hire daily labourers to dig wells in their farmlands. Since 2001E.C, he has been digging a water reservoir (8m x8m) in his own farmland. However, due to lack of ability to hire labourers, he did not yet completes digging it. So far, he had dug 8m wide and 3 m deep of the water reservoir. When he finishes digging the well, the government will provide him with cement to use it to plaster the interior walls of the well. It will prevent the water from percolating in the ground.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Farmers who do have access to additional labour in their household or who can afford to hire daily labourers are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is expected to help him to grow vegetables that have higher demands in the market. He is planning to increase his income.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will increase their income by producing vegetables that have better demand at the market

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

A new community work scheme must be put in place so as to give a chance for the farmers to dig water wells in their respective farms as part of the programme.

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

None

## Agricultural extension and packages

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Beneficiary | M | 59 | Rich |  |
| Loser | M | 48 | Poor |  |
| Wanter |  |  |  |  |
| Development Agent | M | 34 |  |  |
| Beneficiary | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Loser | F | 55 | Poor | Wife |
| Wanter |  |  |  |  |

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

He has an irrigated land and the soil in his farm and is *Hutsa* [fertile soil], thus it is fruitful to use fertiliser on it

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There was no eligible person to access to it but was excluded from the programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family are beneficiary as they provided with ample food

#### Benefit to others

None; He is doing his agricultural activities by himself

#### Harm to others

Those farmers, whose lands lack ample amount of water, are harmed for it needs more water

#### Long-run benefit to community

Members of the community who can access to sufficient water and handle the fertilizer in the proper way will be benefited.

#### Long-run harm to community

The majority of the community however will not be beneficiary

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

He has no idea about that

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

None

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

Agricultural extension package has been in practice since 1995 and family package started in 1996. Package includes provision of fertilizers, improved seeds and so on

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Provision of fertilizer is not voluntary and depending on the size of farm land availability, every household is made to take fertilizers. As a result there is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has been taking fertilizer (12.5kgs) every year and her productivity has become better

#### Benefit to others

Farmers with fertile land are more benefited from it

#### Harm to others

When there is shortage of rain, which is mostly the case in Geblen, fertilizers do not have benefit. As a result, farmers are forced to incur costs without benefits

#### Long-run benefit to community

Adding fertilizer increases agricultural productivity given enough rain which can help the community to attain food security

#### Long-run harm to community

The price of fertilizer is increasing from time to time and the cost is unbearable. Therefore, it will be costly if the price has not decreased

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

The government should give subsidies

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

The distribution of fertilizers should be voluntary. Some farmers sell the fertilizer to others because they are given without their will

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every household is forced to take agricultural package

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her family was forced to get fertilizer with loan. However, her land is not fertile and she didn’t get good harvest. She had to repay the loans without any benefit. She was then forced to sell her ox in order to pay

#### Benefit to others

Farmers with good land can be benefited during good rainy time

#### Harm to others

There are households that faced the same challenge as hers

#### Long-run benefit to community

It might contribute to better productivity

#### Long-run harm to community

Loss of assets in order to pay loans

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

It should be voluntary

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

He had been one of the users of fertilizer up to 100kgms of fertilizer annually. He had been leaser and was using it in the farms of other people that he had ploughing as a lessee. Last year when the kebele hit by drought, he lost the harvest he had been expecting. As a result, he incurred in debt. He sold his ox and two of his goats to repay the debt of the fertiliser. This year, he is included among the participants of the PSNP. Previously, he had not been participated in the PSNP.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Now, he excluded himself from participating in the agricultural extension package programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

All of his family members harmed. In the one hand, the production they had been expecting from the farms he plough reduced. On the other hand, their ox and goats sold and the asset of their family reduced.

#### Benefit to others

Some people who do have irrigated lands could benefit as they are not affected by drought

#### Harm to others

The leasers themselves were harmed as they lost the crop that would have been produced and shared to them

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the rainfall conditions improved in the kebele the amount of harvest will be improved.

#### Long-run harm to community

Environment improvement activities must be done in the locality.

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

If the people who lost their harvest because of drought are exempted

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

If the rain fall had been good last year and if he had harvested good crop, he would have not wanted to participate in the FFW programme

### A man who would have liked to access agricultural extension NOT FOUND

*The issue in question does not exist in the community. The kebele chairman reported that the quota allocated to the kebele is much more to the people who want to use it, therefore, it is accessible to anybody who would like to participate*

### Development Agent

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

More than 90% of the packages put in place in Geblen have failed. The area is drought prone; particularly between 1996E.C and 2001E.C, there was persistent drought that affected the area. It was only in 2000E.C that there was a good harvest. As a result, the people are unable to harvest crop and many of them become dependent on the FFW programme.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Almost all farmers are included in the package. Only the elderly excluded. Because, they were believed to lack the capacity to repay their debts

#### Benefit/harm to family

The community as a whole harmed because of the implementation of the programme.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Family members of the borrowers are also harmed. They are suffering from food shortage

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community must be mobilized to engage in reforestation activities.

#### Long-run harm to community

The community is developing the culture of dependency. Everybody, including who was in a better economic status is insisting to be included in the FFW programmes. Everybody in the kebele is lacking reliance upon themselves and their own resources

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

The repayment schedule must be re designed. Instead of pressurizing borrowers to repay the debt while drought persists and their crop failed, it is better to make them repay their debts in the years when they have got good harvest, therefore provision of ample grace period will improve the efficiency of the agricultural extension and packages.

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

The younger people who had been participating in the programme are migrating before they repay their debt

## Livestock extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Loser | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Wanter |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary | M | 60 | Medium Rich |  |
| Loser | M | 54 | Poor |  |
| Wanter | M | 53 | Poor |  |
| Development Agent | M | 34 |  |  |

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Since 2001E.C, he had purchased two modern beehives through Agricultural Extension. He placed bees in both of them. He had been taking care of the bees by cleaning the hives and its surroundings, feeding them with sugar juice and moving the hives from place to place by searching better sites to them.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All of the people in the kebele were included

#### Benefit/harm to family

In the current year, he had harvested 80 kg of honey. Last year, he had harvested15kgms of honey.

#### Benefit to others

It is him and him family benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The environment must revive

Borrowers must work hard for the success of their plan

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If the interest rate decreases

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

Though he has harvested honey, he could not repay the debt. He has got 11 children, thus almost all of the income he generated from the honey he harvested was allocated to purchase food for the consumption of family members

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Livestock extension package started in 1995. The major livestock resources for Geblen are bee keeping, sheep and goat rearing. The programme is successful though there is death of livestock due to drought

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Tiebe took package loan twice to buy goats. In the initial time she took 1572 birr to buy ten goats and she bought eight and used the remaining money to construct her house. In 1999 she returned her loan and took loan again in 2001. However, five of them died in 2001 due to drought

#### Benefit/harm to family

Though her goats died, she considers herself as beneficiary as the money enabled her to construct her house

#### Benefit to others

Lots of households are benefited through the package by earning better income

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better living condition can be achieved

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Livestock extension package started in the village in 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Depending on the available resource they have, households are provided with loan to purchase the kind of livestock they need and lack in their households to complete the package. For example, if a household lacks a cow, they will be provided with the money to buy cow

#### Benefit/harm to family

Tsega took 2400 birr in 1996 to purchase a cow. However, 1800 birr was stolen from her house and she bought a cow with the remaining 600. The cow immediately died and she repaid her loan by working as a daily labourer in ADCS (Catholic development organization) and selling Tella (local drink). In 2000 she again borrowed 4000 birr and two modern bee hives. She bought bee colonies with 1200 birr but the bees flee due to drought. She also bought six sheep and all died due to disease

#### Benefit to others

There are households who are benefited from the package by rearing goat and sheep

#### Harm to others

Some farmers have faced the same challenge as she did due to the continuous drought in the village

#### Long-run benefit to community

If there is good rain, the package can help the community in earning better income

#### Long-run harm to community

Loss of livestock leads to a high cost of paying the loan

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

The administration should consider the benefit gained from the loan before making every body to repay because they are being forced to pay even though they are not benefited

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

Though she is harmed by the livestock extension package, she is considered as rich as she trades tella, soft drink and so on at the centre of the administration village

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

In 1997E.C, he borrowed 2400 birr from AdiKelebes [a village nearby Geblen where the micro finance enterprise is located] through the livestock extension to purchase a cow and a goat. But, he bought only a cow with birr 700 and spent the rest to purchase grain. 2 years later, the cow died due to complications of giving birth. He then repaid the debt after he borrowed part of it from his relatives. The same year, he borrowed 1800 birr through the livestock extension to purchase goats. In 2002, 4 of his goats died because of the drought. In addition, he has made to purchase two modern beehives. He had no colony of bees, thus until now he could not place bees upon it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He was included, but he does not know people excluded;

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members harmed as he has incurred in different forms of debts

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

It is very dangerous if other people are facing problems similar to what is happening to him

#### Long-run benefit to community

No benefit at all

#### Long-run harm to community

The people as a whole will be impoverished

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

It must be stopped; it has no benefit at all

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

By now, the only thing he and his family do have is their participation in the PSNP

### A man who would have liked to access livestock extension

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

In 1996 E.C, he borrowed money through the non-farm extension and package but he was unable to repay his debt

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Borrowers through the Microcredit programme who do not repay their debt are excluded; when he requested to take part in the Livestock extension, the administrators refused him believing that he cannot repay his debt. He said that they thought him to be poor who cannot repay his debt.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He feels that he harmed due to his exclusion. He reported that he would have repay the debt if he had been given the chance to access to the extension and bought goats or sheep or cows

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Nobody was harmed except himself and his family members

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will be benefited by rearing domestic animals for market

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Poor people like him must not be excluded from participating in the extension programme

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

He is not an alcoholic, he must have not excluded from the programme like what had happened to the alcoholics who are not investing the money to the proper target

#### Follow-up questions/answers

Are the alcoholics excluded from the programme?

Yes; because they will not spend the money they borrowed for the intended purpose properly

### Development Agent

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

People in Geblen purchased modern beehives in credit

#### Inclusion/exclusion

518 household heads were included in the programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

Very few people benefited; most of the families participating in the programme harmed because of the drought and death of animals and bees

#### Benefit to others

So far, people other than him are not benefited

#### Harm to others

None; except to the borrowers and their family members

#### Long-run benefit to community

Their Kebele desperately needs implementation of reforestation. The Zero Grazing Programme implemented since 2001 E.C. has become effective in rehabilitating the environment. The area is suitable for bee-keeping. Therefore, if they work hard for the survival of the area’s environment and to be more specific for the realization of the reforestation programme they can be more beneficiary within the next two years.

#### Long-run harm to community

The people will be impoverished if the drought persists and if measures are not taken to improve the regulations of the extension and Livestock package.

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

Reduction of interest rate and provision of grace period may increase the benefit of the borrowers and effectiveness of the programme

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

First attention should be given to rehabilitate the environment

## Non-farm extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F | 45 | Medium | FHH |
| Loser | F | 30 | Poor | Wife |
| Wanter |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary | M | 56 | Rich |  |
| Loser | M | 61 | Medium Rich |  |
| Wanter | M | 80 | Poor |  |
| Development Agent | M | 34 |  |  |

### A man who became richer as a result of non-farm extension

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, he borrowed birr 5000 from Dedebit Micro Finance Enterprise through the non-farm Extension. The informant is one of the beneficiaries of the credit service. Before he borrowed birr 5000 and invest it in lucrative business. He had repaid all the debt. He has a grinding mill plant in Alma Daga [Development Group].

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 10 people with bad debt who used the money they borrowed for drinking alcohol and other useless matters contrary to the intended purpose were excluded from the programme.

People who have not guarantee and bad profile for extravagance consumption like drinking alcohol, as per the evaluation of the administration, may have not access to credit service.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The borrower has his own home in Edaga Hamus town. His children are attending school in Edagahamus town

#### Benefit to others

Mainly the borrowers are beneficiaries; people who are using their business are also beneficiaries. The borrower is planning to invest to expand their business.

#### Harm to others

Those who used the money they borrowed in drinking alcohol

#### Long-run benefit to community

Those people in Geblen who borrow money to invest in business making projects

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

The amount of the credit given to farmers through the programme must increase

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

In the long run he has the plan to invest widely in honey production. He believed that there is a wide potential of honey production in Geblen

### A woman who became richer as a result of non-farm extension

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

Non farm extension package started in 1996 and individuals were able to take money to undertake different businesses

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Anybody willing and able to work is eligible to take loans. She took money to open a small shop in the village

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is able to send her children to school and buy school materials without any problem

#### Benefit to others

There are beneficiaries in the community by doing various businesses

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better income

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

It is good

### A woman who became poorer as a result of non-farm extension

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

The intervention mentioned above

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She took a loan in group (three members) so as to start selling tella in the village. She was ready to return the loan but one of the group members was unable to do so. As a result, she was forced to postpone the payment which resulted in increasing the interest. It took them some time to return the loan and due to the high amount she was forced to sell her goats in order to pay

#### Benefit to others

There are individuals who are benefited by the loan

#### Harm to others

Some people are imprisoned because they were unable to pay the loan

#### Long-run benefit to community

Increasing income for some people

#### Long-run harm to community

Losing assets

#### How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

Individual members of the group should be able to pay the loans separately whenever they can and should not wait for all the three members

### A man who became poorer as a result of non-farm extension

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

He borrowed birr 5000 in credit through the nonfarm extension. He gave 300 birr for his son who wanted to build a house in Geblen. His son spent the money in unnecessary things, contrary to his plan,

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those whom the kebele administration believes upon them to have the capacity to repay the debt

#### Benefit/harm to family

So far his family members are not harmed.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Those who manage the money they borrow will be beneficiary

#### Long-run harm to community

People in Geblen who borrow money and use it in unnecessary things will be harmed

#### How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

If people are careful in managing the money they borrow

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

People in Geblen are extravagant

### A man who would have liked to access non-farm extension

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

Since two years before, farmers in Geblen have been borrowing money from Adi Kelebes [a village near Geblen, where Dedebit Micro Finance is located].

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The elderly people excluded

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members harmed

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

The elderly people in Geblen harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

The elderly people harmed, as they denied access to credit service. , particularly in times of drought when there is no sufficient food to themselves and their family

#### How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

It must be accessible to the elderly

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

None

### Development Agent

#### Non-farm extension and packages since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C,. Non-farm extension and package put in place in Geblen through the agency of Dedebit.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Mostly the landless young in Geblen are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Most young people and women household heads in Geblen are beneficiaries. They are building houses and start business using the money they acquire through the nonfarm Extension package.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People engaging in trade and business men will be riches

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### Q8. How might non-farm extension and packages be improved?

Extending the grace period of repayment

Reducing the tax rate

## Co-operatives

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Member | M | 42 | Rich |
| 2. Employee |  |  |  |
| 3. Leader | M | 58 | Rich |
| 4. Excluded man |  |  |  |
| 5. Development Agent | M | 34 |  |

### Co-operative member

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

Geblen Farmers cooperative started to deliver goods at the lower price. However, it is not functioning.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone who is interested in it can join it. However, most of the community members are not beneficiated due to their lack of commitment to join it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is not benefited though he is one of the first members. He pays the contribution but there is nothing he got from the cooperative.

#### Benefit to others

No one got any benefit from the cooperative. It got bankrupt and he heard that someone has stolen the money.

#### Harm to others

The members were harmed because of its bankruptcy. They [the members] were contributed money on monthly basis.

#### Long-run benefit to community

No hope at all.

#### Long-run harm to community

Unless the cooperative is changed, it will continue to harm members. The money they contribute will be considered as a loss.

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

The cooperative must be established at the wereda level and the wereda must effectively follow up and control the activities of the cooperative. If the community contributes cash and the wereda controls the cooperative with regard to supplying goods to the community or if the kebele chairman involve his hand and cause auditing of the cooperative’s account.

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

No other thing to say, unless you have other questions.

### Co-operative leader

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

While it is established, the cooperative has an aim of buying and selling goods from and to its members with a fair price and there by stabilize the market. It was established in 1996. So far, the commodities supplied by the cooperative are coffee, sugar, soap, etc. The members are about 700. The capital of the cooperative reached to birr 12, 000. They [the cooperative leaders] brought 50 quintals of maize and sold to members of the cooperative for a fair price. For those members who cannot pay in cash they sold it in credit.

The cooperative also sold cement and fertilizers for its members in credit. The cooperative got credit service from the government without an interest. It is expected to pay back the money within a year.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All farmers in Geblen can join the cooperative.

#### Benefit/harm to family

None;

#### Benefit to others

There are many households who were benefited from the activities of the cooperative. There are members who borrowed cement from the cooperative and built water reservoir. They are growing vegetables by watering their land from the reservoirs they built using the cement they borrowed from the cooperative. Moreover, they were using the water in their water reservoirs to drinking of their animals.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm for anyone who joins it.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The cooperative will give more valuable support to its members if it will get ample support from the government and NGOs. It will bring more varieties of goods and distribute to its members with fair price.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

The cooperative must be strong financially

It must hire an accountant; they *[the leaders of the cooperative]* have no per diem and are not doing well. It will be valuable, if it is going to be strong financially.

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

Especially in times of drought it is a risky to lend money for a fertilizer and cement to members. Borrowers of fertilizer may not repay their debt if drought prevails in time they used fertilizers. Borrowers of cement may also unable to repay, if the ground they dig is sandy that couldn’t reserve water.

### Development Agent

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

In 1996 E.C, the farmers’ association cooperative is named Geblen, after the name of the Kebele. It is divided into three associations: In 2000 E.C, Cooperative association of beekeeping established

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No one has terminated membership. Rather, the number of shares is increased.

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

The association has tried to stabilize the market. As part of the effort they have been provided important commodities to the communities such as: Fertilizer, Bee hives, Generators for water pumping and other manually operated water pump

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run the communities would become beneficiary of the bee hives they are purchasing in credit.

It would also become beneficiary of commodities supplied with fair price.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The cooperative must have to use the finance it gets in the form of loan from the government to buy Isuzu, a car, and engage in lucrative business like transporting and distributing orange, it would become more effective & accumulate capital.

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

The cooperative may become profitable if it engages in retail trade, in the absences of interest but such business is not profitable and reliable for individuals who used to finance with interest.

## Government micro-credit – in place since 1985

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Rich beneficiary |  |  |  |
| 2. Rich loser |  |  |  |
| 3. Poor beneficiary |  |  |  |
| 4. Poor loser |  |  |  |
| 5. Refused | M | 54 | Rich |
| 6. Approached | M | 52 | Medium Rich |
| 7. Employee |  |  |  |
| 8. Development Agent | M | 29 | DA |

### A man refused credit

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Many of the people in the kebele borrowed

#### Benefit/harm to family

He thought family members of borrowers are benefiting

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

In the long run, the community members of kebele Geblen will be harmed. Every borrower is repaying his debt by selling his cows, goats and sheep

#### How might micro credit be improved?

If it is given to borrowers without interest

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

He had contributed 10 birr to help a man leaving in his village who was forced to repay the money he borrowed and lost without any use

### A man who was approached to take credit but refused

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

Last year, people in Geblen mobilised him to join the group they formed to borrow money from the micro finance enterprise. Farmers in Geblen are borrowing money in Adi Kelebes.[a village near Geblen, where Dedebit Micro Finance is located].

#### Inclusion/exclusion

A lot of people in Geblen has been persuaded either by their neighbours or their or their friends and relatives include in the credit programme.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited, he and his family are safe from potential bad debt

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People in Geblen will be safe from potential bad debt because there is a drought in Geblen. As a result the communities are unable to be productive from their agricultural activities. There is also less opportunity in the area for the people to generate income. In such condition, it is possible to say that there will never be a chance for borrowers to be profitable. Thus, it is better for them not to borrow money.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might micro credit be improved?

If the weather condition in Geblen improves.

### Development Agent

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C, the Government Micro Credit Programme had been implemented through;

Household Capacity Building Credit and

Credit Service to the landless People

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The elderly people, including those who do have farmland, were excluded from taking part in the Micro credit programme. According to the Development Agent the reason behind the exclusion of the elderly people is that providers of the credit service want to make sure for the reimbursement of debts. Therefore, they put forward the following reasons for the exclusion of the elderly in particular;

* The elderly people could not be able to invest the money they borrow in profitable business and thus would not repay the debts.
* Once if they lost the money, the elderly do not have labour to generate income to repay the debt.

However, the Development agent said that most elderly people do have their own farmland and thus can repay their debts by selling their crop they harvest in the years when there is ample rainfall.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Women household heads that are engaging in business activities and landless people such as retailers, and their family members benefited. A lot of women heading households and young landless people who establish families, and who were given land for building residence house benefited. Hundreds of such people built modern [corrugated Iron roof] houses using the Capacity building credit programme. Others are able to increase their income by engaging in lucrative business and are able to increase their income. There are also people who purchase modern household equipments such as electronics using the credit service they were given under the Government Micro Credit programme.

#### Benefit to others

Relatives of successful borrowers will be beneficiaries as they share resources using their relationship

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run some of the borrowers who will be able to bust their wealth will hire salaried workers to work in their business firms

#### Long-run harm to community

Those elderly people who are excluded from the micro credit programme will be dependants upon others such as their relatives and neighbors

#### How might micro credit be improved?

The interest rate should and provision of grace period may increase the benefit of the borrowers and effectiveness of the package

Grace period should be given to borrowers

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

Those borrowers who could not manage their money properly and the families of those people who migrate abroad using the money they borrowed through the programme are harmed

## Food aid

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Poor benefited from FFW | F | 49 | Poor | Wife |
| Poor benefited from food aid | F | 35 | Poor | FHH |
| Rich benefited from FFW/aid | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Graduated (PSNP) |  |  |  |  |
| Left PSNP |  |  |  |  |
| PSNP appealed |  |  |  |  |
| Poor benefited from FFW | M | 60 | Poor |  |
| Poor benefited from food aid | M | 78 | Poor |  |
| Rich benefited from FFW/aid |  |  |  |  |
| Kebele leader | M | 37 | Middle |  |
| Graduated (PSNP) |  |  |  |  |
| Left PSNP |  |  |  |  |
| Appealed (PSNP) | M | 60 | Middle |  |

### Poor man who benefited from FFW

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

In 1995E.C the PSNP put in place in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In 1997, he was included in the PSNP**.**

#### Benefit/harm to family

In recognition to his poor capability to provide to his children, the kebele administration, allowed him and 5 of his children were included to participate in the PSNP.

#### Benefit to others

People in Geblen who are participating in the FFW programme are engaging in building terracing that are aimed at improving the environment. As a result, everybody in the kebele including those who are not taking part in the programme will benefit out of it. **.**

#### Harm to others

No one will be harmed because of the implementation of the PSNP.

#### Long-run benefit to community

He said that the non participants of the FFW are also sharing the food [ration] in different ways. For example, part of the food delivered is redistributed among the community including the non participants in different ways.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might food aid be improved?

The ration delivered to them, as part of the PSNP has been in the form of grain or in cash. He prefers it to given in the form of grain than that of cash. While they are given in cash, there is a chance for part of it used in unnecessary things. He also prefers it to given to women **[their wives**] as women are by far good in managing it.

More people must be included in the programme

### Poor woman who benefited from FFW

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

PSNP started in the village in 1996 as a strategy to support to achieving food security.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Poor households were included in the programme. In order to reach as much households as possible, lots of people were included. The beneficiaries are either in public works getting paid by working or direct support getting it without work

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has four family members and she has been getting support by working for three members. The support she was getting is supporting her family to complement food consumption

#### Benefit to others

The support either in cash or grain helps the beneficiaries to complement their food consumption. It also helps to buy coffee, sugar and so on.

#### Harm to others

Non participants do not get any support

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help towards achieving food security

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might food aid be improved?

More people should be assisted as the village is drought prone

### Poor man who benefited from food aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C, the PSNP has been implemented in Geblen. The elderly people in Geblen are exempted from giving labour service while they are provided with rations

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 200 people in Geblen are provided with rations as part of the PSNP without contributing labour

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that he and his wife are very poor with no body to help them. Thus, they are mainly using the ration they have been given through the FFW programme.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run, the elderly in Geblen will sustain their lives using the food aid.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might food aid be improved?

The amount of the ration must increase

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

He and his wife have their own lands. But, the land is unable to give fruit due to the drought persisting in Geblen

### Poor woman who benefited from food aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

Emergency food aid provided in 1997 due to the drought occurred in that year

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who were not beneficiaries of PSNP were benefited

#### Benefit/harm to family

The support helped her to feed her children

#### Benefit to others

Due to shortage of rain there was no good harvest and the support assisted consumption

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

No long term benefit as it is not continuous support

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Rich man who benefited from FFW/aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

Since 1996E.C, the Emergency Food Aid Programme put in place in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those people who do have 2 and more than two oxen excluded

More than 6 family members of households participating in the PSNP are excluded

#### Benefit/harm to family

He and his family members are benefiting. Each family member was provided with 15 Kg of wheat and ½ litre of cooking oil

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help him and his family members by pass the period of the drought

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might food aid be improved?

The rich households must be allowed to take part in the PSNP

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

In the previous phase of the PSNP only 2 of his children were participating in the Emergency Food Aid Programme, the rest of his family members were under the PSNP. But, now those family members who had been in the PSNP are excluded

### Rich woman who benefited from FFW/aid

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

PSNP since 1996

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The same as above

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has been beneficiary since the start and the support helps her to buy school materials for her children and complement her expenses when it’s in cash. When grain is provided, she mostly uses it for consumption

#### Benefit to others

Lots of households are benefited from the programme

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

PSNP work focuses on environmental protection and it might help to improve agricultural productivity in the future

#### Long-run harm to community

It creates dependency in the community

#### How might food aid be improved?

The payment comes late so it should be improved

### Kebele leader

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C, the PSNP, Emergency Food Aid and Nutritious Food for the under nourished and malnourished children has been put in place in the kebele;

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 1900 people are included in the PSNP, the remaining are participating in the Emergency Food Aid Programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

Delivery of food aid is harmful to all of the recipients

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Those who had been industrious & self sufficient people are now developing the culture of dependency

#### Long-run benefit to community

It has no benefit to the community in the long run

#### Long-run harm to community

Everybody will be harmed due to the implementation of food aid programmes in the kebele

#### How might food aid be improved?

It must provided only to those needy people who are dependants upon the direct support component of the Food Aid programmes

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

As a result of the implementation of the food aid programmes people in the Kebele are developing the culture of dependency. People in Geblen are lacking commitment to work hard and change their levelly hoods

### A man who complained to the appeal committee re PSNP (Geblen and Korodegaga only)

#### FFW and food aid programmes since 1995EC

The safety net started to implement in 1996E.C and it is helping the poor by delivering food and alternatively money.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the beneficiaries are the poor community members. Those who do have *Wogen* *[relatives or someone who is in the office defending in favour of them]* benefited even if they are better off. Someone who is rich and with a *relative* will be included in the safety net as his/her zemed will convince the committee that he is poor. But the poor with no *relative* will be excluded from the safety net. They select the beneficiaries not objectively rather they are intentionally benefiting their relatives and friends. At the time when the woreda states to investigate after our appeal it identified that, they were abusing power they were given. As a result, they succeeded in the rearrangement of the beneficiaries and many poor were included in the list by taking out those who were rich and become benefited in the safety net. Still there is a need to investigate. *[Here the respondent can’t differentiate the direct food aid and food for work in referring the PSNP. He also doesn’t understand that the PSNP is a short term plan]*

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is excluded from the PSNP under the pretext that he is rich. However, they know he is poor.

#### Benefit to others

Many poor people were and are benefited by the safety net. They are sustaining their lives because of the PSNP, that would otherwise dead of hunger.

#### Harm to others

There are many poor people who are not included in the list of the beneficiaries and still have no food to eat.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Those who are included in the safety net will continue to be benefited from it.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm. Those who have no relative will face a serious problem.

#### How might food aid be improved?

In the long run there should be a structure so as everyone will be benefited from the safety net fairly. To avoid corruption there should be an appointee who is knowledgeable and fair.

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

The woreda should check if there is corruption in the process of selection.

## Nutrition

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Poor woman | F | 35 | Poor | Wife |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Rich man | M | 52 | Medium Rich |  |
| Poor man | M | 46 | Poor |  |

### Rich man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

In 2002E.C, the HEW in Geblen recruited his child to benefit from nutritional food aid nutritional food. Since his birth, his child’s physical condition is poor.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Children in Geblen whose physical condition is poor are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His parents are beneficiary as they are expecting the health condition of their son will improve

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

His son will be strong and healthy

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

The aid must be given to all his children because they all are physically weak.

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

In order to improve the health of the children sustainably, the nutritional food should be given to all the children in the kebele and without any pre condition*[before conducting nutritional assessment].*

### Rich woman

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Provision of nutritious food for undernourished children started in 1998. Pregnant women also get the support which is 25kgs of Fafa (nutritious food) and 3litres food oil

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The support is provided based on MWAC measurement and every child that fulfils the criteria will be benefited. Tsega is responsible for distribution of the support after the measurement is done by the HEW or by community health workers

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her daughter (now 3 years old) was a beneficiary some time ago because she was underweight. But currently she is out of support since she has improved

#### Benefit to others

Pregnant women and undernourished children get the support

#### Harm to others

there are people who complain that they should have been supported but didn’t get according to the measurement

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will contribute towards reducing child mortality

#### Long-run harm to community

It might create conflict within the society

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

The support is provided for children where their MWAC measurement is 11.9cms and below. She believes that the measurement is very low and it should be 13cms

### Poor man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Since 2001, his child had been provided with nutritional food and cooking oil.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The programme had been put under in place even before 2001but we were excluded while they deserve to participate.

#### Benefit/harm to family

To some extent, the condition of his children is improving.

#### Benefit to others

He do not know.

#### Harm to others

As to him nobody will be harmed as a result of his families’ inclusion in the programme.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The aid never brings change in their life in the long run. All that benefit them is to have appropriate number of children proportional to the carrying capacity of the resource they have at hand.

#### Long-run harm to community

The community in Geblen must use family planning services.

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

In as far as the amount of nutrition being given to them increase

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

None

### Poor woman

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

None (only the intervention mentioned above)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Her son was very ill and undernourished and she gets the support

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her son has improved

#### Benefit to others

If used properly all the children who get the support are improving

#### Harm to others

There are people who are not included though they should have

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improving children’s death

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

More people should be supported

### Health extension worker

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Nutritious food provision started in 1998 and the measurement was being done every six months. In 2002 MWAC measurement started to be made every three months so that to make the follow up on children often. The nutritious food is provided both to pregnant women and children

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All children who are undernourished are included and provided with the support

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has a daughter but she is not undernourished and not included in the support

#### Benefit to others

It benefits both the mothers and children to have better health

#### Harm to others

There are complaints from the community and it creates jealousy

#### Long-run benefit to community

Reducing maternal and child mortality

#### Long-run harm to community

It creates dependency. In addition, there are families who do not feed their children well so that to be incorporated in the nutrition support

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

The programme would have been more successful if one more HEW was added as it is time consuming

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

There is still low awareness towards the objective of the support. Once included in the support, people expect to be in the programme and when they are excluded after the children improve the community complains.

## Family planning

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rich large family |  |  |  |  |
| Rich small family | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Poor large family | F | 49 | Poor | Wife |
| Poor small family | F | 30 | Poor | Wife |
| Important woman |  |  |  |  |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Rich large family | M | 53 | Rich |  |
| Rich small family | M |  | Rich |  |
| Poor large family | M | 46 | Poor |  |
| Poor small family | M | 28 | Poor |  |
| Religious leader 1 | M | 60 | Orthodox Chri. |  |
| Religious leader 2 | M | 53 | Muslim |  |

### Rich large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

Since 1995, health extension workers were teaching us about family planning. They were distributing, condoms for men and women.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He has received education about the uses of participation in the family planning programme. It is good. He said, ‘’while he has been using condoms, while his wife never use birth control tablets. She dislike it. When he is probed as to why his wife dislike it? The informant reported that she used to believe that pills will cause: gastritis and cause *madia [scar on the face of the user]* upon her face. He said «she must have heard it from other women who are talking with her about trash things »

His wife delivered to a child two months before. I then asked him how dare he say that his wife give birth to a child two months before. He reported that he is not using condoms regularly. Although he is interested to use it, he some times dislike to sleep with his wife wearing condoms because it makes him stay for a longer time having sex. He also reported that sometimes he has forgotten to collect condoms and come home. He also get bored to collect condoms placed in the health post [located 2 hours walk far from his home]. Therefore he sleeps with his wife without wearing condoms.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is beneficiary as it enables you have a smaller number of family and lead an appropriate life.

#### Benefit to others

The government will be also advantageous as it may not be needed to provide aid to the people.

#### Harm to others

No one will be harmed because of the intervention.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If everybody accepts the counseling service they are being given.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm.

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

Both husbands and wives must be approached in the awareness creation activities about the necessities and benefits of the programme. Thus, education about family planning must be given to the people now and then till the women understand the importance of the programme.

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

It would be better if the health extension workers give house-to-house education about the programme and make house-to house distribution of birth control tablets and condoms.

### Rich small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

In Geblen education about family planning and provision of contraceptives is an activity put in place in the last few years. He has got two daughters from his wife and two others from his former wife. He reported that the programme is a recent activity and he became aware of it only in 1999E.C. It was in the times prior to 1999E.C that he bears seven children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every resident of the kebele received education about it

#### Benefit/harm to family

He lack interest to talk about the issue and he couldn’t clearly evaluate its benefit or harm

#### Benefit to others

There are people in his kebele who are against it

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

He has no idea about it

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

None

### Rich small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

Though provision of pills started long time ago, implanted contraceptives for three years have started in 2001. Women were going to get the service in Adikelebes (Saesie) 2001 and currently the HEW is providing it in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion in the intervention. She is using pills not the implant

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has five children (but considered as small in the village) and she doesn’t want to have additional child as her current partner (married man) has a plan to go to Saudi Arabia

#### Benefit to others

It helps them to plan the number of children

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Families can raise their children properly if they are small in number

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

She believes it is good

### Poor large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

In 1998E.C, the kebele administration mobilized farmers in Geblen to participate in a training programme organized in the farmers training Centre. He was one of the people who have received education about the benefits of having limited number of children by the extension workers. He has 11 children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 400 farmers received trainings about family planning.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is beneficiary to the family members of the trainees

#### Benefit to others

Other community members will be benefited if they are receiving the training.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Men in Geblen will be benefited if their wives are willing to use birth control tablets

#### Long-run harm to community

In the long run people in Geblen will not be harmed in as far as there is good rain fall in the area

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

Women in the kebele must be given successive trainings about the advantages of using contraceptives

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

None

### Poor large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

None

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She is not using any family planning

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has nine children. One of her oldest daughter who has three children lives with her and her life is very difficult. Her mother didn’t have much children and she expected the same to her. However, she continued having children. Her last child is an infant and she regrets having very large family because they are having difficulty buying school materials for her children. The researcher then informed her about the various family planning contraceptives available and the respondent promised to go to the HEW though she believes she is not going to have more children as she is now 49 years old

#### Benefit to others

She doesn’t know about family planning

### Poor small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

He is 37 years old man who returned from migration in 1997E.C. The returnee had got married after a year he come back to Geblen. By now, his son is a 3 years old boy. Neither he nor his wives are users of contraceptives. He said that she does not get pregnant as she is undernourished.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The HEW is giving education to the both men and women residents of the kebele in public meeting and community work sessions. He has received education about it but is careless about it

#### Benefit/harm to family

He and his family members are neither benefited nor harmed because of the implementation of the programme

#### Benefit to others

Those people who do have large family members and who are using contraceptives are beneficiaries

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run, some people in Geblen who are using contraceptives will be benefited

#### Long-run harm to community

In the long run, those people who have no positive attitude about the use of contraceptives and are committed to bear for many children will be harmed

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

Door to door service must be given by the HEW to create awareness among those people who do have large family size.

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

None

### Poor small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

There has been family planning service in the village long time ago but implant started recently

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Since she is poor she didn’t want to have large family. As a result, she has been using pills and currently implant that helped her not to have more children.

#### Benefit to others

The household will have better ability to feed their children if they are small in number

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better livelihood

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

None

### Religious leader 1

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

In 2002E.C, the kebele officials raised the issue of Family planning in the cabinet meeting. The professional woman working in the health post was also there and talked about it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He said that he has no idea about people included and excluded in the family.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is neither beneficiary nor harmful to his family members

#### Benefit to others

He has no knowledge about it

#### Harm to others

He has no knowledge about it

#### Long-run benefit to community

He said, “I do not know the benefit and or the harm it causes”. Nevertheless, he thought that the government would not bring down a plan that is be harmful to the people.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

He has no idea about it

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

None

### Religious leader 2

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

*As a religious leader, the informant gave information he knows about different issues under discussion. He is very frank as well as easy to communicate. While, he was asked about the issue of family planning, he lacks interest to talk much. The only thing he said is that in Geblen, family planning education is given to the people. Nevertheless, He and other Muslim religious leaders have been teaching about the rules in Qitab [Holy Quran] to the Muslim community in Geblen. The Qitab [holy Quran] do not order people to bear excessive children. Accordingly, they [Muslim leaders] have been teaching the Muslim community in Geblen to fulfil the basic needs of their family members.*

### Health extension worker

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

Implant contraceptive started to be given in Geblen in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She mobilizes the community in meetings and during FFW activities. Anybody interested comes to her and get the implant. In addition, injection, condom and pills are also available. Currently 22 women were given the implant service. In addition, 23 women are using pills and injection which is low proportion of the community

#### Benefit/harm to family

Parents can raise children properly if they are small in number

#### Benefit to others

Maternal mortality can reduce if they have small children

#### Harm to others

There is no harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better life

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Mobilization should be strengthened so as to increase the number of women using contraceptives

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

There are women who take the contraceptives without the consent of their husbands as there is high resistance from men

## Pregnancy and childbirth services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman with child | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle woman with child | F | 44 | Medium | Wife |
| Poor woman with child | F | 40 | Poor | FHH |
| TBA | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Rich with children | M | 68 | Rich |  |
| Middle with children | M | 32 | Medium rich |  |
| Poor with children | M | 62 | Poor |  |
| Widower | M | 40 | Medium |  |

### Rich with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Two months before his wife who is a pregnant woman went to the health post in Geblen. The HEW advised her to deliver in the health centre. Accordingly, he is planning to take her to the health centre. He said that 2 years before, his wife delivered at home. The umbilical cord of the newly born child was injured. It was bleeding and hours later, he died.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of pregnant women in Geblen benefited. They are receiving pregnancy follow up service in the health post

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family will be safe from the potential danger upon the mother and the infant.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Mothers in Geblen will be safe from potential health problems

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Delivery service must be given in the health post

### Rich woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Follow up of pregnant mothers started when the HEW started working in the village.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Willing pregnant women get the service and there is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was getting follow up while she was pregnant to her last daughter. It is useful because it helped her to know her health and the baby’s status

#### Benefit to others

Pregnant women get vitamin A complements

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve maternal health

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Middle with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

In 1999E.C, while his wife delivered to his little son, she faced delivery complications. She was suffering from excessive bleeding. She delivered at home with the help of traditional midwives. As the problems of bleeding continued, he went to the health post and requested to give him tablets needed to stop bleeding of his wife. The HEW, replied him that there is no such type of tablet in the health post.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women who deliver in Geblen lack access to delivery service

#### Benefit/harm to family

All family members of those women who deliver in Geblen suffer as mothers in the household are lacking delivery service

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Relatives and friends of the family members forced to get tired due to walking for a long distance they labour carrying the patient in a bed

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

All women in Geblen who are vulnerable to a risky delivery activity without medical assistant due lack

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

Delivery service must be given in the health post

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

None

### Middle wealth woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

The woreda health office supplied examination bed and other equipments in 2001 that made the service better

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She had her baby in the health post and she was getting follow up while she was pregnant which saved her from incurring costs of going to far health centre or hospital

#### Benefit to others

Many women are beneficiary specially follow up

#### Harm to others

There are women who do not come to the health centre for follow up due to distance problem

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better health of mothers and children

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

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

It would be good if the HEW can do home visits for the far villages

### Poor with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Since 1998E.C, the health extension worker and the health promoters were advising women in Geblen to deliver in Adikelebes *[health centre].* So they did to his wife. However due to the shortage of money to be paid to the service, he has 11 children; the eldest son is 17 years old while the smallest in 1 year. His wife delivers all the children in her house with help of traditional midwives.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the women in the kebele excluded from the programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family members of those women who are facing illness in time delivery

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Patients will not be well in the long run

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

A health centre must be built in Geblen

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

None

### Poor woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

None (only the above mentioned intervention)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion in pregnancy and childbirth services in the village

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has been getting follow up service at the health post when she was pregnant and had delivery there because she is close to the health post. She has got the vaccinations for her and the child.

#### Benefit to others

Pregnant women will be able to go to better health centre or hospitals if they have been getting follow up and if there is complication with their pregnancy which saves their life and the life of the infant

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

It decreases death of mothers during delivery

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

It is good

### Widower whose wife died in childbirth

#### Q1. Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

He is a widower whose wife died in 2000E.C, due to delivery complications. While she had been pregnant, she visited the health post not more than twice. However, she gave birth at home with the help of traditional midwives though she lost her life due to excessive bleeding. According to the statement of the informant, husband of the deceased, this incident happened related with the far distance of their house *[Semui Daga sub kebele, 4 hours walk on foot from the kebele centre]* and the kebele centre where transportation service is accessible

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Pregnant women from Semui Daga, residing in a location far from the health post and the health centre are discouraged, by the far distance to check up their pregnancy conditions and receive delivery service

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family members harmed due to the gap caused by the death of the wife.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Relatives of the deceased and the husband have taken the responsibility to take care of some of the family’s affairs

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

The number of orphaned children may be increased and the community may take additional responsibility to take care of the children

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

Assigning a professional mid wife in the health post

Create access to transportation service from their sub kebele

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

Bringing up partially orphaned children as a widower is a very challenging task

### Traditional Birth Attendant

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Since HEW started in the village in 1997 there is delivery service and follow up of pregnant women. They are provided with vaccinations

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Pregnant mothers starting from four months start follow up and vaccination

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is a TBA and she didn’t give birth at the health post. She attends births specially near to her household and she have been doing it for a long time

#### Benefit to others

It is good for sanitation and the health of mothers if they have a baby at the health post

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Healthy mothers and children

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Health extension worker

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

There is follow up and delivery service in the health post since she started working as a HEW. Pregnant mothers get the follow up starting four months and provided vaccination for meningitis and tetanus. Infants also get vaccination after birth till nine months

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion as pregnant mothers coming to the health post get the service

#### Benefit/harm to family

Healthy mothers and children

#### Benefit to others

Better health

#### Harm to others

No harm but there are no enough medicine and kits for ANC and it is risky especially during complications

#### Long-run benefit to community

Decrease maternal and child mortality

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Enough materials and drugs should be supplied by the woreda health office for health posts. In addition, additional ANC skills training is required for HEWs

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

Pregnant mothers getting follow up has reached 60% and having delivery in the health post has reached 30% in 2002EC which is a very good improvement. Geblen and Kuma Subha are model villages in this respect.

## 

## Drinking water

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Woman with access | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Woman with no access | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Man with access | M | 58 | Rich |  |
| Man with no access | M | 32 | Middle |  |

### Man with access to pure drinking water

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

In the years of 1999E.C and 2000E.C, water structures built to provide drinking water to the community members in Kaslain and Sumidaga sub kebeles.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only those who are living around the hills where the water structures built are beneficiary of drinking water;

#### Benefit/harm to family

All family members of the water user households benefited from the interventions

#### Benefit to others

Residents of other house residing in far from the water structures and who are using the sources rarely are beneficiaries

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Securing good health of the users of the water and saving labor required to fetch water from remote locations

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might drinking water be improved?

Protecting the water structures from misuse

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

The amount of water found in the reservoirs is decreased during dry season

### Woman with access to pure drinking water

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

Rock catchment built in 1997 by Catholic Church in Kaslen as the sub village is one of the most severe areas with shortage of water. As a result, community in the area has become beneficiary

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Anybody in the surrounding can get water from the catchment

#### Benefit/harm to family

Travel distance to fetch water has reduced tremendously. In addition, the family has got access to pure water

#### Benefit to others

The community is able to get clean water that reduces water borne disease

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Clean water coverage

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Man with no access to pure drinking water

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

He failed to talk about the policy; he is unable to understand it. He just talked about the presence or absence of water supply service in his community].There is no pure drinking water in their kebele. They use the water at a river to drink and they have to keep queue since 2 pm in the night.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In the year 1997 in *sub kebele* Errata, the Adigrat Catholic Church built a piped water structure. Community members of Kaslain and *Erata* who are living in the remotest locations have no access to such service. Informal discussion with other community members makes it clear that the *baska* contains water only between July and December.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family did not get drinking water [pure water] service at all.

#### Benefit to others

The community members at each site where the water service is available are beneficiary.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

If there is water supply the community members will keep their health by drinking water.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all.

#### How might drinking water be improved?

The number of the water structures in the kebele must increase

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

None

### Woman with no access to pure drinking water

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

Semu dega spring developed by Catholic Church in 1997

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The water sources are far from her house. As a result, she travels to a nearby village (Marwa) to fetch water which takes two hours. People in Marwa sometimes refuse to give them water and is very challenging for her and her children

#### Benefit/harm to family

She travels very long distance to get clean water for drinking and uses running water for other purposes.

#### Benefit to others

Only households close to a water source are benefited

#### Harm to others

All of the people living in the centre of the village administration travel long distance to get water which is time consuming

#### Long-run benefit to community

-

#### Long-run harm to community

Lack of sanitation that leads to poor health

#### How might drinking water be improved?

More water sources should be constructed so as to make the community beneficial

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

She believes that only around 10% of the community in the village gets pure drinking water

### Health extension worker

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

Pond made of cement (baska) was prepared in 2001 to harvest water from rainfall. However, the container is empty due to shortage of rainfall

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion in water use as households close to water sources can use it

#### Benefit/harm to family

Personally she fetches water from far places and she boils it before usage as the quality is poor

#### Benefit to others

Only households living close to the prevailing water sources in the village are beneficial

#### Harm to others

Water shortage is creating water borne disease such as Amoeba and Jardia which has worsened since 2001 due to drought

#### Long-run benefit to community

Availing clean water will improve the community’s health

#### Long-run harm to community

Poor health due to disease

#### How might drinking water be improved?

For the community using running water they should boil it before usage. The woreda administration should give due attention to create better water sources as it is a serious problem in the village

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

New employees coming to the village face challenge in getting pure water. She believes that water shortage can lead lack of skilled workers that can be employed in the village and help the community in various aspects

## Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Digger | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Refuser |  |  |  |  |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Digger | M | 32 | Medium Rich |  |
| Refuser |  |  |  |  |

### Man who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

In 1997EC, 40 slabs were delivered to the kebele and 40 latrines built in the kebele. People engaged in digging the latrines were paid 40 birr to each. Adigrat Catholic Church had paid the wage. In 2000/2001EC, the government bring down a rule for everybody in the kebele to build a latrine. Since then, every household in Geblen built a latrine. A group of 10 persons mobilized to dig a latrine for the needy that could not dig latrines.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Everybody in the kebele benefited. However, there is still a problem in using it. There are some people who dug are not using it.

#### Benefit to others

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

All the residents will be healthy

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might sanitation be improved?

There are some people whose latrines are not 3 meters deep. The administration should follow up it. If not, it will cause for eruption of diseases up on the owners of the latrines and people living around their household.

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

The dry waste dumped at the back of the houses in Mishig should be buried.

### Woman who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

Construction of household latrines introduced in 1997 and implemented in 1998.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every household is supposed to construct latrine. Labour shortage households were unable to do so but in 2000 they were supported with labour (around 30 households)

#### Benefit/harm to family

Availability and usage of latrines contributes to better sanitation

#### Benefit to others

Community members who dug latrines and use it properly are benefited

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better health

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Health extension worker

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

Though construction of latrines started in 1998, the community was reluctant to implement. As a result, experience sharing visit was made in 2000 to Mahbereweini which was good performing village located in Kilte Awlaelo Woreda. The visit was successful and created better awareness in Geblen. As a result, almost all households constructed latrines. Though the construction was made, the community has not started using them and the HEW started teaching house to house in 2001. Currently more than 90% of the community is using latrines

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There was no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

-

#### Benefit to others

Households with latrines have better sanitation and hence better health

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Create healthy community

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might sanitation be improved?

The latrines are outside the compound of the houses and elderly people are unable to use. The distance should be closer. In addition, availability of water improves usage of latrines and there should be better water sources

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

Geblen stood first in construction of latrines in 2000 from the woreda

## Preventive health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich | F | 58 | Rich | Wife |
| Middle | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Poor | F | 40 | Poor | FHH |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| Rich | M | 56 | Rich |  |
| Middle | M | 32 | Middle |  |
| Poor | M | 52 | Poor |  |
| Traditional Medical Practitioner | Refused to be interviewed | | | |

### Rich man

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

In 2000E.C. anti-malaria chemicals has been sprayed on the residence houses in Geblen.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

100% of the people included; because the sprayers spray each of the of the house in Geblen

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family members in each household benefited as insects cleared from the houses.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It has no benefit because there is no malaria in Geblen

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The intervention is not necessary to people in Geblen

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

None

### Rich woman

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

Anti malaria sprays in malaria-prone sub villages

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every household is sprayed and there was no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Prevention from malaria

#### Benefit to others

Prevention from mosquito reproduction and hence malaria

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve health of the community

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Middle wealth man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

In 1998E.C, a health post built in the kebele. However, it does not provide curative health service. The only service delivered is awareness creation on the use of latrine, house furniture and making a separate shelter for *Genzeb* [cattle, sheep, goat and chicken]. By the year 2000E.C, they began to give the services lop. Before that, the only way they delivered is in the form of tablet and condoms.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No medical treatment is given *[curative health service]* at all in the health post. However, they teach all the community members without any discrimination.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The absence of *[curative]* health service harmed his family. Last year his wife lost much blood while she delivered at home. He asked for anti-pain in the health ‘station’ *[heath post].*

#### Benefit to others

Other members of the community are benefited from the awareness creation activities

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The health condition of the community will be improved

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The number of health Extension Workers must increase

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

None

### Middle wealth woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Construction of latrines strengthened in 2000 so as to improve the sanitation of the surrounding and prevent from disease

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There was no exclusion and almost every household has latrines

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has constructed in 1999 and it has improved the cleanliness of her household

#### Benefit to others

It contributes to health reduction

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve health

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Poor man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Training programme on the ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS organized to the People of Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 400 people in Geblen took part in the awareness creation-training programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

All family members of the trainees be aware of the danger of HIV/AIDS

#### Benefit to others

Other people will also be safe from potential infection of HIV/AIDS Virus

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community as a whole will be healthy

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

More awareness creation trainings must be organized for the people

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

Though he has participated in the awareness creation campaigns many times and also he never takes the initiative to make voluntary Counseling and testing service

### Poor woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Teaching about transmission of HIV/AIDS in the village

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No one is excluded as the HEW provides education in public works and students get education in schools

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is good because it thought her family about the transmission mechanisms

#### Benefit to others

Prevent from disease

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better health

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Awareness creation should be strengthened as there is a custom of men having more than one wife and it should be avoided

### Traditional Medical Practitioner

*Tesfay Sibhat is a person in Geblen who was reported by the kebele officials as a traditional medical practitioner in Geblen. While the researcher approached him as traditional medical practitioner, he denied it and refused to conduct the interview. In an informal discussion, other people reported that he had been accused by the kebele administration as a witch. Therefore he became reluctant to conduct discussions with the researcher on the issues related to it.*

### Health extension worker

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Vaccination to pregnant women and infants till nine months. The vaccine is anti tetanus and meningitis

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every mother coming to the health post gets the service and there is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has a baby and she has given her the vaccines

#### Benefit to others

It prevents the pregnant women and children from potential health risk

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve maternal and child health

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

There is shortage of medical supplies in the health post and the woreda health bureau should improve and supply necessary supplies

## Curative health services

| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Chronically sick | Not found |  |  |  |
| 2. Malaria or other | No malaria |  |  |  |
| 3. Elderly | No interview |  |  |  |
| 4. Poor | No interview |  |  |  |
| 5. Good experience | Man | M | 32 | Medium Rich |
| 6. TMP | Refused to answer questions |  |  |  |

* no curative health services since 1995 in the village
* malaria is not serious concern in the village
* there was only one Muslim medical practitioner in the village but she died

### Man with a good experience of curative health services

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

He has a cough for a long period. In 2000E.C, he has a medical examination in the health centre in Adikelebes. The health worker in the clinic injected an anti pain drug with a syringe and advised him to go to Adigrat hospital for further medical treatment. In, 20002, he also went to the health centre. After he was examined by the Hakim [a health worker], the health worker write him a prescription letter to the pharmacist in the same health centre. He was given three types of tablets. Now he is cured.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People in Geblen are using the health centre

#### Benefit/harm to family

Men Women and children are using the health centre and are beneficiaries

#### Benefit to others

The whole people in Geblen

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People in Geblen access to medical service in an accessible area and a lesser fee

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

A health centre must be built in Geblen

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

None

## Primary education

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rich mother | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle wealth mother | F | 40 | Middle | Wife |
| Poor mother | F | 50 | Poor | FHH |
| Woman opposed to ed’n |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Rich father | M | 5 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth father | M | 68 | Medium Rich |  |
| Poor father | M | 32 | Poor |  |
| Man opposed to ed’n |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | M | 29 |  |  |

### Rich father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

In 1999E.C, the school in Ada Raesi *[Ada raesi is the name of the area where Geblen full primary School located. The village in which the school located is called Alma daga. It is found near the kebele centre.]*

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All 5 to 8 grade class students in Geblen are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

Parents of all the students attending 5 to 8 grade classes in Geblen Primary School benefited. They are safe from spending extra resources to their children attending school in the towns around Geblen.

#### Benefit to others

Other parents who do have children who are attending 5 to 8 grade class

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run all the children in Geblen will be educated in so far they do have access to education in their locality

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The school should be supplied with electricity service; He reported that that the kebele officials have been showing their concern in public meetings about the urgency of supply of electricity service to the school**.**

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

None

### Rich mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

Till 1995 there was only one school in Geblen called Adi Raesi. It was from grade 1-7 and became full primary (1-8) in 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only the rich people were able to send their children to Edagahamus, Adi kelebes or Adigrat. She didn’t have to send her children to those places as they were young and in elementary school but her oldest daughter would have been forced to go to other places as she is in grade 8 currently and attending in her village

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is sending all her children to school in Geblen and availability of schools enable her to send them all

#### Benefit to others

Availability of schools in the village enables the community to send their children regardless of their economic situation

#### Harm to others

No harm for anybody

#### Long-run benefit to community

Children will be educated and get employment

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

The schools lack books and it should be fulfilled

### Middle wealth father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, Irata primary school built in Geblen, Irata sub-kebele.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Children in the sub kebele access to primary school

#### Benefit/harm to family

Parents whose children had not been accessing education

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

All family members of Irata sub-kebele will be benefited after the children completed their education and employed. The y will help their parents [financial assistance]

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The informant lack idea about improvement of the school he is talking about

### Middle wealth mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

A first cycle school constructed in 1999

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion as parents can send their children to a nearby school

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her family is benefited as the school is close to her and she is sending her four children out of five. Her fifth child is only six years old and not registered

#### Benefit to others

Students don’t have to travel very long distance and has especially benefited very young children

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Creation of educated generation

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm to the community

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

School meals might help the students to concentrate on their education

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

Classes for grades seven and eight are all day and students in nearby village can use the break time to have lunch. However, students from far places use the time for unnecessary things such as gambling

### Poor father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

The school administration issue a rule to students of Irata primary school wear uniforms

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the children in his village joined school

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that he harmed as he purchased uniform to one of his daughter

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Children of people in the sub kebele benefited. They get something to engage.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Students are must be exempted from the pressure of wearing uniforms

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

All his children are attending school. He is herding the goats he has

### Poor mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2000 a primary school (from grade one to three) was constructed which is close to her house

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All students who are seven years old and above can register and attend

#### Benefit/harm to family

Though it is good to send children to school, for poorer households buying school materials is very difficult

#### Benefit to others

Students will be educated and they can support their parents for the future

#### Harm to others

There is no one to herd livestock and parents face challenges by sending their children to school

#### Long-run benefit to community

Economic support to the parents if their children are employed

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

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

For poorer households it would be good if the government can support by providing school materials

### Man Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, a school built in Irata sub kebele

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 90% of children in the kebele are attending schools

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

The whole people in the kebele and its surroundings benefited; because the existing schools around are made free from accommodating children from the sub-kebele

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Children will bring behavioural changes. It will help the young in the kebele get out of poverty.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

School feeding programme must be put in place for all the children who are attending school. Because, most of the communities in the sub kebele are very poor in that they are facing high level of food shortage. Moreover, most of them were not aware of the use of education. In the sub kebele, there are still some parents who are not sending their children to school

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

None

### Woman Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

Erata school (1 to 3) constructed in 1999, Adi Raesi became full primary school in 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The community in Geblen and nearby villages such as Marwa and Tahtai Ziban are able to send their children to school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is a teacher and director of a primary school and she doesn’t have school aged children

#### Benefit to others

The distance children have been traveling previously to school has reduced tremendously and it helps the community

#### Harm to others

There is no harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

All school aged children will be able to attend school and hence they will be able to lead a better life

#### Long-run harm to community

If there are no enough employment opportunities going to school might be costly and waste of time

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

There is shortage of teachers and there is no water source in all schools. Pedagogical centres are not complete and they should be completed. Separate latrines should be constructed for boys and girls

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

The government should also focus on the quality of education which is very low currently in almost all villages

## Secondary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich mother | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle wealth mother | F | 40 | Middle | Wife |
| Poor mother | F | 50 | Poor | FHH |
| Woman opposed to ed’n |  |  |  |  |
| Educated woman | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Teacher | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Rich father | M | 61 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth father |  | 53 | Medium |  |
| Poor father |  |  |  |  |
| Man opposed |  |  |  |  |
| Educated man |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | M | 29 |  |  |

### Rich father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2001E.C, a secondary school built in Adikelebes [a neighbouring kebele; Saesie]

#### Inclusion/exclusion

His daughter who had succeeded the general exam [*a standardised examination prepared to certify grade 8 students by the Regional State Education bureau, to evaluate and certify students*] is now attending grade 9 class in it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He and his family members benefited. They are free from allocating extra resources to her to attend school in Adigrat town *[A town where a high school service is available. It is located 45 km away from Geblen].*

#### Benefit to others

Some people he knows in the kebele who have children that had promoted to grade 9 class benefited. They have got a chance to educate their children with a lesser resource

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Most students in Geblen will have high school service in an accessible area

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

A high school must be build in Geblen

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

None

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

Secondary school constructed in Adi Kelebes (Saesie)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She is planning to send her oldest daughter to the high school next year

#### Benefit/harm to family

It would have been difficult to send her child to Edagahamus or Adigrat to attend high school as girls might face problems when they live alone

#### Benefit to others

The community used to send their children to far schools where they were forced to rent houses and currently students can attend school and come back to their houses at night

#### Harm to others

There is no harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

If students travel lower distance they will have time to study and have an opportunity to join universities

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Since the school is new it doesn’t have complete equipments such as desks and it should be completed as soon as possible

### Middle wealth father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

He has a boy and a girl who are attending secondary school education in the town of Adigrat with their uncle who is a civil servant. He has the information about the opening of a secondary school in Adikelebes a neighbouring kebele to Geblen]. His children have been in Adigrat town since three years before. The children are dependent up on their uncle. Both of the children were born from his previous wife.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the students in Geblen are attending their secondary school education in the newly built school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is free from spending resources to the children. Therefore, he is not interested to take the children from Adigrat town and educate them under his care.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

They will help their relatives after the complete their education and are employed in the governmental offices

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

A secondary school must be built in Geblen

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

His home is located in a very distant location from his home. As a result children from his locality *[a specific area in Kaslen subkebele, which is 4 hours far from the place where the school is located]* are still in trouble to access to a secondary school service. There are students from his locality who hire a house in the village of Adikelebes and attend grade nine classes in the newly built secondary school

### Middle wealth mother

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

High school in Adi Kelebes (the above mentioned intervention only)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It created better opportunity especially for girls as they can attend school near their villages

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her oldest son is in high school in Adi Kelebes which saved her from preparing food for a week if he attended in Adigrat or Edagahamus

#### Benefit to others

Families with children that reached high school are benefited

#### Q5. Harm to others

The school is still very far for some sub villages and students have to start walking at five in the morning to be in the school at eight and they come back to their houses very late. As a result, the students don’t have time to study and support their parents

#### Long-run benefit to community

If passed from grade ten, the students will have a chance of getting of higher education in universities and get employed

#### Long-run harm to community

No long run harm

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

If a high school is constructed in Geblen it would be easier for students and parents

### Poor father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

A high school is built in Adikelebes *[ a village in a neighbouring kebele: it is located at a distance of 4 km from Geblen]*. His daughter is a 10th grade class student. She is attending her education in the town of Edaga Hamus.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Some students who are attending grade nine classes.

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Those people who are 9 grade class

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Many more children will be encourage to attend secondary school education

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If it grade 10 class is opened in Adikelebes

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

None

### Poor mother

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

None (only the above mentioned intervention)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Sending children to the current high school is better than sending to far places

#### Benefit/harm to family

Though she doesn’t have children reached high school, she wouldn’t have sent them to Adigrat or Edagahamus due to economic problem

#### Benefit to others

Easy access to school

#### Harm to others

Some parents feel it is not useful to send children to high schools as lots of children fail in grade 10

#### Long-run benefit to community

The children can support their parents economically in the future

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Educated man – not found

The kebele chairman reported that before 1990E.C, there was only one man from Geblen who had completed a high school education. He was educated in the town of Mekele. Now he is a teacher and is working as educated man in ?

### Educated woman

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

Secondary school constructed in Adi Kelebes (Saesie)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She is planning to send her oldest daughter to the high school next year

#### Benefit/harm to family

It would have been difficult to send her child to Edagahamus or Adigrat to attend high school as girls might face problems when they live alone

#### Benefit to others

The community used to send their children to far schools where they were forced to rent houses and currently students can attend school and come back to their houses at night

#### Harm to others

There is no harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

If students travel lower distance they will have time to study and have an opportunity to join universities

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Since the school is new it doesn’t have complete equipments such as desks and it should be completed as soon as possible

### Teacher

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995E

A high School built and began to operate in an accessible location to students in Geblen. Before, Students from Geblen had been migrating to towns in search of Secondary School Education service.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of grade 9 class students from Geblen are included while those who are attending grade 10 class students excluded; because the newly built school does not yet include grade 10 class. In the next year, grade 10 classes opened

#### Benefit/harm to family

Parents of those students who have the chance to access to grade nine classes in the newly built school benefited.

#### Benefit to others

The whole communities in and around the kebele where the new secondary school built benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Now a day, parents in Geblen are poor so that it is becoming unaffordable to them to cover the cost and send their children to the towns for schooling.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Preparatory and technique schools must be included within the high school

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

In Geblen, many students were unable to attend high school education in the towns and forced to cease their education and remain at home by being ignorant. There are also many young people who terminated their education because of the same reason and migrated to different areas

### Teacher

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention only

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The community is sending their children without any exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her children are very young

#### Benefit to others

Families are sending their children to school

#### Harm to others

Long distance travel to students

#### Long-run benefit to community

The students can either join universities or technical school which enables them to get employment

#### Long-run harm to community

If failing of students in grade 10 continue the current way, parents might not be willing to send their children to high schools instead may force them to work in daily labour to earn income

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

The quality of education should be improved so as to make students competent and pass in grade 10

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

There is no laboratory equipment in the high school and students are facing problem in learning science courses

#### Follow-up questions/answers

*Since the school is new its completion and availability of equipments should be seen in the future*

## Government TVET

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| TVET completed |  |  |  |  |
| TVET in process |  |  |  |  |
| Grade 10 no TVET | F | 55 | Medium | Wife |
| Teacher | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| TVET completed |  |  |  |  |
| TVET in process |  |  |  |  |
| Grade 10 no TVET |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | M | 29 |  |  |

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

#### TVET opportunities since 1995EC

There is TVET in Edagahamus started operation in 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students who didn’t pass grade ten cannot be included in TVET but those who get acceptable grades can

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her daughter didn’t pass grade ten and currently she is working on safety net and has a baby. This didn’t help the family because she is not married and still living with her parents

#### Benefit to others

People who graduated from TVET can get employment opportunities

#### Harm to others

Parents send their children to school so as to support them in the future but if they fail it is harmful to the parents

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better employment opportunity and income

#### Long-run harm to community

High cost of education

#### How might TVET services be improved?

It should be expanded to give opportunity to high number of students

### Man Teacher

#### TVET opportunities since 1995EC

In Geblen, many students were unable to attend high school education in the towns and forced to cease their education and remain at home by being ignorant. There are also many young people who terminated their education because of the same reason and migrated to different areas

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most students from Geblen who are completing 10th grade class included

#### Benefit/harm to family

None, because though they graduated from TVTE programmes, the chance to access to work is very limited. Though they graduated and employed, their income is very limited and that it is impossible to help their parents.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run the community will have a chance to better informed members who will contribute to help them get out of poverty

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might TVET services be improved?

He do not have the idea about it

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

None

### Woman Teacher

#### TVET opportunities since 1995EC

TVET School started in Edagahamus in 1998 and students from the surrounding have opportunity to go there

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students unable to get a good grade that enables them to join a university above a certain grade are admitted to TVET. Those who failed at all will not be admitted

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is useful if the students graduate and get employment either hired or can work in groups

#### Benefit to others

Income generation

#### Harm to others

Unemployment

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better living condition

#### Long-run harm to community

High unemployment

#### How might TVET services be improved?

The courses provided should consider the employment opportunity in the surrounding as students graduating from TVET are getting out of work

## Government universities/colleges

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| University completed | F | 55 | Medium | Wife |
| University in process | F | 60 | Medium | Wife |
| Grade 12 no Uni |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| University completed | M | 62 | Rich |  |
| University in process | M |  | Medium rich |  |
| Grade 12 no Uni |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | M | 29 |  |  |

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

He has a child who completed university education and now he is teaching at Mekele University. Recently he went to India for further education and came back to the university. The education is good he now supports them.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion every child who passes the exam can join university

#### Benefit/harm to family

He, after start working in the university began to help his sister *[financially]* who is attending school at Adigrat *[a nearby town]* he is now doing what I was expected to do. It is because he began to generate his own income.

#### Benefit to others

There are some households whose children complete university education.

#### Harm to others

None, but there are some children who ask their parents to send them more [beyond the capacity of the household] and many parents suffer a lot to send money. *[University]* students got sick because of the poor quality of the food there. Then they borrow money for medical treatment which they expect their parents to repay. If the money is too much, parents may find it hard to send money.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If many children of the community learn a lot they will help their parents escape poverty.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm.

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

The service of the university can be improved if the quality of the food be improved and if the government give them money support that they should pay back after they join a job

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

There is a trend that many youngsters can’t get a job after graduating and it is better if the government extended the opportunities of job.

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

There are new universities opened in the recent years such as in Axum

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students with good grades in 12th grade can join the universities with no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

If they get the opportunity, the family will have educated children who can help them for the future. One son and a daughter have graduated from a university and they are back working in the region.

#### Benefit to others

Financial support to the parents

#### Harm to others

After graduation the students might not get employment due to the high rate of unemployment in the country

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better living condition

#### Long-run harm to community

No long run harm

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

Since most of the universities are very far it is very costly to the parents and when students are assigned it would be good if it is in their respective regions

### Man with a child who is doing a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

In 2001E.C, his daughter scored the required grade point that allows her admitted in to a university. Accordingly, she joined Arba Minch University.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He said that she is one of the few students in Geblen that has achieved the required grade points to join a university

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited; her youngest siblings motivated by her higher achievement.

#### Benefit to others

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

The country will be benefited while she graduated from a university and employed to serve the people as a teacher

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

Students must work hard in their educational activities

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

None

### Woman with a child who is doing a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Lately students from villages are joining universities

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion as the criteria is passing the exam (ESLCE)

#### Benefit/harm to family

Though it is good to send children to university, it is difficult for her to send money every time

#### Benefit to others

Get education

#### Harm to others

Sometimes students are robbed on their way to universities because they are going from small villages to big towns

#### Long-run benefit to community

Income generation

#### Long-run harm to community

It is bad if they couldn’t find job

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

The government should take the students to avoid theft on the way

### Teacher

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Recently about 13 universities were constructed in the country in different regions (she doesn’t remember the year)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students who pass join without problem but mostly it’s only five or six students who join universities from the woreda. The number is small considering the number of students in high school

#### Benefit/harm to family

Parents are spending lots of money and energy in sending their children to school but is not rewarding as lots of students fail

#### Benefit to others

If the students join and graduated, they will have a skill to get a job

#### Harm to others

If unemployed it will be harmful

#### Long-run benefit to community

The new universities have created better opportunities

#### Long-run harm to community

Since lots of students graduate every year (not from the woreda), there might be unemployment

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

There should be employment opportunities

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

Sometimes female students face challenges when they go to universities. Therefore, awareness should be made before they go

## Alternative Basic Education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| ABE attendee | F | 60 | Poor | Wife |
| ABE aspirer |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher |  |  |  |  |
| ABE attendee | M | 60 | Medium Rich |  |
| ABE aspirer |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | M | 29 |  |  |

### Man with family member who attended ABE

#### Alternative Basic Education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, an Adult Alternative Basic Education programme was organized in Geblen in all the sub kebeles.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All of the illiterate adults were included but very few completed the programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

Members of the family who completed their education benefited. Because the educated farmers were able to manage their households

#### Benefit to others

The people in two of the sub kebeles who are ruled by two of the farmers that received basic education benefited.

#### Harm to others

Other people who lack educated leaders harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

All of the community will benefited because the farmers can read and write and implement policies properly coming down directly to the grass root level

#### Long-run harm to community

Those who are not educated will remain ignorant and always be subordinates

#### How might Alternative Basic Education be improved?

The wereda administration must exert effort to pressurize illiterate people in Geblen participate in similar programmes

### Woman with family member who attended ABE

#### Alternative Basic Education opportunities since 1995EC

ABE centre set up in 1995 and from 1997 to 1999 students from grade seven were made to teach in ABE by getting paid through safety net

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Anybody who didn’t get the chance of attending in formal school had the opportunity to learn then transfer to formal school in few years

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her son attended ABE then transferred to formal school

#### Benefit to others

They can get educated

#### Harm to others

Some parents complain as there will be no one who herds livestock if children at an older age can attend school

#### Long-run benefit to community

Literacy

#### Long-run harm to community

It doesn’t harm anybody

### Teacher

#### Alternative Basic Education opportunities since 1995EC

In 2001 E.C, an adult education programme for the farmers in Geblen organized. Accordingly, they set up in four centres of education, i.e. 1 in each sub kebele.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

30-40 people registered to participate in the programme. While the education programme goes on the number of participants decreased due to lack of commitment of the farmers. Finally, 10% of the participants’ completed the education programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

Members of the family who completed their education benefited. Because the educated farmers were able to manage their households

#### Benefit to others

Those illiterate farmers ruled by the literate ones benefited. Because, literate farmers give better leadership service as compared to the illiterate ones. Literate leaders can assist their subjects in understanding to what government interventions meant to their wellbeing.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Being literates at least will help them to be model farmers; because, it is a literate person who will build up the potential which will be used to divert government interventions for their own advantage.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might Alternative Basic Education be improved?

The wereda administration must put pressure upon the farmers to participate in the alternative basic education activities.

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

Similar programmes should be organized for the illiterate farmers in Geblen. The concerned government and non government organizations should contribute material and financial support to organize similar programmes

Literacy will help farmers to be at least model farmers.

## Government pre-school education

*The issue in question does not exist in the community. Informal discussion with the vice chairman made clear that there is no government preschool in Geblen. However, an attempt was made to provide under age children in Geblen by the community members who mobilized some of the community members to contribute remuneration for a traditional preschool tutor who was hired from the town of Edaga Hamus to teach children in Geblen. He reported that two years before a farmer concluded an agreement with a traditional education tutor in Geblen to teach under age children in Geblen. According to the agreement the tutor was paid birr 1000 and 2 quintals of grain as a monthly salary. He came and began to teach more than 20 children. After teaching them for 2 months he disappeared from Geblen.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Mother of attendees | F | 40 | Medium | Wife |
| Mother wishing to send | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Teacher | F | 35 | Medium |  |
| Father of attendees |  |  |  |  |
| Father wishing to send | M | 62 | Rich |  |

### Mother with child(ren) attending government pre-school education

#### Government pre-school education opportunities since 1995EC

Geblen School started pre-school education service in 2001 which enabled her child to attend

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every six year old child can attend but those living in far places cannot due to distance problem

#### Benefit/harm to family

The children will get used to school

#### Benefit to others

Good education

#### Harm to others

No harm because the children only go for short hours

#### Long-run benefit to community

It might contribute to better quality education

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

#### How might pre-school education be improved?

It would be good if there are closer schools

### Father wishing child(ren) could attend government pre-school education

#### Government pre-school education opportunities since 1995EC

No Government Pre-School Education opportunity created to children in Geblen. He is leaving in Mishig. He reported that he has a 5 years old child. Most cases, he and his wife spent their time out side home in FFW activities. The other children also spent their time in School. Thus, there is no one to take care of the child. They used to leave the child in unsafe conditions, mostly in the house of their neighbours.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family members are in difficulty due to lack of access to childcare centre

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

The neighbors of the family are shouldering extra burdens

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Children and parents in Geblen are disadvantaged due to lack of access to pre-school service

#### How might pre-school education be improved?

A preschool centre must be built in Geblen

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

None

### Mother wishing child(ren) could attend government pre-school education

#### Government pre-school education opportunities since 1995EC

Pre-school education in two schools started in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Anybody can send their children and she wants to send her five year old son next year

#### Benefit/harm to family

My children can spend some time in school and it helps them to get used to it

#### Benefit to others

The children get education about sanitation, their surrounding and so on. Therefore, it helps them for the formal education they receive in grade one

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better quality education

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might pre-school education be improved?

There is no school meal and it would be better if the children get something to stay in school

### Teacher

#### Government pre-school education opportunities since 1995EC

There are 12 students attending pre-school in three primary schools in Geblen that started in 2001 and 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only children close to the schools can attend

#### Benefit/harm to family

Children will get education at early age

#### Benefit to others

It will benefit them to mature

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Achieve primary education coverage

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might pre-school education be improved?

There are no separate teachers for pre-school and the government should assign who are skilled in kindergarten education

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

Unavailability of water in the schools makes it difficult for smaller children

### Community-government inter-actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. Iddir 1 leader |  |  |  |
| 2. Iddir 2 leader |  |  |  |
| 3. Religious leader 1 | M | 60 | Rich |
| 4. Religious leader 2 | M | 42 | Rich |

### Religious leader 1

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

There has been a regulation that enforces the reduction of holy days except the four major ones. Those were; the 12th day of the month which is dedicated to St. Michael, 21st dedicated to St. Mary, 29th dedicated to God and Sunday.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

When the draft regulation discussed Orthodox Christian religious leaders and government officials were included as well as the communities were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Everybody living in the kebele benefited.

#### Benefit to others

The whole community were be benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community as a whole will be beneficiary in the long run because if people are doing their job without taking a rest, development will be assured. As a result the whole people will be beneficiaries from it.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Saturday, the day that God has taken a rest must be included in the saints’ days that are identified by the government as not working days.

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

In their locality there are some people who believed that something bad will happen if people continue to work on saints’ days that are not included in the proposed regulation.

### Religious leader 2

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C, there were different types of credit programmes with interests put in place in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

So far, all the muslin community in Geblen included in the credit programmes. But beneficiaries of the credit service are insignificant.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family members of the Muslims harmed because, they are forced to repay the credit with its interest. He said that it is a taboo to receive and or pay interest of a credit.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Followers of Islam religion have been pressurized them to take credit with interests contrary to the basic principle of their religion, Islam.

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

Believers of Islamic religion residing in the local area didn’t want to take credit with interest. However in recognition of the area’s poor environment and infertile land condition they prefer the provision of emergency relief that shall be supplied by the government. The informant warns that the pressure to take such credit will result in public unrest and violence.

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

The wereda and Kebele administration should not provide credit service to the Muslim community

Muslim borrowers in Geblen are doing a sinful act; they are paying interest on the credits they borrow

## Models, champions, promoters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Model farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Other model | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Champion |  |  |  |  |
| Promoter | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Woman benefited | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Woman harmed |  |  |  |  |
| Model farmer | M | 62 | Rich |  |
| Other model | M | 42 | Medium |  |
| Champion |  |  |  |  |
| Promoter |  |  |  |  |
| Man benefited |  |  |  |  |
| Man harmed |  |  |  |  |

### Model farmer

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, he awarded as a wereda model farmer. He is a rich farmer who does have an irrigated farmland and a water pump.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

5% of the farmers were selected as models in the different activities

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has no relevance with the family

#### Benefit to others

The people in Geblen are not learning from the models

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Community members in Geblen and other people in other weredas and kebeles will exert effort to improve their lives. Because the people will learn one from the other thorough experience sharing activities

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Budget must be allocated by the wereda to the models to conduct experience sharing activities. The models will acquire many more knowledge from other models in other weredas

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

None

### Other model

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

He built a waste disposal canal crossed from the toilet to his farm to dispose the human waste to the farmland. He did it with the view to use waste as an organic fertilizer.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only the model man

#### Benefit/harm to family

They are using an improved type of latrine

#### Benefit to others

Others will follow the same example

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community members will be healthy

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If they are awarded with money to encourage them

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

The soil in his farm increases fertility

### Other model

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

Giving award to good performing model farmers since 1999

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion and anybody performing good will be awarded as the DAs evaluate the productivity and act accordingly

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was awarded as good performer in returning loans. She and another woman get the award and were given agricultural equipment

#### Benefit to others

It can be an inspiration for others

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better performing community creation

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Promoter

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Loan repayment award. She is also a promoter as she is head of village WA and she does mobilization during meetings

#### Benefit to others

The award motivates farmers to perform better

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

If better agriculture product is achieved, the life of farmers will be improved

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Woman benefited

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

Provision of award at village, woreda, regional and national level to model farmers

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

The award has motivated her to work hard and she hopes she will get village level award in few years if there is good rain

#### Benefit to others

The same as her

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better life

## Extension workers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| DA |  |  |  |  |
| Rich working with DA | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Rich not working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor not working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Woman appreciating HEWs | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Woman not appreciating HEWS |  |  |  |  |
| HEW | F | 23 | Medium | Wife |
| DA | M | 34 |  |  |
| Rich working with DA | M | 54 | Rich |  |
| Rich not working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor working with DA | M | 60 | Poor |  |
| Poor not working with DA | M | 32 | Poor |  |
| Man appreciating HEWs |  |  |  |  |
| Man not appreciating HEWS |  |  |  |  |

### Development Assistant

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He was assigned as a DA in Geblen in 1998E.C. The DAs in who had been working in Geblen resigned for different reasons. In 2002E.C, another DA was assigned. Now there are only two DAs in Geblen.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There are only two DAs in the Kebele, while there are three DAs in another kebeles

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family members of both harmed

#### Benefit to others

The community

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the environmental condition improve in the kebele the package programmes, particularly the livestock package will be profitable.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Those corrupt officials in the wereda administration must be made accountable for their unfair acts

Additional DA must be assigned

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

The people in Geblen are reluctant to act according to the advice they are given by work with the DAs

### Rich man working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

In 1999E.C, the newly assigned DAs gave him training on bee keeping. They also advised him to purchase modern beehives. Since that time he has been dealing with the DAs in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 200 farmers are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

Very few trainees benefited. More than 95% harmed

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community in Geblen could be honey producers

#### Long-run harm to community

The lives of borrowers of money to purchase modern beehives will be miserable

#### How might extension workers be improved?

The environment in the locality must be rehabilitated

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

If the owners of modern beehives in Geblen take care of the bees, they can harvest at least a little honey

### Rich woman working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

There has been no new extension services since 1995 as the DAs have been in place long ago

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

The development agents provide support for all farmers and there is no exclusion

#### Benefit to others

Farmers get advice in what to plant, about pesticides and so on. Therefore, it contributes to better agriculture productivity

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better income

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Poor man working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

In 1998E.C, a new DA was assigned in Geblen. The DA advised him to borrow money to buy selected seed, short [3 months] season seed of wheat. The DA gave him the advice after he saw his farmland. As a result the amount of harvest increased by more than 100 kilos.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 100 farmers included in the

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members benefited as the amount of production increased.

#### Benefit to others

Those people who are using selected seeds.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Food sufficiency

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

More extension workers added

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

none

### Poor man not working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He knows that there are extension workers in Geblen. He did not work with them because he has no farmland.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The DAs are giving farmers trainings to the Farmers in the farmers Training Centre

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

He have no idea

#### Harm to others

He have no idea

#### Long-run benefit to community

He have no idea

#### Long-run harm to community

He have no idea

#### How might extension workers be improved?

He have no idea

### Man appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The Health Extension Worker who is working in the Health post,. She is distributing nutritious food to those the needy children in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

A few children who are in need of additional food

#### Benefit/harm to family

The physical condition of his children improve

#### Benefit to others

Children in Geblen who are given nutritious food are benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The people in Geblen will be healthy

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

The respondent has no idea about it

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

None

### Woman appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

HEWs started working in the village since 1997 and has been mainly working on preventive health. They provide vaccine to pregnant women and children

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion as village residents can get the services

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has been getting vaccination for her and her smallest child which has protected her from disease

#### Benefit to others

Community members who are willing to get the services at the health post are already benefiting

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Healthy society

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might extension workers be improved?

There is only one HEW in Geblen and it was two in the initial time. Therefore, the service would be better if there are two HEWs

### Health extension worker

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Mothers and children are specifically beneficial

#### Benefit to others

Better health

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Decrease death of mothers and infants

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

## Good governance

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Kebele leader |  |  |  |  |
| Participator | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Woman harmed |  |  |  |  |
| Kebele leader | M | 30 | Medium |  |
| Participator | M | 27 | Medium | Kebele manager |
| Man harmed |  |  |  |  |

### Kebele leader

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

A new administrative structure was put in place in the kebele. The sub Kebele Administration is operating since 1997/98 E.C and authorized to operate as an independent administrative unit. Since 1999E.C the sub Kebele have authorized developmental groups consisting of 30 households and they were given the authority to pass decisions on matters that concerns the household that are members of the group related with the developmental activities.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the community in Geblen

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family members of the household heads in Geblen

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Maintaining democratic governance

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Empowering the Kebele & sub Kebele administration only is not sufficient to ensure good governance. However, the superior bodies of the administration shall follow up and evaluate performance of such administrative units.

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

None

### Participator in good governance programme

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, he was assigned as a kebele manager in the kebele

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He is the only person assigned as a kebele manager

#### Benefit/harm to family

None, He has no his own family. He is living with his parents

#### Benefit to others

All the residents of the kebele are beneficiaries

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The people will have an accelerated government service

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If additional power is given to the kebele manager

### Female participator in good governance programme

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

As part of attaining good governance in the village, suggestion boxes were introduced so as the community can give their suggestions about the services they get in the village administration offices

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only people who can write are participating

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is useful as it gives a chance of revealing information about the services

#### Benefit to others

The community members who are literate can participate

#### Harm to others

Illiterate people cannot participate

#### Long-run benefit to community

Achieve good governance

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

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

It should consider the literacy status of the community

## Interactions with the wereda

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Appealer |  |  |  |  |
| Prisoner’s wife |  |  |  |  |
| Other inter-actor | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Appealer | M | 28 | Poor |  |
| Prisoner |  |  |  |  |
| Other inter-actor |  |  |  |  |

### Man who successfully appealed to the wereda

#### Description of interactions

In 1998E.C, the kebele administration ordered him and his mother to dislocate from their house. The wereda administration informed them that the area where their house is located is needed for the purpose of town development and ordered him to hand over it. As a result, He and his mother went to Sinkata town [a town where the wereda centre is located] to appeal to the wereda. The wereda administration accepted their appeal and revoked the decision.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family suffer because of the measure. They stayed in the wereda centre for two weeks leaving behind their home. The food, some of the domestic animals and other resources damaged

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It has no benefit for the community while the right of individuals is violated.

#### Long-run harm to community

None, except to his family

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

The wereda administration should be strict about the decisions passed by the kebele

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

None

### Other woman who had dealings with the wereda

#### Description of interactions

As Tsega is head of WA in the village, she has continuous interaction with the woreda officials so as to integrate women in every development intervention. She takes trainings in the woreda and have meetings with the woreda WA office

#### Benefit/harm to family

She gets per diems when she goes to meetings

#### Benefit to others

Issues regarding to women are raised in village meetings and problems try to be solved

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

If it operates properly, it brings gender equity

## Security, policing and justice

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Militia’s wife |  |  |  |  |
| Dispute resolver’s wife |  |  |  |  |
| Rich woman | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle wealth woman | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Poor woman | F | 35 | Poor | FHH |
| Crime victim |  |  |  |  |
| Crime perpetrator |  |  |  |  |
| Militia | M | 28 | middle |  |
| Customary dispute resolve | M | 63 | Rich |  |
| Rich man | M | 27 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth man |  |  |  |  |
| Poor man |  |  |  |  |
| Crime victim |  |  |  |  |
| Crime perpetrator |  |  |  |  |

### Militia

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

Since 2000E.C, a kebele forum was established at the kebele. The committee consists of militiamen. He is one of the committee members and the problems have been solved by the effective measures of committee members’ arbitration.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The whole, particularly people engaging in various kinds of businesses

#### Benefit/harm to family

All family members of all the community

#### Benefit to others

All people benefited from the measure

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If trainings are given to the committee members

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

None

### Customary dispute resolver

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

Since last year, the mediators’ committee in Kaslen subkebele have been arbitrating conflicts between persons

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the community in Geblen and other areas: He said that very recently he was elected by the wereda administration to mediate conflict that arose between people in the Afar regional State and Kebele Sewne in wereda Saesie

#### Benefit/harm to family

Every person who is in conflict with others will be benefited. He/ she will settle the problem peacefully with the help of the mediators and save time and energy that would have been spent in an unnecessary conflict

#### Benefit to others

Conflicts between individual persons will be solved at early stage

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community as a whole will lead a peaceful life

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If the government allocated a salary to the mediators. The mediation activities are time consuming . Therefore a budget must be allocated to them to compensate the income they are losing for the sake of the meditating activities.

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

None

### Rich man

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

In 1999E.C, the kebele administration ordered the militiamen to patrol at the night around his village. There were some conflicts among the young people in the bars. After the intervention, the problem solved.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

More than 10 militiamen

#### Benefit/harm to family

The security condition improved

#### Benefit to others

People living in the kebele centre, particularly owners of drinking houses who are working at the night-time will be benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run the security condition of the locality will be assured if all of

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The residents have worked together for the realization of government’s programme designed for security issue.

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

None

### Rich woman

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

Peace committee established in 1999 in order to improve the peace and security in the village. There are men and women in the committee and they solve small disputes within the village. This helps the community not to incur costs in terms of money and time to go to woreda for small matters that can be solved at village level

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion in the dispute resolution

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has no personal benefit

#### Benefit to others

People who get into disputes are benefited by solving the case immediately

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improve peace and security in the village though there are no serious crimes witnessed so far

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

The committee faces shortage of stationery materials. The members don’t have benefit and it is difficult for us to work on many things without any payment

### Middle wealth woman

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

A police man was assigned in the village in 2000

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion he serves every body

#### Benefit/harm to family

It improves the sense of security

#### Benefit to others

All community members are benefited because the peace of the village has improved

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Living in peaceful village

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

## Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich FH | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle FH | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Poor FH | F | 35 | Poor | FHH |
| Non taxpayer FH |  |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 42 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Poor land taxpayer |  |  |  |  |
| Non taxpayer |  |  |  |  |
| Tax collector |  |  |  |  |

### Rich farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, a new tax rate proclamation put in place. According to the re tax proclamation, the tax rate for ½ Gibri[1/4hectar] of lands is birr 20. Before 2000E.C the tax rate for 1/2 Gibri[1/4 hectare] of land was birr 10.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The tax rate proclamation is effective upon every landowner in Geblen.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No effect

The revised tax rate proclamation is harmful to the poor farmers and their family members. It is very difficult to them to afford.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

No one will be harmed because of that in as far as there is no drought in the area. If there is sufficient amount of rainfall in the area, the amount of production of every farmer in Geblen will increases. Thus, it will be very simple to afford birr 20.

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

If the drought persists, farmers in Geblen will be poorer. As a result they could not afford to it.

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

If the environment in Geblen improves and if people in Geblen continue to participate in the food for work programmes; that will help them improve their status. As a result they will build their capacity to pay tax and contribute other cash contributions.

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

None

### Rich female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Free labour working days increased from 20 to 40 per year in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone works 40 days free labour

#### Benefit/harm to family

It’s consuming time that could have been spent in getting money

#### Benefit to others

No benefit

#### Harm to others

40 days it too much

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is useful for environmental rehabilitation and hence improve agricultural productivity in the future

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

### Middle farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Since 2000E.C the tax rate for two 1/2Gibris of farmland [1/4 hectare] became birr 20.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the farmers owning that amount of land

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None; it is affordable to everyone having farm land

#### Long-run benefit to community

None: It is benefits only to the government

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If it is collected on harvest season

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

None

### Middle wealth female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Contribution to Red Cross started in 2001 so as to enable to use the vehicle to transport sick people to hospitals

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion-everyone is supposed to pay and use service whenever family members are severely sick

#### Benefit/harm to family

No one has been sick yet and she hasn’t been benefited by the service

#### Benefit to others

Families are benefited when a member is sick and needs ambulance service

#### Harm to others

Though the payment is small, when adding up with other payments we have like WA, party membership and so on; it becomes hard to pay

#### Long-run benefit to community

Immediate curative services

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

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

The payments should be minimized

### Poor land taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, a new tax rate proclamation put in place. According to the re tax proclamation, the tax rate for ½ Gibri[1/4hectar] of lands is birr 20. Before 2000E.C the tax rate for 1/2 Gibri[1/4 hectare] of land was birr 10.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the landowners living are paying land tax

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is very difficult for him to afford birr 20 as a land tax. He said that it would have been affordable if their locality is not affected by persistent drought

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Tax payers in Geblen, particularly the poor are harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

It will harm the farmers will be harmed if the drought persists in the kebele

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

If the poor in Geblen are exempted from tax and other contributions

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

None

### Poor female head of household - taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Taxation for land has increased in 2001. for less than a hectare land it has increased from 5 to 15

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Anyone with land pays taxes

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is expensive

#### Benefit to others

No benefit

#### Harm to others

During drought which mostly is the case in the village, the land tax is too much

#### Long-run benefit to community

No benefit

#### Long-run harm to community

No long term harm

## Government-sponsored Associations

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WA leader | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| WA member | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| WA excluded |  |  |  |  |
| YA leader |  |  |  |  |
| YA member | F | 25 | Medium | Daughter |
| YA excluded |  |  |  |  |
| FA leader |  |  |  |  |
| FA member |  |  |  |  |
| FA excluded |  |  |  |  |
| YA leader | M | 32 | Middle |  |
| YA member |  |  |  |  |
| YA excluded |  |  |  |  |

### Women’s Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

No intervention since 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every woman is supposed to be a member and there is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She personally has some benefit in terms of cash when she goes to meetings in the woreda and region

#### Benefit to others

No benefit

#### Harm to others

It’s only paying money and has no benefit to the members

#### Long-run benefit to community

If it’s not improved, there is no benefit

#### Long-run harm to community

-

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

It should be functional and should benefit members

### Youth Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

Geblen Youth Association set up

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Until 2001, there was no woman who joins the association. Recently, women are encouraging to join the association. Now there are two women members of the association. Previously women were not interested to join the association because they believe that it is not culturally acceptable behaviour to be with men in the outside with men. Therefore, they fear the potential of gossip by the community members against their decision to spend their time with men.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family does not get any benefit.

#### Benefit to others

Since 1998 the youth, through their association began to get credit service on the ‘package’ off bee keeping, breeding sheep, goat and cattle and retail trade. However, the problem is the bee keeping ‘package’ doomed failure as all the bees were lost. It is difficult to say if there is beneficiary of the package.

#### Harm to others

Most of the youth did not get any benefit from the association. The only thing they are doing is membership contribution. They are paying 4 birr per annum. Due to the drought persisting in Geblen, most of the members migrated. Of the 185 members of the association, 56 migrated to Saudi Arabia and Humera.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is no any potential of benefiting the youth even in the long run.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all.

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

The only potential in Geblen for the development of the livelihood of the youth is the resettlement programme.

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

It is better to stop the loan service for bee keeping and shift to retail trade.

### Youth Association member

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, he registered as a member of the youth association in Geblen. Annually he is paying birr four as a membership fee.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The association consists of 185 members.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has no benefit at all

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

If the government is committed to assist young people in Geblen

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

The kebele is drought stricken and is poor area. Therefore, the young in Geblen are migrating abroad.

## Presentation of Government models of development

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Active | M | 60 | Rich |
| 2. Trained | M | 54 | Poor |
| 3. Non-participant | M | 30 | Poor |

### Man active in promulgating government models of development

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

In the last few years model farmers, and other models has been selecting annually. They awarded certificates and equipments in public meetings. The kebele administration and the DAs recruited the models at kebele and sub kebele levels. Generally the issues considered as requirements to select models are:

Commitment to improve livelihoods;

Commitment to harvest water and use irrigation;

Commitment to educate children

Commitment to increase income of the household

Effort exerted to retain moisture in farmland

Effort exerted to be self-reliant

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Annually, models selected in different activities selected from each sub-kebeles and development groups are selected

#### Benefit/harm to family

Families of the models benefited as they are learning from the model family member who are selected as models

#### Benefit to others

People in the kebele learn from the models and improve their living

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community of the kebele will be mobilized to improve their life

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If successive training programmes on different issues are organized to them

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

None

### Man who has been on a training programme

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

In1998E.C, the kebele administration recruited him in Geblen to participate in a training programme on irrigation

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Models selected for their best performances in all types of the policies are included

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited; He is generating income by harvesting elephant grass in his irrigated farmland an elephant grass [animal feed]

#### Benefit to others

People buying grass from him to feed their animals are benefiting

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community in the kebele will have access to different income generating activities

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If the amount of money paid to the models participating in training programmes increases.

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

While he has been participating in a training programme he has been paid only birr 18 per day. He said that is not enough for a person staying out of home for days

### Man who does not participate

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

In 200E.C, a training programme organized for the young people in Geblen on bee keeping.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Members of the youth association cooperative participated. However, he did not participate as he refused to join the cooperative.

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The members will be benefited if there is better rain fall

#### Long-run harm to community

Members of the association will be indebted if the drought persists

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

If the bee hives are given to the users freely

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

None

#### Exemptions for the poor – only free health service in place before 1995EC

## Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Poor | F | 35 | Poor | FHH |
| Old |  |  |  |  |
| Middle-aged | F | 40 | Medium | Wife |
| Young |  |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Middle farmer |  |  |  |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 48 | Poor |  |
| Old man |  |  |  |  |
| Middle-aged man |  |  |  |  |
| Young man |  |  |  |  |

### Rich woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Women’s Affairs established in 1997 at woreda level then cascaded to village and sub village level

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There are head of the affairs at village and sub village level and there is no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

No personal benefit

#### Benefit to others

It benefits women because the head of the kebele women’s affairs is member of the village cabinet. As a result, it helps for interventions to be gender sensitive

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Equity

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Middle wealth woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Women have been encouraged to join party membership in the village since 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion as party membership should be expanded as much as possible

#### Benefit/harm to family

No personal benefit

#### Benefit to others

Better representation of women in the community enables them to participate in development interventions in a better way

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Balancing in power of men and women in the village

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Poor farmer

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Since 1999E.C, pregnant women and mothers exempted from FFW programmes for about a year

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the pregnant women and mothers in the kebele exempted from giving labour service

#### Benefit/harm to family

The exempted women spend their time at home taking care of their children. They also take care of their domestic animals

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Women in Geblen will be safe from danger

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If the time span they exempted elongated

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

None

## Youth policies, programmes and implementation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| 1. YA leader | M | 32 | Medium rich |
| 2. Male later 20s | M | 28 | Poor |
| 3. Male early 20s | M | 23 | Poor |
| 4. Male 15-19 |  |  |  |

### Youth Association leader

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Since 1996E.C leaders of the youth association ordered by the wereda administration to send the list of the youth association members so as to participate in the livestock and nonfarm extension and packages

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the members of the youth association included

#### Benefit/harm to family

No member of youth association in Geblen benefited because of participation either in the Nonfarm extension or package or in the livestock package. Those who participated in the non-farm Extension and package do not lose the money they borrowed, while those who participated in the livestock extension were bankrupted because of the persistent drought. He reported, “Although they were not profitable, the youth who borrowed money in order to run business and the traders did not lose the money they borrow, while those who borrowed money to purchase cows, goats, modern beehives in credit lost it”

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Relatives of the youth who have bankrupted because of the credits

#### Long-run benefit to community

Very few borrowers will be rich in the long run

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

If the only the Nonfarm package continue and the livestock package abandoned

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

None

### Male later 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

In 2002E.C, a honey producers association was set up in Geblen. 26 modern beehives and other honey production equipments to members of the cooperative

#### Inclusion/exclusion

13 landless young men

#### Benefit/harm to family

So far there is no benefit to family members of the youth

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The young in Geblen will generate income from the honey production activity. If the environment condition improved honey production activity will be a lucrative business in Geblen

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The community must be committed to exert effort to rehabilitate the forest.

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

None

### Male early 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Geblen kebele administration gave a chance to the youth association members access to credit service. He borrowed 2500 birr through the non farm package to purchase equipment to set up a barber shop in Mishig .

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the members of the youth association are given the chance to credit service to purchase beehives

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is earning up to 10 birr per day

#### Benefit to others

He is paying 30 birr as a house rent for a woman heading a household who built a house in Mishig

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The business is not profitable in the future he is planning to change the business he is running

#### Long-run harm to community

Such like of business is not lucrative in Geblen.

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

It is better for the young in Geblen to search jobs out of the kebele

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

The youth association is not functioning as per his expectation

## Community work – no new programmes since 1995EC – programmes first introduced in 1984EC

## Transport

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Trader | M | 37 | Medium Rich |  |
| Businessman | M | 40 | Rich |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 52 | Rich |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 48 | Poor |  |
| Trader |  |  |  |  |
| Businesswoman | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Rich woman |  |  |  |  |
| Poor woman |  |  |  |  |

### Trader

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Since 2000E.C, the community in Geblen access to transport service

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody who resides in the kebele has the opportunity to use public transport

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members are beneficiary as he is

#### Benefit to others

Everybody in the kebele; including, merchants, civil servants and the government;

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run the whole community including the merchants will be beneficiary

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

If the number of the minibuses increases

If the minibuses drive at least for 3 days per week including on Sunday

### Businessman

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Since 2000E.C, public transport service in accessible in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

His family members are beneficiary as it is his wife

#### Benefit to others

All the residents of the kebele benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

If there is a regular transport service directly to Geblen and if the driving time of the mini buses is known to the users, particularly to the merchants;

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

None

### Businesswoman

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Road constructed by Catholic organization in 1997 that enabled the village community to get transportation services

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

She sells tella, soft drinks and beer. Availability of road has enabled her to transport her trading goods from Edagahamus

#### Benefit to others

The same as her

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better income

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Rich farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Since 1996E.C, people in the kebele are accessing to transport service

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody in Geblen access to the public transport

#### Benefit/harm to family

#### Benefit to others

#### Harm to others

Adult men and women are free from covering a long distance carrying goods at their shoulder

#### Long-run benefit to community

Adult people from Geblen frequently go from and to Geblen and the towns around Geblen

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

The minibuses departure and arrival time is not known. Therefore in order to access to the mini buses, a user has to wait for about hours or sometimes for the whole day. As a result users of public transport service are wasting much of their time in waiting for mini buses. He said that the minibuses are not driving to Geblen frequently. As a result the merchants as well as the whole people are unable to improve the commercial activities in the kebele.

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

None

### Poor farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Public transport service is accessible in Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the people living in Geblen are using public transport

#### Benefit/harm to family

Sick persons from the kebele access to transport service

#### Benefit to others

People who were carrying sick persons who need urgent medical service

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

none

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

If the road to Geblen is improved

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

None

## Electricity and communications

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Businessman | M | 32 | Relatively Rich |  |
| Rich farmer | M | 52 | Rich |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 61 | Medium Rich |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 48 | Poor |  |
| Businesswoman | F | 35 | Poor | FHH |
| Rich woman | F | 38 | Rich | FHH |
| Middle woman | F | 40 | Medium | FHH |
| Poor woman | F | 49 | Poor | Wife |

### Businessman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

Electricity facility introduced to Geblen on the year 2000 and telephone by the year 1999.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People in Sub-kebele Welaalbur are the only people from Geblen that do have access to electricity

#### Benefit/harm to family

He also uses the telephone to get information on the price of goods. If there is a decrease in the price he will decide to buy the goods I will sell and I use the information I got with the telephone to decide on what price I should sell the goods he has at home.

#### Benefit to others

The light helps the traders in expanding their business by to entertainment (by introducing TV). The community of Wolalabur also got information from TV about the government plan. The information on the deadline of the consumption period of different worn-out goods is delivered on TV and we use the information not to buy goods whose expired date mentioned on the TV.

Other community members use the telephone to make contact with their relatives outside the country [out of Ethiopia] to get support in time of need. To *mirdad’e* [ *merdo*-pass in information of some one’s death at home to a relative out of the country.]

#### Harm to others

There is nobody harmed.

#### Q6. Long-run benefit to community

It will help for the development of the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

It is good of there is a grind mill plant that use electricity, so far the mill houses use *nedadi* [fuel], as a result of which he believe the community will be mere beneficiary

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

None

### Businesswoman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

Electricity introduced in Geblen in 1997 that enabled the community living around the centre of the village administration to have access

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It’s only at the centre of the administration and the remaining village residents do not have access

#### Benefit/harm to family

She sells tella at the centre in her house and customers come because she has a tape recorder

#### Benefit to others

Availability of light in the surrounding and some of them have TV

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Better income

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

It would be good if more people are benefited

### Rich farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

In 2000E.C, the people in the kebele access to electricity service

#### Inclusion/exclusion

So far only the community leaving in Mishig are accessing electricity service

#### Benefit/harm to family

Children of those people who do have access to electricity are studying using electricity light

#### Benefit to others

The elderly who cannot see at the night clearly perform their daily activities within the house using the light from electricity

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

All the community in Geblen can access to a television service using the electric power

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Electricity service must be expanded to the remotest sub-kebeles

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

None

### Rich woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Same as above

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her children can easily study at night and help her with the household chores in day time

#### Benefit to others

Cost minimization

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Businesses can be improved if there is light

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

### Middle farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

In 1999E.C, a telephone service introduced to Geblen

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the people in Geblen has access to telephone service

#### Benefit/harm to family

He easily communicate with his relatives using the telephone installed at the kebele administration office

#### Benefit to others

All the people in Geblen are using the telephone

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Latest information about the situations of their relatives living in remote areas

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The telephone service must be provided to sub kebeles located in distant areas from the centre of the kebele

### Middle wealth woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only at the centre

#### Benefit/harm to family

She lives in far sub village and she doesn’t have access to electricity

#### Benefit to others

The people living around the centre are benefited

#### Harm to others

Most of the village community is not benefited because electricity is not available in the village

#### Long-run benefit to community

No benefit

#### Long-run harm to community

-

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

It should be available for all the village community

### Poor woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

The above mentioned intervention

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People living in far villages are not beneficiaries

#### Benefit/harm to family

She lives in Semudaga sub village which is far from the centre of the administration and she doesn’t have access to electricity

#### Benefit to others

Only living at the centre get the benefit of having light, radio and TV

#### Harm to others

No harm

## Harmful Traditional Practices – no new intervention

## Interactions among policies - no interviews