# Community experiences of development interventions: Girar and Ferema Zigba, Cheha wereda, Gurage, SNNP

By 2010 the kebele which was Imdibir Haya Gasha in 1995 had been divided and merged; Girar and Yeferema Zigba was the closest in nature.

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## Land – re-distribution of farmland

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | Male  | 30 |  | Farmer |
| Loser |  |  |  |  |

### Beneficiary of re-distribution of farmland

#### What happened

During the time of land registration there was a committee with seven members. The kebele cabinet was also the main actor. During the initial stage there were people who were not willing to allow their land to be measured and registered but step by step understanding of the purpose of land registration has allowed it to be measured.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is not a matter of refusal and not letting the land be measured but it is a matter of hiding the amount of land they acquire in different places. But since it has not been hidden from the eye of the government they have started to tell the truth. The other point is that they also have a fear of high taxation.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As far as my knowledge is concerned every farmer allows its land to be measured.

#### Benefit to others

It is already mentioned in the above

#### Harm to others

There were people who felt that they are disadvantaged because the infertile land is also measured and it becomes liable to taxation.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It assures the ownership rights of the farmer and it also makes him cultivate in better way.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

Other than this there is nothing that can be improved

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

Nothing

#### Follow-up questions/answers

No

## Land – distribution of communal land to the landless - NA

## Land taken e.g. for investors NA

## Implementation of women’s rights to land

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F | 45 |  | Female head |

### Beneficiary of women’s rights to land

#### What happened

Previously, land was owned by the male head of a household and women find it challenging to get their own share of land after divorce or widowhood. However, a new legislation was issued in 1998 EC ensuring that women could have the full right to their own land. Prior to the legislation, women, during divorce, leave their house and their land thinking that they do not have any stake in the land. Now, after the legislation, there was land measurement ensuring that every woman in the kebele have equal shares in the land of their family. Now they have the right to rent their land or use their land. A land certificate having the picture of couples is given to those people who get their land registered. Those others who refused to register their land were told by the kebele that they might lose their land. Thus, the intervention was successful in achieving the desired objectives.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every member of the kebele administration and the community was involved in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

According to the informant, in the previous days (before the legislation) if a husband dies there is a threat that the wife might lose her land. Most of the time brothers of her late husband has the right to take her land. Nevertheless, the legislation has reduced this tension. As she mentioned, she has registered the land and a certificate is issued in her name.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention is very important for poor widows who do not know that they have an equal share in the land of their husband or their father. Mostly, poor women do not have access to information that might affect their lives. Therefore, the awareness works carried out in the kebele provided them with a wonderful opportunity to think about their land ownership rights. In addition, when the lands of these women are protected, the family also will not be starved and children will have enough to eat. This means that there is a better and more secure living condition in the community.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the intervention would help the community to make effective use of their land. There will not be idle land in the village. When there is a land dispute, there is a tendency that the land remains idle until the dispute is solved either legally or locally. But, this will be a problem no more. In addition, the intervention will help as a tool to avoid border disputes as the lands are measured and owners are certified.

#### Long-run harm to community

It is difficult to call it harm but the informant mentioned that they have unclear views about their future. Though the intervention has benefited the community at large, there is still a fear that their rights to land might be taken away if there is a change in government.

*(This uncertainty shows that there is still a gap in the awareness creation works)*

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Land-leasing - NA

## Land registration – NA

## Re-settlement – no intervention

## Irrigation – no intervention

##  Water harvesting

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Water beneficiary | Male  | 40 |  | Middle farmer |
| Digger | Male  | 42 |  | Middle farmer |
| Harmed household |  |  |  |  |
| Male wanter |  |  |  |  |
| Woman Wanter | F  | 45 |  | Female Head  |

### A man who didn’t receive but would have liked to have water harvesting

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

Water harvesting was started in 1998 and I really understand its benefit because it would increase our productivity. One thing we need to give attention to is does it consider the interest of the people? because I feel that there were individuals who didn’t want to engage in this intervention but were forced to be involved.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

6-7 water harvesting sites were constructed, I know five of them. 1 - In the compound of the primary school. 2 - at a place known as Yegesheware 3 - Degefa Mersha 4 - Abera Neda (Upper Girare) 5 - Borkema all these are believed to be models for other farmers.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The point here is depending on the size of the land. The farmer should be asked if it is better to construct or dig. For example if I were the one selected for this intervention I would be hardworking person because the harvested water becomes very important for additional production. For instance, the water harvesting hall which is constructed at the primary school would not be useful because the students are children with no strength for cultivation. This shows that the sites were not appropriately selected.

#### Benefit to others

When we see the way in which it was constructed it used community labour. In some cases the community complained that if only few people are utilized by the intervention then why do they contribute their labour. Since it is the policy of the government we should simply accept what they told us to do.

#### Harm to others

Since it is constructed by communal labour there has been some kind of negligence observed and due to this there was a lack of quality. In some cases due to a lack of proper coverage children were entered into it and were harmed. There was also some kind of fear among the community that it may bring malaria.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It depends on the individual and the quality of the construction, for instance those individuals who have a strong commitment can grow vegetables by using the water. They can also properly feed their family and get water for their livestock.

#### Long-run harm to community

If they use the water in a proper manner they will not be affected but if they just let the water accumulate then it may bring some bad smells and other problems as well. Particularly in the rainy season they should open the check valve of the container and let the water to be poured.

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

Currently we are using manual labour to draw the water but if a water pump is available then everything becomes smooth. In other times the interest of the farmer would be taken into consideration. Some NGOs give some kind of strong plastic for covering the water harvesting container. In addition we can also use small trucks that have a container for transporting water to the very scarce place.

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

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

If you have enough amounts of land it is good to construct waterholes. I am one of the participants in the construction of waterholes in selected places but I don’t think that they are properly constructed. A good example could be the one which was constructed in the compound of the primary school.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The participation of the community was good. Women engaged in very light jobs and elders provided advice and encouragement.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I want to stress that farmers decided to have a waterhole by considering the size of the land they own at the moment. Starting from last year there was some kind of malaria infestation and some people say it is very much related to the weather condition and others say it was associated with waterholes. Those farmers which get the assistance of some NGOs for maintenance purposes are in better condition than others.

#### Benefit to others

It is clear the benefit is for the individual not for the community.

#### Harm to others

It is only for individual interest not for common goal.

#### Long-run benefit to community

I don’t think it will be wise enough to continue appreciating the waterhole. Rather it may be better to install pipe lines and use for other agricultural purpose.

#### Long-run harm to community

In my case the malaria may have increased its infestation and some kind of risk factors for children as well as elders

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

If possible there has to be some kind of waterhole which pipes out water with a pump.

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

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

In 1998 EC, a water reservoir was dug by the community. All members of the community participated. The male farmers were contributing their labour and all female heads of households were contributing money in cash for the intervention.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Though the whole community was involved in the intervention, only teachers and students are benefiting from the intervention. This is because the water reservoir was constructed on the school premises. There are some other reservoirs which were built with the intention to serve the community however, people who are living far from the water points may not have access to the service.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As mentioned by the interviewee, currently she does not have access to the service. Had it been she had access to the water reservoir, she mentioned that she would be able to produce vegetables and fruits in dry seasons. She said that she might be able to sell her products in the nearby market or she would be able to support the dietary needs of her household.

#### Benefit to others

When the intervention was introduced, the community was a bit resistant in implementing it. In the kebele there is one man who accepted immediately and started to work with the DAs. Currently, his vegetables are serving the dietary needs of his family and then he sells his surplus to the community who are buying from his garden. Therefore, the intervention enabled the community to have access to fresh vegetables and fruits in the nearby market.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, if the community uses the water reservoirs effectively, there will be increased productivity in the area. The community will be able to produce vegetables and fruits in dry seasons. As the community is producing vegetables, there will be an increased dependence on their *ensets*. However, if they produce vegetables with the help of the water reservoirs, their dependence on their *enset* as a staple food will be lower. In the long-run, they might shift to producing other food items like vegetables and fruits. In addition, the people also might use the water reservoirs to fetch drinking water for their cattle.

#### Long-run harm to community

The water is not running water and the ponds might cause some harm to the health of the community in the long-run. It might also cause some skin diseases to people who are fetching from the reservoirs since the water will stay there a long time. In addition, if the water points are not kept safe, younger children might fall into the reservoirs.

#### How might water harvesting be improved?

Rather than introducing water reservoirs, it would have been much better if there was piped water in the community. Water reservoirs are not healthy. Had there been a tap, the people would have used waste water from their households to water their vegetables in dry seasons.

##

## Agricultural extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F  | 45 |  |  |
| Loser | Male  | 30 |  |  |
| Wanter  |  |  |  |  |

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

From 1995 EC-1998 EC, government employees from the wereda agriculture and rural development office were coming to the community. They used to visit the farmlands of the community and provided them with counselling. From 1998 EC on, development agents were being hired to work in the community. Now, the DAs are permanently living in and working with the community.

####  Inclusion/exclusion

Though the DAs work with every farmer in the kebele, they intensively work with model farmers. This is mainly because the farmlands of model farmers are well prepared and suitable to implement different new technologies easily.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The informant mentioned that the introduction of agricultural extension workers is quite important for her family. After starting to work with the DAs, she mentioned that her agricultural productivity is increasing and now, there is a better food supply in the family. She mentioned that she is producing vegetables and fruits as per the lessons gained from the DAs. Moreover, she mentioned that she has benefited a lot from the different agricultural development models introduced to the community. Since the DAs are visiting the farmlands of the community, there is no idle land in the area as everyone is working harder to perform better.

#### Benefit to others

The community have become becoming aware of the efforts paid by the government and are working harder. Currently, there is no land that remains idle. This is the result of the continued follow-up of the DAs and their uninterrupted guidance and counseling.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the intervention will enable the community to produce better, and have better access, to nutritious food. This in turn will contribute to reduced vulnerability to different diseases that might be caused from malnutrition and there will be a balanced diet. In some instances, if the people are selling their products, there will be an increase in household revenue. In general, agricultural extension packages are important for the development of the kebele.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Currently, the number of DAs and the community members in need of their service is not proportional. The current follow-ups are mainly with model farmers and it would be better if there were enough DAs who could follow-up other farmers in the community.

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

For successful agricultural extension programmes to be realized there is a need for water and currently this is a challenge since there is no piped water in the community.

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

A farmer who got the chance of participating in the packages but did not benefit due to the late release of budget

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

Initially we started with 20 members (12 male and 8 female) and due to a long time process some eight of them dropped and 12 ( 5 male and 7 female ) remained in the cooperative. After a couple of months they provided 5 hectares of land and we found out that it would not be possible to plough with only 5 of us and we asked the wereda officials to give us a tractor. We waited until we got it but when they decided to give it to us the rainy season started and there was no way that the tractor could cross the river. This shows that everything was not delivered on time.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

As I tried to explain, 8 members withdrew because they were not available in the kebele. As far as my knowledge is concerned they become frustrated (long delays for the release of the budget, allocation of land and provision of the necessary inputs). They also told me they found jobs in other places.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Because of the problems mentioned above we shifted from farming to oxen fattening. If a few get the opportunity of producing maize or other cereal products then we will get more profit from this one.

#### Benefit to others

Prior to our allocation to this site there was a cooperative (women) that cultivated the land and got good production.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

If you get it in time with the available inputs then it will benefit the individual, the community as well as the country

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

If they were on time with the release of the budget we may have benefited more. When the group was recruited it may have been better to organize people who had the same interest and understanding. For instance our kebele is a combination of two places (Gerar ena Yeferema Zegba) those youth live at Gerare and Yeferam Zegba has a distance between them and it may be one of the factors for a lack of intimate communication and exchange of ideas as we expected. In the future it may be better to organize the youth who live in the same vicinity.

## Livestock extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F  | 45 |  | Female head of household  |
| Beneficiary | Male  | 30 |  |  |
| Wanter  |  |  |  |  |

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

In 1995 EC, there were random visits paid by some professionals from the wereda agriculture office. They visited the kebele and introduced some hybrid species which can resist diseases and are more productive. There were also counselling services and education on animal herding and they were also providing some animal medicines to people who have sick cattle.

In 1996 EC, a veterinary clinic was opened in Imdibir town and when there are sick cattle, they will be taken there to get treatment and when the cattle are seriously sick, the veterinary people will be called to the kebele to treat them.

In 1997 EC, a place was prepared by the community for veterinary professionals to work in when they come from Imdibir to the kebele.

From 1998-2002 EC, all follow-ups were continued and veterinary professionals continued coming as before.

####  Inclusion/exclusion

Every member of the community is included in the intervention. There are also veterinary professionals from Imdibir who are involved in the intervention. The wereda agriculture office also played its part.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She remembered the time in which one of her cattle was sick and she phoned the veterinary professionals from Imdibir. They came and treated her cattle. She also mentioned that she takes her sick goats to the veterinary clinic. There is a lower animal death rate in the community.

#### Benefit to others

There are healthier cattle in the area. The community is benefiting from the intervention. Different animal health educations were also being given to the community and there has been an improvement in the community’s awareness. The intervention enabled the community to own healthy cattle. Previously, when cattle lost weight and were suspected to be sick, they were taken to the local markets and sold for lower prices. But now, there is a decrease in animal mortality and the people take their sick cattle to veterinary clinics instead of markets.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There are lower animal mortality rates in the kebele. Since many people are engaged in animal farming, the intervention would help them to have better economic conditions.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The current veterinary clinic is in Imdibir town. The intervention will be more successful if there was a clinic in every kebele.

### A farmer who benefited as the result of using livestock extension and packages

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

In the past we were registered as employed youth. When these packages become operational in our kebele we benefitted. When it was first initiated we were twenty then the number reduced and reached 12 and 8 of them were dropped out. As I mentioned before for different reasons we were forced to move to cattle fattening. In total we get around 19,434 birr (for 12 members).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They just simply recruited the youth who are incorporated in the youth association. As the result of scarcity of money very few youth benefited.

#### Benefit/harm to family

During that time it created jobs and let me to be introduced to more people. I also get some kind of benefit.

#### Benefit to others

It is very interesting because it creates other jobs. Even if our income was not that much exaggerated it became very satisfactory.

#### Harm to others

In total there were 19 oxen and out of this three of them died. One ox, according to the price at that time, costs 800 birr. This was one of the unintended consequences and could be considered as harmful situation.

#### Long-run benefit to community

This could be one of the examples that shows the youth in the community that if we organize ourselves in cooperatives we will benefit. As the result of this the youth become profitable with increased motivation.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

It was better to keep the interest (choice of occupation that members want to be engaged in) of the youth before telling him that it was your packages that you are going to do.

##  Non-farm extension and packages – no intervention

##  Co-operatives

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Member | F  | 45 |  | Female household head  |
| Employee | Male  | 42 |  | Middle farmer |
| Leader |  |  |  |  |
| Excluded woman |  |  |  |  |

### Co-operative member

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

From 1998 EC-2002 EC, the government has been taking different initiatives to organize women into co-operatives. Around 200 women, including women from other kebeles were organized in the same co-operatives.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The intervention included volunteer women. A local NGO called Zema Seitoch Lefitih (Zema SeFe) was also involved.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As mentioned by the informant, there is an adult literacy programme that included all members of the co-operative.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention greatly benefited women. There are different educational programmes organized for the women in the community. Recently, there was training on combating harmful traditional practices. Women, who are planning to get their daughters circumcised, were told by the cooperative that if they refuse to accept this they will be penalized. The co-operative also imposed a strong regulation against those people who insult and degrade girls who are not circumcised. Also, the literacy programme enabled the women to read and write, which in turn contributed to having better access to information. Moreover, the co-operative also gave credit services to its members and their interest rate is by far better than other micro-credits in the area.

#### Harm to others

It is difficult to call it harm since the issue of women is an issue of the community. Some husbands resisted the idea of organizing women into co-operatives. The reason is that “*everyone likes the donkey that carries their load*”. Thus, men resisted the intervention because they thought that their long existing patriarchal position in the community might collapse. Besides, when women are organized, they will have better access to information and they could no longer tolerate gender based violence and any oppression resulting from their being women. In their co-operatives, they will discuss different issues that affect their lives and can come up with their own solutions to different problems in the community. This made some husbands angry.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the co-operatives have a plan to be involved in many development initiatives of the kebele. There is a plan to establish flourmills and a bakery in the kebele. If they are successful, the community will not travel all the way to Imdibir to buy bread. As mentioned, there is a plan to provide this service and others at a reasonable cost to the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

As mentioned by the interviewee, the women are just organized into co-operatives. There is a need for different skill trainings. To start a bakery there is a need to train the women in business skills, food processing and bakery. There should be support from the government side or other NGOs.

### ‘Co-operative employee’ – informal organisation in the community

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

More or less it is good. During the time of the 97 election there was a misunderstanding between us and after a long time of discussions between the members we were able to reconcile our differences and were able to live together in peace.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

According to your villages’ norms and values farmers organize themselves into groupings. One way or the other you are expected to be a member because there are social as well as economical issues that bind us together.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Its organization seems like Giyeze (men’s labour organization) (Debo). There may be some kind of strategies to influence this kind of organization but it is not possible to do so.

#### Benefit to others

The first thing is that we become strong because it is a matter of survival.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Q6. Long-run benefit to community

Since there are farmers who have lots of experience we are able to tackle the social and economic problems we have faced in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

If we are doing it in a truthful way there will no harm at all.

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

We must leave it as it is because the community has its own way of modification or adjustment when something comes to their attention

## Government micro-credit

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Rich beneficiary | F  | 45 |  |  |
| 2. Middle beneficiary | Male  | 42 |  | Middle farmer |
| 3. Poor beneficiary |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Poor loser |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Refused |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Approached |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Employee |  |  |  |  |

### A middle man who benefited from micro-credit

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

In former times there were government micro–credit organizations but the services were not appropriate and efficient. Starting from 1995 onwards this thing has changed and they correctly apply the procedures and the clients start to get the service within short periods of time. At the initial stage you can receive up to 2000 birr, then if you properly pay then you can borrow again up to 5000 birr. For example let me tell you my experience, dependent on my capacity first I borrowed 1000 birr and bought cow and then I returned the money and again I borrowed additional money to do other activities in relation to farming.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the farmers benefitted except those who can’t assume to return the money on time were not entitled to receive the loan.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Since I bought a cow I benefited a lot from milk and its product.

#### Benefit to others

It is mentioned above

#### Harm to others

Particularly when a farm animal becomes sick and dies then it creates unexpected pressure on the side of the borrower.

#### Long-run benefit to community

This builds the capacity of farmers to a better position and prevents the local money lenders plundering the farming community

#### Long-run harm to community

There is no harm if everything stays positive but if bad things like stealing of the oxen or death happens then things become a little bit complicated. In order to avoid this it may be better to be involved in social insurance.

#### How might land registration be improved?

When farmers are unable to pay back the borrowed money on time it may better to extend the time in which the money on loan is returned. Duration of paying your debt should consider the amount of money you borrowed from the micro credit organization, meaning for example a person who borrowed 1000 birr should return it within a year, 2000 birr within two years and 3000 birr within three years.

### Rich woman borrower who benefited

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

There were government micro-credit service before 1995 EC. The community has not benefited from the service up to now.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone who has collateral can access the service. Farmers and business people are accessing the service.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She mentioned that once she took credit from Omo Micro-credit. Then, she bought a very small calf for 330 birr. The calf has grown-up and has given birth to three other cows and an ox. Latter, she fattened her and when the cow was fatter, she sold her for 1200 birr. This enabled her to raise her family income. She mentioned that she is paying off her debt from her profit.

#### Benefit to others

Everyone who is well aware of the service could benefit. As compared to pawn brokers and other people who give credit service to the community, the interest rate of the government micro-credit institutes is very low. Some people take credit and buy cattle so they could fatten them and sell back to the community for higher prices while others buy crops and sell back when prices are higher in the market.

#### Harm to others

Those people who have limited knowledge might be harmed. They may think of the money as their own rather than credit to be paid back. Therefore, they might extravagantly spend and end up being bankrupt. When something comes from government, the people may think that it is not serious and will experience difficulty in paying back their debts.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the intervention will enable the community to improve their living conditions by accessing credits and engaging in different productive activities.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might micro credit be improved?

The current awareness about the service is very minimal. The people may not access the service if they do not know how to use it. Therefore, there is a need to educate the community about the pros and cons of micro-credit service.

*When I did interview with this woman, I asked her to link me with other woman who is a loser. But, the loser woman was not willing to take part in the interview.*

## Food aid – no intervention

## Nutrition – NA

## Family planning

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Religious leader | Male  | 75 |  | Religious leader |
| Middle small family | Male  | 30 |  | Farmer |
| HEW |  |  |  |  |
| Knowledgeable woman |  |  |  |  |

### Religious Leader

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

As the bible says humans should reproduce themselves until they cover earth. However, it is good to give birth to a specified number of children. Modern education has also told us it is better to give birth with two or three year’s interval.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no inclusion or exclusion, those who want to participate will be involved and those who don’t will be left out; everything depends on your choice.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The benefit may be that if you have more children the cost for cloth, food and education become much higher. When we see it from the God’s point view you can control birth by following all fasting seasons.

#### Benefit to others

I think women become more beneficial because they balance the birth of their children. Husbands also will not be so worried about children’s milk and food etc. there is Amharic saying ‘**¾**UuL¨< d× MÍ Ø`e ›¨×’ literally it means ‘when I don’t have anything to eat my baby milk teeth start to emerge’

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

The size of the population and the available land should be considered in the minds of the community

#### Long-run harm to community

The problem here is that it may deviate from the words of good. Even if we are saying you should have more births, the community is looking at its capacity and also the education given by the HEW also has its own influence.

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

I don’t know that much regarding this question but I don’t see that there was any change at all.

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

Nothing

#### Follow-up questions/answers

Nothing

### Middle man with small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

There is a change in the use of family planning, particularly as the health extension worker visits most of the households and gives education about family planning programmes. For example, the health extension worker also gives education to me as well as my wife.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those individuals who are not yet married also get advice on how to become users of family planning programmes.

#### Benefit/harm to family

When women have repetitive births she may face medical problems.

#### Benefit to others

High population growth also has its own impact on the resources available at hand.

#### Harm to others

I heard women saying that they have been confronted with problems while they were taking some of the family planning methods, they have observed skin colour variations or headaches.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People understand each other and have informed other community members to be more attentive to the situation.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

It is better to work with the Health extension worker without any fear. As we know people are illiterate and the ability to understand the ideas related with family planning through reading is minimal so it may be better to freely discuss with the community and bring new ideas.

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

Nothing

#### Follow-up questions/answers

Nothing

## Pregnancy and childbirth services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Rich woman with child |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Middle man with child | Male  | 48 |  | Farmer |
| 3. Poor woman with child |  |  |  |  |
| 4. TBA |  |  |  |  |
| 5. HEW | F | 20 |  | HEW |

### Middle wealthy man with a number of small children/babies

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

The health extension workers are the ones who follow the health conditions of the community members. They provide immunization (tetanus, and that prevents Tb) for children and TT1-TT5 for pregnant mothers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In most cases children under 5 and pregnant mothers are those participating most and those who are not married are not involved because they are unmarried and not pregnant.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The most important thing is it enables us to give birth with a specified time space (gap) and mothers also do not become pressured during the time of labour. In addition to this children are not affected and die due to disease.

#### Benefit to others

We also fight not to affect the economy by high population growth and it also decrease the number of mothers who die as a result of pregnancy complications because they get good follow-up and have a safe delivery.

#### Harm to others

When there is a long term user of the family planning methods short or long term effects may be observed like the skin colour of most users changes and in the long run infertility could also happen.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the future healthy citizens may appear.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

It is also better to improve the service delivery of family planning not only for the female but also for the male.

### Health extension worker

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Prior to the introduction of health extension programmes in the area in 1998 EC, there were no pregnancy related services to the community. According to the HEW, currently there are no birth attendances carried out at the health post level. However, whenever the local community wants to have birth attendants, the HEWs are called to the houses of pregnant women and assist delivery. There is also post-natal care at the health post level. As part of the post-natal care, HEWs visited the houses of the women who have recently given birth and give different vaccinations. They also do follow-ups so as to prevent defaulters. Moreover, there is also TT vaccination given to mothers after they have given birth (or all other women between 15 and 49 years of age). This vaccination could be given in six months or a years time. But, it is a concern that there is no ante-natal care at the health post level and most of the women are discouraged to go to other places to get the service. Therefore, pregnant women are expected to go to Imdibir town to get the service.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It is open for all residents of the kebele. Even women from other kebeles could also get the service if they have their medical certificates with them. Nevertheless, if they do not bring their medical certificates, there might be stopped taking the vaccination. Except the vaccination, as explained by the HEW, they are willing to give birth attendance service even *“for pregnant women who are from a different kebele and whose labour came when they are passing by the kebele”*. This implies that there is no need to be resident of that kebele to get the delivery assistance service.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Most of the benefits here are shared by the HEW since she is part of the community. Particularly, the introduction of these services in the kebele is important in reducing maternal and child mortality rates in the community. Therefore, it is important to avoid any possible complication that might happen during childbirth. If all pregnant mothers are visiting health posts for such services, it would be difficult for HEWs to follow-up their health situations.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention has specific significance to the health of mothers and children. Since they are the most vulnerable, such interventions play a crucial role in promoting the health of these segments of the community.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm caused by the intervention to the community at large. Nevertheless, the HEWs are too busy undertaking these responsibilities. If there are no trained personnel to help the HEWs, they might be lost due to being too busy.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The intervention targeted to promote the health status of mothers is very important for the community. As there is lower maternal morbidity, there will be a decrease in the number of orphans in the community. Therefore, there will be healthier mothers who in turn contribute to the realization of a healthy and productive family. If there is improved maternal health in the community, there will be a number of productive women in domestic or other work in the community. Hence, the community will not incur any cost in treating sick mothers. Furthermore, all pregnant women are well aware of their pregnancy and definitely know their expected date of giving birth. Husbands also will not lose their spouses in death resulting from different pregnancy related complications.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all.

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

To improve pregnancy and child birth services in the community, there is a need to focus on safe delivery issues and train HEWs so that they know and practice the skills of safe delivery. In addition, training birth attendants at *Got* level is also important to effectively address the needs of the community. Instead of giving door-to-door delivery services, it would be much better if there was an organized health post with a piped water service in it. Currently, the absence of clean water in the health post has created a challenge for HEWs to give the service.

## Drinking water

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Man with no easy access | Male  | 48 |  | Farmer |
| 2.Someone with access |  |  |  |  |
| 3. HEW |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Kebele leader |  |  |  |  |

### A man with no easy access to pure drinking water

#### Drinking water services since 1995EC

At the moment we are using Gogebe and Gotam rivers. They are unclean because both humans and animals are utilizing them together. Due to this we are very much exposed to water born disease. In 1999 there was an attempt to dig a waterhole but without any clear point the project closed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the kebele residents faced this problem.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Particularly during the dry season (Bega) most of the rivers become small or dry and in order to get water we are forced to travel very long distance.

#### Benefit to others

The effort doesn’t show that much effect and we have got nothing.

#### Harm to others

We are still affected by water born diseases and we have also taken a sample of the drinking water to the wereda officials. It is very dirty and unable to be drunk by humans. In spite of all these efforts the wereda officials make things very complicated.

#### Long-run benefit to community

We are not seeing any observable benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

It is mentioned in the above

#### How might drinking water be improved?

Our application is everywhere in the wereda, if the government is concerned about its people there should be a way for us to get clean water. For instance, in one of our nearest kebeles, at a place known as Yebitare there is spring water developed by a Catholic organization and in my opinion it would be possible to install a line from this kebele to ours.

## Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Digger | Teacher in the kebele primary school | Male  | 49 |  | Teacher and farmer |
| Refuser |  |  |  |  |  |

### Man who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

In former times the community may not have been that aware about the health situation but now continued heath education is given by the ministry of health through Health Extension Workers and this has shown good progress. When you enter the house of the farmer you can observe that the bedroom of the husband, wife and children was separated from the farm animals. In the school every Monday we observe the cleanness of our children and students become more aware about their health conditions than ever before. On the weekends everybody in the community cleans his/her cloths on the river side. After the health extension workers come to our kebele the community gets appropriate education on digging toilets and those who refuse are punished. There was appropriate follow up and we were informed to prepare a cover for the toilet.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone has benefited from this programme as no one is prohibited from doing it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The number of flying insects also decreased and they are vectors for transmitting disease.

#### Benefit to others

Women are more benefiting than men because they are the ones who remain at the household level every day.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the former times, people are defecating everywhere making the probability of being affected with disease increase, but now this risk has reduced as expected.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might sanitation be improved?

One thing I suggest is that if possible it may be better to construct a toilet which stays for a long period of time.

## Preventive health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Excluded |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Middle | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |
| 3. Critic of services |  |  |  |  |
| 4. HEW | F | 20 |  | HEW |

### Middle wealth man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

I think the government health policy relies on the preventive aspect. For instance, those people who use toilets were advised to wash their hands after the use of the toilet. Mothers are also informed to take the necessary safety measures during the time of pregnancy and delivery.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In most cases the health extension workers were providing consultation in childcare issues.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In relation to the health situation, preventive aspects of life become very much essential for sanitation, HIV/AIDS and other similar disease occurring in the society.

#### Benefit to others

When children become sick everything is dependent on their mother and due to the preventive intervention children absent from the school are reduced.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

The most important point here is we would be able to keep the health of the productive force and as a result of this people become more productive. Farmers are becoming more aware about their health condition and the expense of health related issues are being reduced.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

Side by side with preventive health care there should be some kind of supply of clean water, availability of fuel wood and also electricity because if electricity is available people can attend more illustrative health education programmes through television.

### Health extension worker

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Starting from 1998 EC, different preventive health efforts were made so as to promote health in the community. As part of this programme, various educational programmes were given to the community in some public places like *Iddir* and kebele meetings, churches and schools. This education focused on reducing maternal and child mortality. From 1998 EC on, efforts are being made to educate the community to separate their own living area of the house from their cattle. In addition, there were repeated health education programmes targeting creating safer living environment by extending effective sewage and waste disposal mechanisms to all members of the community. The HEWs also demonstrated to the community stoves which could save firewood and help to keep sanitation. Moreover, the 16 health packages which are being implemented at the nationwide level are also being implemented in the kebele.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All residents of the kebele are included in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As a health extension worker, she mentioned that her workload has decreased since the number of people visiting health posts for curative health services has decreased. The health care needs of the community are becoming more preventive and there is enough time for HEWs to focus on activities which could promote their skill development.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention particularly benefits mothers. This is mainly because sanitation and child care are regarded as the jobs of women, especially mothers. Therefore, there was a heavy workload for mothers, taking care of the sick member of the family, and also child upbringing. It creates a healthy and productive society. In addition, the number of people visiting other health centres to get curative services is also decreasing. Therefore, health professionals especially those who are working at the health station level are having lower number of people who need their service.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there will be a healthy and productive community. There will be a balanced ratio of clients to health professionals. The community will also have better savings since their expenses in health services have already decreased.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The services could be improved if the HEWs get different trainings that could enable them to effectively work with the community. In most cases, model farmers in agriculture are given different awards and promotions. This is believed to increase their commitment to their work. However, there is no such promotion in the health field. Therefore, the community is not encouraged to keep on doing what they are told to do. Nevertheless, had it been there was an award and promotion for model farmers in health, there would be a more effective health promotion to all. In addition to the aforementioned, there is also a need for experience sharing forums among health extension workers from different kebeles. It would also make a difference if the health post has enough equipment to promote effective preventive health services.

## Curative health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Chronically sick |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Malaria or other |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Elderly |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Bad experience |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Good experience | F | 45 |  |  |
| 6. Good Experience | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |

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

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

Currently, there is no curative health service in the kebele but there has been a health post established in the kebele since 1998 EC. In the health post there is a first aid and referral service. The referral service is well connected with Imdibir health station. There are also some medicines given at the health post level. However, there is no attention given to treating chronic illnesses at the health post level.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health post, the health station at Imdibir town and HEWs are involved in the intervention. The intervention aims to address all residents of the kebele.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Whenever people from her family are sick, they will go to the health post and get treatment if their case could be handled at the health post level. When their cases are chronic, they will be referred by the health post to the health station at Imdibir town.

#### Benefit to others

Mothers and children are benefiting a lot. This is mainly because they constitute the most vulnerable section of the society.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the intervention will result in the realization of a healthy and vibrant society. This will help every sector within the kebele like education, sanitation, agriculture, water and others. There also will be an increase in agricultural productivity.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

It would be better if there were some other curative health services delivered at the health post level. Currently the health post is referring all cases that are chronic. For example, patients go to Imdibir just to take their injections. It would be better if they could access such services in the kebele. There is also no pharmacy in the kebele and it is a challenge for the community to get drugs from Imdibir always. In some cases, people get mad at the health extension workers when they tell them that they do not give the service. Therefore, there is a need for training health extension workers so they could handle some of these chronic cases at the health post level.

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

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

In former times people went to better places when the medicine was not properly functioning. Now, we have health post in our kebele and if the individual is still not well he can go to the town of Imdibir in order to get the attention of health officers at health centre level. If this health condition of the individual is beyond the capacity of the health centre then he will be referred to the Hospitals (at Atate, Woliso or Black lion). In the past people are very afraid of undergoing operations (surgery) but now they are very much aware about it and if they are going to be operated on then they are more willing. There are also women at Deakonat who give herbal medicine for their clients.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Particularly children need more curative health services because they are exposed to the most difficult situation.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is mentioned in the above no one is harmed

#### Benefit to others

Mothers were the uppermost clients of these health facilities and when their children were treated they were happy.

#### Harm to others

No one is harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

On some conditions I believe that getting effective treatment is just like rebirth. Those who become seriously sick are getting the attention of medical officers. Those who have gone to other deviant places (to get the attention of witchcraft) may not get treatment.

#### Long-run harm to community

Nothing at all

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

I want to comment on those medicines whose dates are expired. If possible it is better to avoid these kind of medicines before they enter the country. If possible it is also better to make adjustments on the high price rate of medicines.

## Primary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Teacher | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |
| 2. Middle wealth mother | F | 45 |  | Model Parent and teacher’s wife |
| 3. Parent keeping child at home |  |  |  |  |

### Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

According to the government education policy it is believed that there should be one primary school (1-4) in each kebele. In the case of ours the primary school (1-4) is upgraded to 8th grade. There is high community mobilization for letting more children join school. There is also an evaluation of the education programme. In this whole process the kebele Cabinet has joined them.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All boys and girls who are of education age are participating. Those parents that keep their children at home will be punished.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Illiterate farmers are educating their children and in the future they become self supportive and those who remain in the agricultural sector also become more literate and educated farmers.

#### Benefit to others

You know in the past, parents searched literate individuals for reading the letter written by somebody else but now parents at least have one or two educated children in the household. In addition to this, children will take the message or information to their parents.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will be important because it will help us to follow newspapers, metrology etc.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

I think it is not only enough to say this is the strategy or policy of education policy but we need more capacity building, training and construction of more libraries because it will allow students to be more educated.

### Middle wealth mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

1995-2000EC- there was only one primary school which was from grade 1-4 in the kebele.

In 2001 EC, the school was upgraded to grade 1-8. The resources needed for the upgrading of the school were obtained by community mobilization. The kebele, Iddirs of the Gurage Diaspora in Addis Ababa played a significant role.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every parent, every teacher, Iddirs in the kebele and the Gurage Diaspora in Addis Ababa, the students and the wereda were included in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Previously, it was difficult for younger children to walk to Imdibir to attend their classes after 4th grade. But now, they have the opportunity to attend school in their village. One of her daughters called Beza used to have to wake up at six in the morning and walk a long way to school and it was very tiring for her to concentrate on their classes after such a long journey. On their way back, the students travel on foot with a strong sun over their heads and as a result, they will not study or do their homework but they sleep the rest of the day. Currently, her younger sisters and brothers are privileged enough that they are not supposed to travel long distance on foot to attend schools.

#### Benefit to others

Previously, mostly children whose parents are teachers were sent to Imdibir to continue their education. On the other hand, those children of the farmers were not privileged to go to Imdibir for the rest of their schooling. Rather, when the farmer’s children have got to go to Imdibir town, they usually drop-out of school and especially the girls were sent to their relatives and other people who live in Addis Ababa to serve as housemaids. Those children who were able to go to schools walked 6 hours on foot to and from school but now they only travel the total of 30 minutes.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, such interventions would enable the community to have many educated people. Many children will get the opportunity to join higher educational institutes and therefore there will not be young people who are sitting with their parents to get their small share of farmland. Education is also a weapon with which we could get rid of poverty. Many students from the kebele will join universities and shine in education. There will be professors, doctors and masters degree holders from the community. Therefore, this is particularly important in maintaining the positive image of the kebele before other kebeles.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Though much of the work has already been done by the community, there is a need for strong and institutionalized support from the side of the government. Currently, there is minimal support from the wereda. They just hire teachers and give some educational materials which are not compatible with the needs of the school community. There are not enough seats for the students, no electricity and other materials. The students are suffering from the smoke caused by their Fanos when they are reading and doing their assignments at night. This caused a health problem to their eyes. Therefore, the interventions could be much more successful if there was strong and continued support from the government side.

## Secondary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 3. Poor parent sending child |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Rich parent not sending child |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Educated woman | F | 17 |  | Student, sister of two others who joined university  |
| 6. Teacher | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |

### Educated woman

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

There is no secondary school within the kebele. However, students from the kebele go and attend secondary schools in Imdibir town.

1998 EC- a plasma TV was introduced to the school. The programme is broadcasted directly from the ministry of education and the student gets the same lessons as students from any other corner of the country.

1995 EC- a clean water point was constructed in the school premises.

1995-2002 EC- all the former students of the school are collaborating to strengthen the school.

1997 EC onwards, students stopped cleaning their classes and a janitor was hired by the school.

Before 2000 EC, there was a high staff turnover in the school. The reason for this was that the school is far away from Imdibir town and the teachers do not want to travel long way to school. Then, a school minibus was provided by an NGO called CRC. The provision of a school bus has alleviated the problem now.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All members of the wereda education bureau, CRC (Catholic Organization), teachers, the Gurage Diaspora, kebele residents and students were part of the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Actually, the intervention benefited all members of the wereda. Since the high school is the only one in the wereda, it benefits all the people of the wereda. Students are able to attend secondary schools still living with their parents. They do not need to travel long distance carrying their bread for the week.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention particularly benefited girls. In the earlier days, it was difficult for them to travel to Wolkitie and attend their high schools there. There were high female student drop-out rates in the school. In addition it was possible for these female students to be exposed to any kind of abuse.

The introduction of plasma TV also helped students to be exposed to the same level of education as students in other parts of the country. This helped them to score better in the national exams.

#### Harm to others

The introduction of plasma TV has some negative impact to visually impaired students. Though they could hear, it is challenging for them to know the pictures and everything displayed in the plasma TV.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run such interventions play a pivotal role in increasing female literacy rates. As the women are educated, they could actively participate in decisions affecting their lives. This in turn will contribute to lower domestic violence and sexual abuse rates in the community. There will be no female student who will be sent to Addis Ababa to work as housemaids.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Though there is a secondary school in Imdibir town, it is still not accessible for the students from the kebele. It would be much better if there was a school in the kebele or at least at the centre of Imdibir town. The current school is very far from the centre of Imdibir town.

### Teacher

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

Initially there was only one secondary school at Imdibir then a preparatory school was opened at Gubere. I have two daughters who have completed secondary education and reached the university level. We see at the wereda level that secondary education coverage was high. During the time of power interruption the Satellite TV couldn’t work properly. In order to alleviate this there should be generator.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All students who can fulfil the minimum level of grade can join the secondary level of education.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As the enrolment capacity of secondary schools increased those students who, in the past, searched for other secondary schools in other parts of the country remain here and continue their education.

#### Benefit to others

In my view women (mothers) are the most benefited because when their daughter passes the secondary education it will be a great success for them.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is very important because the skilled man power of the country increases. The community also becomes very alert and wants to know whose child is entered to the secondary or higher levels.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

Particularly, I want to give comments in the area of completing the inside inputs of the secondary and preparatory schools. In these schools I observed that there was a shortage of reference books, lack of materials in the laboratory and shortage of computer facilities.

## Government TVET – no Intervention

## Government universities/colleges

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. University completed | Askale Yirga | F | 45 |  | Two daughters went to Government University (one has already graduated and the other one is still in the university) |
| 2.University in process | Kassa W/mariam  | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Before 1995 EC, few students joined universities. Both male and female students scored less. From these few students who got the opportunity to join government universities many were dismissed in a time shorter than a year. However, the year 1995 EC is regarded as a turning point in the long history of the area. Most of the students from Imdibir high school joined universities and successfully graduated. Though there are many students joining universities after the year 1995 EC, the number of dismissed students in the village is also increasing.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone scoring better benefits.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The community is benefitting from the programme. Two of her daughters also went to government universities. One of her daughters called Beza Kassa has already graduated from Addis Ababa University and is working for one government organization in Addis. Her younger sister also went to Wolaita Soddo University and attended the department of Economics. Now, she is a 2nd year student and performed well in her courses.

#### Benefit to others

All the above benefits are shared by the community. The community has the opportunity to send their children to government universities.

#### Harm to others

Though there are many students joining government universities, there are also higher rates of dismissals from universities. In this case, the rural farmers are the most disadvantaged. They sell their livestock to get some pocket money for their children. When these children are dismissed, their parents end up being bankrupt. The dismissed students also do not have any option in the village. Thus, they might be engaged in some anti-social behaviors. It is quite difficult for students who are sons and daughters of poor farmers to cope with the university educational system.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, graduates from government universities will join the workforce and serve their community. They will look after their juniors, their former schools and their community. They will support their community in different aspects.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the dismissal persists, the rural people will be exposed to poverty. They will sell their cattle to get pocket money for their children going to universities. However, when they could not cope with the requirement of universities, they come back to join their parents. It is also probable that these youth might be engaged in various crimes, substance abuse and anti-social behaviors. These students also enter into frequent conflicts with their parents and they might experience hopelessness. This is a disaster for the community.

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

It would be better if there was vocational skills training for students who fail to join universities or who could not cope with the university system. In addition, there is also a need to reconsider the grading system in universities. For instance, rather than grading as A B C D in the scale system, it would be better if their results are reported in numbers, as the high schools do.

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

Recently, it seems that government universities accept students beyond their capacity and take dismissing students as one mechanism to balance their resources and the number of students. It is important not only to accept many students, but also, to enable them get quality education and graduate.

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Most students are entered at the university level but few of them are able to complete**.** Some universities let their students finish the course with makeup class. In my opinion I have questions regarding their examinations and systems of evaluation. As we know, recently more and more government universities are opened in different parts of the country. We have been hearing that there are students who dropped out of the campus and became a bar lady or prostitute. This can be the reality in big universities like Mekelle, Gonder or Hawassa. In my view the main reason for doing this is lack of parents follow up and inefficient university management control.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In my opinion everyone who has the capacity becomes inclusive in the programme. Even for females and emerging regions the entrance result is decreased. However, those who fail their matriculation (ESLCE) were not entitled to join the programme.

#### Benefit/harm to family

When I got the news that my daughter passed the exam for entering university I became very happy, not only for myself but also for the rest of the family members. When my first daughter who joined the university returned back to home I observed a very dramatic change in her. I thought she became much more mature. She has successfully completed her education and graduated in public administration. She is employed at one of the sub cities of Addis. My second daughter became a student at Wolaita University; she is a student of management.

#### Benefit to others

For instance, those out casted groups (Fuga, Nefere) of people whose children join formal education will be much more liberated from their inferiority complex. I know that there are two who are able to see their children graduate at the university level. Another two are also in the process.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run we have been promised by the Prime Minister that there will be a University at Gubere. This means that due to the available skilled man power our country future becomes very bright in all areas of technological advancement.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

When the number of universities increases it is better also to think about their quality; in terms of skilled manpower and other organizational capacities. In some universities students are dismissed because they are considered as lazy but when they join other universities they become outstanding students. In this regard I know some important cases.

## Alternative Basic Education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Teacher | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |

### Teacher

#### Alternative Basic Education opportunities since 1995EC

Iremember that in 1996 Projinist started ABE in the kebele both for adults and children who don’t have access to formal education. We have observed that the instructors (facilitators) who guide the students didn’t have the knowledge to educate the children. The main reason is that they are low in terms of academic status (10-12). They also lack the teaching methodology. For some reason the government asked them if they are an association or NGO then they simply evacuate the area and the government take over the project. I think they came back again just by changing their name to Zema sefe.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every community member who is not able to send their children to formal education will send them to this section. In some cases children whose age is above 14 also attend this programme.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Particularly those children who are left at home and house maids become more beneficial.

#### Benefit to others

Those who remained in the house (as a housemaid or bar tender) get a good chance of attending to their education while they are working.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm at all but we need to know that there should be employed trainers who provide them the necessary knowledge in the area of CRC and Child care.

#### Long-run benefit to community

This kind of strategy helps to expand the coverage of education to the unreached section of the community and adult education doesn’t have age limitation.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

The first thing to do is to build the capacity of teachers or facilitators and in the child ABE education the age should be clearly indicated because these big children must be kept in a separate room with their age mates because they have misunderstandings with the small kids.

## Government pre-school education

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Teacher | Kassa W/mariam  | Male  | 45 |  | Teacher and farmer |

### Teacher

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

There are two preschools (0- Kindergarten 1 and 2) opened by a catholic organization at Yebese, Samere ena Girare. The students are between the age of 4-6. These children will learn the basic issues before they enter grade one. It is also one of the places for better socialization. There are different play grounds and children are very eager to go to the preschool. The teachers are also very educated.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

I think it is a better place for keeping children busy and due to this most parents prefer to send their children to the Preschool.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Particularly those parents who couldn’t afford to send their children to a private kindergarten are sending them to this preschool. When students enter the formal education they are not confused because the books they are using is very much similar with the government curriculum.

#### Benefit to others

Mothers are the ones who are affected by the noisy character of their children and when they are gone to preschool mothers become so relaxed and do the domestic work in a very peaceful manner.

#### Harm to others

There is (no?) harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

Parents start to be more aware of the importance of education starting from kindergarten level. This means it is laying the foundation for primary education.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

One thing I observed was that there was shortage of teaching materials. The other point is one of the pre-schools is found in the compound of the church and children are facing shortage of playing ground.

## Community-government inter-actions

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Iddir 1 leader | F | 35 |  | Iddir Leader  |
| Iddir 2 leader | M | 52 |  | Farmer |
| 3. Religious leader 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Religious leader 2 |  |  |  |  |

### Leader of iddir - woman

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

Community-Government Interactions are improving in the years 1997-2002. In 1997 EC, members of the leading party have advocated for EPRDF during the past election. There were also many training programmes organized to alleviate harmful traditional practices in the kebele.

In 1998 EC, the wereda administrative office has organized training on child rights and child abuse. Besides these trainings, HEWs are also hired by the government and are working with the community. Their existence facilitated the interaction of the community with the wereda. There is also an association which the HEWs and the Iddir members constituted membership. This association is planning to introduce some services which are not available in the area.

In 2000 EC- there was a “kebele Millennium Celebration” carried out by the joint efforts of the Iddir and the kebele.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All residents of the kebele are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The fact that there are different consultative meetings and trainings organized enabled the community to have an increased awareness over some issues. Personally, these trainings and meetings enabled the respondent to form new social networks which could serve as an additional source of social support. Also, taking a good part in the iddir meetings and participating in these various meetings is a wonderful opportunity to show that one is a supportive of the leading party. Therefore, her active participation enabled her to keep her positive image before other people. In addition, the DAs and HEWs also work in collaboration with the iddir. This is a good opportunity for them to diffuse important information.

#### Benefit to others

These interactions with the government are particularly important for the women. The repeatedly organized meetings enabled women to know their rights and the harmful traditional practices that negatively affect their lives. Moreover, the DAs and HEWs are also benefiting from this interaction since they could use these as an opportunity to work coherently with the societal belief and value systems.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The government-community interactions have introduced the women to the community. Previously, women were not privileged to take part in many out-door activities. The influential people in the community and the patriarchal system would rather advise them to stay at home taking care of the domestic chores. The women will also get the opportunity to come together and understand what their rights are and where the limit of the rights of their husband lies. They will also think of being organized and participating in some community-based activities that affect the lives of their community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

### Leader of iddir - man

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

In the former time the government didn’t give that much recognition to the Iddirs. But now they are recognized because they are very important in the facilitation of development and educating people in different societal problems. NGOs like UNICEF provide training in building the capacity of Iddir in the area of community development.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the leaders as well as the members of the Iddir are beneficiaries. Our Iddir is the biggest one with 300 members, we name it Ye gerare Haya Gasha brothers Iddir. Our iddir contributed a lot in the construction of the Primary School found in our kebele, we contributed around 10,000 Ethiopian Birr. Everything is accomplished according to the schedule.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In addition to the roles and responsibilities that Iddirs play in the community, they are also becoming one of the instruments that facilitate the development strategies of the government.

#### Benefit to others

At the moment we need more legal recognition for doing other developmental activities. Those members who wouldn’t be able to pay the monthly contribution were encouraged to find a way for paying their monthly fees.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

The people get the message and education within short periods of time.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

We need a sort of common plan for doing the job in an integrated manner. What we observed is that they ask our support whenever they feel it is necessary. However, we still believe that joint planning will be very important rather than giving orders.

## Models, champions, promoters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Model farmer | Lakech Gebremariam | F | 45 |  | Female head of household and a model farmer  |
| 2 Model farmer male |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Critic of model farmer system |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Health or other promoter |  |  |  |  |  |
| Man benefited | Tekeleyouhanes Habete  | M | 48 |  | Middle Farmer |
| 6. Person harmed |  |  |  |  |  |

### Model woman farmer

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

From 1998-2002 EC, the model farmers were selected and awarded at wereda level. Each year model farmers are selected and were given some awards. In 2000EC also, two women model farmers were given the opportunity to represent their community when Prime Minister Meles Zenawi came to Wolkitie to lay a foundational stone to build a university there. These women were sent just as a promotional work. Further, the HEWs and DAs also paid repeated visits to the farms of these model farmers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There are around 10 model farmers in the kebele. These people are chosen based on the productivity of their farms and also their applications of the government models introduced. Those people who failed to follow the guidelines introduced by the HEWs and DAs were excluded from the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The fact that she is called a model farmer encouraged her to focus on her farms. She employed more farming techniques that were introduced by DAs. Some of these are vegetable farming, bee-keeping and other activities. Those farmers who are regarded as model farmers also work harder on their farms and gardens to maintain their position. Hence, there is an increased agricultural productivity and her children also have a balanced diet. According to Lakech, the balanced diet positively impacted on their health. She also mentioned that she has no expense buying vegetables. Therefore, this helped to have an increased household saving.

#### Benefit to others

As the model farmers are effectively employing the agricultural techniques they were taught by the DAs, other people like their neighbours and relatives also will follow their paths. The model farmers also believe that they are modeling the community in all aspects of farming. They share the skills they acquired from the DAs and the trainings they attended. Therefore, it is a good opportunity to see and practice their best experiences.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

As part of modeling and promotion, the model farmers could be organized and access extra land in the form of contracts. Even the women also work in the form of Debo to get as much product as possible. This type of production will enable them to hire additional labor which is a means to reduce unemployment. The community also will buy some items like vegetables at a reasonable cost from the nearby gardens of the model farmers. This also will save the time they spend travelling to Imdibir to get vegetables and fruits.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Discussions and consultative meetings among models and champion farmers will help to improve the current service. This will create an opportunity in which they could share the best experiences of each other and work on their common challenges.

### Man benefited

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

I think it was started in 1996 when there was a sort of community mobilization which motivated the famers of the kebele. This idea motivated the farmers to be more motivated and to increase agricultural production in a remarkable manner.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the farmers which are nominated as Models are the ruling party members and I don’t see anyone outside this circle.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Because of the high production of vegetables by these model farmers the price of vegetables decreased. This benefited not only the model farmers but the community members as well.

#### Benefit to others

The most important point here is other people will also learn from model farmers for good initiation

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

It also builds the capacity of farmers.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

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

We should also take the experience of other regions as well as countries.

## Extension workers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Man who appreciates HEW | Tekeleyouhanes Habete  | M  | 48 |  | Middle Farmer |
| 3. Rich not working with DA |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Poor working with DA |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Poor not working with DA |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Woman appreciating HEWs | Lakech Gebremariam  | F | 45 |  | Model Farmer, household head |
| 7. Person not appreciating HEWS |  |  |  |  |  |

### Man who appreciated HEW’s

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

In our kebele the Health extension workers mobilize the community for sanitation and immunization of children and mothers. They also insisted that the community get the attention of the health professional when people become seriously sick. Their approach is also mostly focused on the preventive aspect.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Particularly they give attention to male and female household heads and they also, in turn, educate the rest of the members of the community.

#### . Benefit/harm to family

The highly expanded health education within the community enables the community to keep its health. Due to this I became one of the beneficiaries.

#### Benefit to others

The health extension worker spends most of the time with mothers because they are the most available individuals in the households.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run it will help us to create a community which frees itself from diseases and misery.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

#### How might extension workers be improved?

We need to facilitate the teaching learning process through Television and radio programmes that can be transmitted with local language (for better understanding ).

### Woman appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

From 1995-2002 EC, the kebele administrative officials had different evaluative meetings on the overall progress of the kebele.

1996 EC, agricultural extension workers started to visit the farms of the community.

1998 EC- HEWs were hired by the wereda and started to permanently work in the kebele.

 1998 EC- Development Assistants were hired and started to work with the community. They provided them with professional advice and guidance.

1998-2002 EC- the development assistants started to visit the farmlands of every farmer in the community. If they come across idle land they advise the owners either to use it or to rent it to people who may want to use it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All members of the kebele are included in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Personally, the intervention helped this family a lot. There was a time in the past that wro Lakech sowed seeds by herself without the professional support from agricultural extension workers. But, she could not produce as much as she expected. Then, she requested the support of the DAs. It was their professional support and guidance that helped her to get an increased product. The HEWs also taught her family how to cook and keep food. She underlined this as an important contribution of the extension workers in her village with particular relevance to her family.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention is important for women. It enables them to take good care of their family. They keep the sanitation of their children, keep their living environment clean as per the lessons they got from the HEWs and DAs. Preparing enset, kocho is a very difficult task. It takes long time for these women to prepare kocho as a staple food of their family. But, after the DAs started to come and help the community, the women started to prepare vegetables for their household food needs.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The introduction of extension works both in the health and agricultural field is important for the development of the country. If the current support from HEWs and DAs continues, the community will work hard under their supervision and this will result in improved health and increased participation in every development endeavor.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

None

## Good governance

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Male Participant | M  | 52 |  | Farmer |
| Participator | F | 37 |  | Active participant and wife of the kebele chairman  |

### Male participant

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

It has improved. We see the reality of the farmer benefiting from the agricultural inputs, the health education received from HEWs etc. and also when there is complaint he can get the attention within a short period of time.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

During the 97 election the people were misguided but gradually it changed and is on the right path and development continues.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In my view it is to live in peace, to get the attention of the kebele administration or the wereda within a couple of minutes and to have freedom of speech.

#### Benefit to others

It is mentioned in the above it not acting like a tyranny that makes you a government but it is an equally respected bureaucracy and government which gives priority to its citizens.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will be improved from time to time and if it continues like this within a very short period of time we will see more civilized and progressive governance.

#### Long-run harm to community

Not at all

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

In some cases the political appointees are assigned by the high officials and we wouldn’t get the chance for discussing or knowing this higher individual. Recently we contributed to the Telethon prepared at country level but when we see the contribution process we are not contributing on the bases of our willingness but kebele officials determine how much contribution we are going to make. For example, I was supposed to contribute 150 birr and there are people who asked 200 birr. Here I am really happy about the Telethon but the amount of contribution should be determined by the contributor not by the kebele officials.

### Female participator in good governance programme

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

From 1999 EC on, training was given for kebele officials to sensitize them to women’s rights.

From 1995-2002 EC, there has been an increased representation of women in the kebele administration.

In 2000 EC, there was a community conversation organized on the issue of good governance and fighting corruption. The community conversations resulted in exposing the acts of corrupt people in the kebele.

In the years between 1999-2002- a good governance framework accommodating the needs of people with HIV was brought for discussion to youth and women’s associations.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All members of the cabinet, wereda officials, members of the leading party, representatives of women’s association and youth associations were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Among the benefits to family, Zuriash explained that these meetings and community conversations enabled her to understand what good governance is and what role she has in promoting good governance. She joined women association in the kebele and now she has benefiting a lot from their association. The association plays a significant role in advocating for the rights of women. Therefore, the knowledge of these concepts helped her to be an active participant in kebele affairs affecting her life. In addition, these programmes contributed a lot for the formation of a responsive kebele administration.

#### Benefit to others

The good governance packages like organizing women in different associations and educating them about their rights helped the community a lot. As the informant mentioned, now they are aware about their rights. The women associations also stand for women whose rights are violated by their husbands. They have the responsibility to warn those husbands abusing their wives who are members of the association. Being associated also helped them to access adult literacy programmes organized by Zema Women for Justice NGO.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

If there is good governance in the kebele, there will be a favorable condition for development. Previously, people who have been involved in the kebele administration were not educated and they were not sensitive to the rights of women. But, now the situation is changing and this is a good opportunity for development. Currently, there is a meeting of all women at the kebele level. They are encouraged to disclose any cases of domestic violence or sexual abuse. The perpetrators are also presented to the social courts. This will reduce any form of gender-based violence in the long-run.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

## Interactions with the wereda

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
|  Appealer | F | 37 |  |  |
| Other inter-actor | M  | 48 |  | Middle Farmer |

### Woman who successfully appealed to the wereda

#### Description of interactions

It was in 2001 EC. She was a member of the women’s association of the kebele. The wereda women’s affairs bureau has given the kebele women’s association sewing machines. She could not attend the meeting that day as her younger brother was sick and she was caring for him. Then the kebele women’s affairs office head wanted to get rid of her. Then, she went to the wereda police to appeal the case. However, there was someone who is a relative of that woman and wanted to cover the case instead. Finally, she went back to the wereda women affairs office and some women working for women affairs resolved the conflict.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She appreciated that there are people at the wereda level who are willing to listen to the problems of others. This is a good thing. Personally, she mentioned that her rights are respected and there is a just system. She mentioned that, in the earlier years, if someone wants to appeal to the wereda, that person needs to have money to bribe the officials there. Nevertheless, now she has got a service with little delay.

#### Benefit to others

If the wereda could immediately respond to the appeals of the community, it is important. The people will not spend much time in search of justice. This means that they will not lose their productive times by just travelling to the wereda to get a problem solved.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there will be a just society where appeals are accepted and resolved in shorter time. Therefore, perpetrators may not find it easier to commit criminal offences. Thus, there will be lower crime rates in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

### Man who had dealings with the wereda

#### Description of interactions

When they receive application letters they take it into good hands. But in the time of response it takes a long time because of the bureaucratic nature of the wereda. We are very near to the wereda and they should give us quick responses but most of our requests are delayed like the case of clean water supply.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is not, as such, personal but there is a water committee which is established by the kebele and we believe that we are not getting any response at all so lack of clean water is a matter of harm for all the people of the kebele.

#### Benefit to others

It is bridge that links whatever bad or good thing happens with the regional or federal government.

#### Harm to others

Up to the present situation I don’t think we are the beneficiary since it is only government structure that links us to the top we are working with them.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If they do some action in facilitating the community activities change may come take place.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

It is better to give quick responses to the community and the zone and the regional bodies should look at the activities of the wereda closely.

## Security, policing and justice

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Militia’s wife | F | 37 |  | Her husband used to serve as militia  |
| 2. Dispute resolver male |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Dispute resolver female |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Community policeman |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Poor Man | M | 52 |  | Farmer |
| 6. Crime victim |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Crime perpetrator |  |  |  |  |

### Militia’s wife

#### Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

There are different interventions introduced since 1995 EC. From 1995 EC until now, there was a training programme organized by the kebele administrative office. The topic for the training was on “Household Heads can be Role Models in Promoting Peace and Security”.

There are also two militias in the kebele who have been working since 1995 EC. The militias in the kebele are community volunteers and they do not have any salary.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The interventions included every member of the community. Peace and security is the issue of all. Thus, it is illogical to work with a certain segment of the society to promote peace.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is underlined that peace is not something that could be brought by individual efforts. “*If there is a disturbance in the house next to one’s house, how could there be peace in my house? When it comes to peace, all the problems and prospects are shared at community level. Therefore, when all are living in peace, I will be peaceful”.*

#### Benefit to others

There are benefits that are shared at the kebele level. If there is an improved peace condition in the community, the people will focus on different productive activities. In the previous days, it was quite challenging for girls and women to go to market places and be back when it gets dark. As the market places are very far from the houses and there was no policing in the kebele, most of the girls would have been exposed to different forms of violence. There were times when women who loaded their donkeys from the market were bitten by a group of gangs and their property was also taken away.

#### Harm to others

As the militias are community volunteers, it is difficult for them to work on their own farms so they could support their family and at the same time focus on their community roles. As a result, they were also seen being careless and complaining since their position is not rewarding. Thus, it could be said that the militias are somehow harmed by the programme.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there is no doubt that these programmes benefit the community. The number of women participating in different economically productive activities will increase as a result of the prevailing peace in the community. Therefore, there will be improvement in the overall lives of the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Awareness works designed specifically to peace and security issues in the community are important in promoting peace and security in the community. There is also a need for forums in which the community could discuss issues of concern to them.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers - is there any effort to make women participants in the interventions?

So far, there is no effort made to ensure women’s participation in this respect.

### Poor man

####  Security, policing and justice programmes introduced since 1995EC

When problems happen in the society there are procedures of getting a solution and they are well aware about whether to take it to the wereda level or to the Zone and if it is not getting attention we will take it to the region and finally to the federal level. Particularly in justice systems the courts play key roles in making key decision in the community.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The militias are strong adult men that are able to protect their kebele from any unexpected incidence that may arise internally as well as externally.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In order to live in peace we need to keep love and affection among the members of the community.

#### Benefit to others

I observed through my entire life that the community lives in love and peaceful manner and they just go to work in the morning and return back to home safely without any disturbance or inflection. This shows that there is good security, policing and justice not only from the government but from the internal structural integrity of the society.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

Particularly, the traditional peacemaking institution (Ye Joka) creates a basement for resolving some cases that cannot be solved within the common ground at the village level it is a sort of Supreme Court for the Sebate bête Gurage.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm as all

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

Particularly when we select people in justice systems it is better that community should give comments or get information about their conduct and experience.

## Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Rich FH | Lakech Gebremariam | F | 45 |  | Female head  |
| 2. Middle Farmer | Tekeleyouhanes Habete  | Male  | 48 |  | Middle Farmer |
| 3. Poor FH | Dula Bamare  | Male  | 52 |  | Farmer |
| 4. Non land taxpayer  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Rich female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

There is no new regulation imposed regarding tax payment. The community regularly paid their taxes. Besides, there are also other contributions introduced from 1998 EC on, there are some other contributions that are paid jointly with their taxes. In these years, there were contributions for upgrading the primary school into a full cycle primary school and to establish a health post in the kebele.

In 2002 EC, there was a contribution being made for Gurage Development telethon. The contributions range from 60-300 birr. 60 birr is levied on those poor and disabled people who could not find it easy to pay.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone is included in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As she mentioned, though there are payments introduced in different intervals, it is important to sacrifice one’s own benefits for the sake of the greater good of the community. Such contributions benefit the community since there are different social service institutions to be opened in the community. For example, it is a great relief to have a health post in the kebele and access to the services provided in the nearby area. The same holds true for the telethon contributions. There will be a university opened within the zone. Thus, the children of the community will not have to travel a long way to attend higher educational institutions.

#### Benefit to others

All the aforementioned benefits are shared by the community at large. She strongly emphasized that the community needs to pay these contributions since they are using land. To pay such contributions means to be part and parcel of the developmental efforts of government.

#### Harm to others

Repeated request for contributions of cash might cause some stress on economically poor families. Some people especially those who are working in kebele administration were engaged in advocating for the payment of these contributions. They levy on some families large amounts of money which they can not afford to pay. Nevertheless, at the end of the day, these advocates will end up paying very little amounts of money which is irrational to their economic condition. In addition, those people who have relatives in the kebele administration are also paying less compared to those others who do not have. Such unfair payments might harm the community.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, these contributions of cash would enable the government to open some social service institutions in the kebele like schools, pharmacies, clinics, clean water points and schools, etc. There would also be a better expansion of infrastructure in the area. Besides, such activities are mentioned as a means of ensuring the equal participation of the community in the development endeavors of the government.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm will result. All of these additional payments being paid in addition to taxes are all initiated by the community. Therefore, the community took the lead in implementing these payments. There is no harm that might be caused if all these payments are levied fairly.

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Middle farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

I am paying the tax in two ways one through land and the other one is through a small business. The land (it is belonging to my family and they are living in Addis) tax is paid on a yearly basis and I pay 67 birr annually. The payment has been accomplished according to the land measurement. In 1995 the payment increased to 75 birr. I faced a problem at the time of paying the small business tax; then they asked me to pay a high amount of tax in an unexpected time. Since I believe that it is tax which I am not expected to pay, I am arguing with the tax collector to make a sort of adjustment with the high tax request. For the last years payment they ask me to pay 600 birr (October, 2009).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All the farmers are paying taxes

#### Benefit/harm to family

The first argument of mine is that they don’t know what my income is, meaning how much profit or loss I get, and they just simply decide with imagination. What I feel at the moment is that I am still uncomfortable for not paying the business tax.

#### Benefit to others

It is very important because tax is a backbone for the government and essentially it is a way of accrediting security for land ownership.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

In most cases the land tax is regular and I am not that worried about it. If it is also increased it will be affordable. However, in some situations it will become very high because other government contributions are also requested at this time like for sport or for the construction of government facilities.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

I don’t think that there is anything that can be changed but in the case of trade the tax payment should reconsider your profit not individuals’ opinion. I don’t think that merchants found in the urban area should be equally treated with the rural ones.

### Poor land taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Starting from 1995 it is became very important, there are also other requests that come in line with Tax so due to this some people may be heard to say the land tax has increased. In my opinion it may be better to ask for other annually paid tributes turn by turn.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In some cases there are people who acquired a lot of land but paid a small tax and vice versa and this should be revised. These kind of gaps always creates some kind of loophole in implementation of some government policies.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Itexistedin the past as well as in the present. If there is no tax payment then roads, electricity and other government key infrastructures will not be available.

#### Benefit to others

Dueto this the people become beneficiaries of the development result

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

The country infrastructure will become much more developed and interconnected

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

There are individuals who are requested to pay very high tax and also there are individuals who are not paying appropriate tax and it should be revised and corrected.

## Government-sponsored Associations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. WA leader | Fikirte Woldeyesus | F | 30 |  | Head of the association  |
| 2. WA member |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. WA excluded |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. YA leader |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. YA member |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. YA excluded |  |  |  |  |  |

### Women’s Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

Starting from 1998 EC, various women were organized at *got* level. There were two associations, one for the women in the community and the other one for the youth. There are some young women who joined the youth association.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It includes those women in the kebele who are either supporters who do not have identity cards or certified members of EPRDF. Those people who are members of CDU are excluded from the association.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The informant mentioned that the association has enabled her to be aware about the negative outcomes of harmful traditional practices. There are also some helpful discussions facilitated by the associations. Such programmes are important for the community to obtain a better understanding on some agricultural techniques. In addition, there is adult literacy class organized with the assistance from Zema Safe (Zema Seitoch Lefitih) association. As a result of the literacy programme, she mentioned that now she is able to read and write.

#### Benefit to others

Almost all of the community has benefited from the association. The association is working for the best interest of women in the community. Now, women in the community have a better understanding of their position in the society. They are engaged in many productive activities. They are working harder as compared to the rimes before they joined the association. The association is particularly important in fighting out HTPs from the community. As they continue being engaged in productive activities, they will no longer be dependent on their husbands and they are making decisions affecting their lives. As a result, there will be lower domestic violence rates. Members of the association also work for the poor who are weak to work on their gardens, *enset* farms.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, the association might help in maintaining a positive image of the community. There will also be better living conditions in the community as a result of the change brought to the lives of women in the community. Children from the community will also have better access to education resulting from change in the lives of their parents.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

Now, the government has just organized the people. They have come together with the intention to do some work on their own. However, there has been no skill training so far to promote their success. Thus, it could be improved by giving vocational skill trainings like food processing, bakery, handicrafts, etc. The informant mentioned that the government should have a stake in organizing the trainings or networking these women with other organizations that have different skill trainings for women.

## Presentation of Government models of development

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Active | F | 45 |  | Model farmer, female head of household |
| 2. Trained | Male  | 52 |  | Farmer  |
| 3.Participant in party political training |  |  |  |  |

### Woman active in promulgating government models of development

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

Starting from 1998 EC, various agricultural productivity improvement trainings were given by development agents. The DAs follow-up the lands of every farmer in the kebele and provided them with assistance in their farming activities.

From 1995-2000, fertilizers were given to the community on a credit basis. But, when the community remained reluctant to pay their debts, the credit service was stopped.

In 2002 EC, training was being given for farmers in the community on water-shed management.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone who wanted to be part of the training is invited, included in the intervention. However, some of the trainings might include model farmers only. Model farmers who took the training will demonstrate the skills to other farmers in their neighbourhood.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She explained that the trainings helped her to follow scientifically proven methods of production. Therefore, there is an increased agricultural productivity. According to the informant, there is no cost incurred buying fruits and vegetables as they are produced in their own garden. This in turn contributed to an increased saving and improvement in household revenues. She also mentioned that two of her neighbours also used her garden for free.

#### Benefit to others

The community learns a lot from those model farmers who are included in the intervention. The increased productivity of these farmers led most of the other farmers to concentrate on their farms and apply the skills introduced in different productivity improvement trainings.

The intervention mostly benefits women in the community. The rationale for this is that when there is an increase in productivity, there will be a better food supply and women will not worry what to offer to their children to eat. When there is enough food at home, children also will perform better in schools.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will be an increase in agricultural productivity. If the community effectively applies the skills from trainings, they will be able to produce twice or three times in a year. Therefore, they will sell their surplus and the urban people also could get food for a reasonable cost. All of these things will help to improve household revenue.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

It would be better if the community could rent tractors from the government for a low fee. Specially, it is a great challenge for female headed households to be part of this intervention as they pay for the *debo* and provide them with coffee and food everyday when they work for them. This is done because the females could not reciprocate in labor. Thus, if they want the *debo* to take care of their farms, it is mandatory for them to pay money in return for their contributions. But, had it been a tractor, it will not be challenging for them since tractors will not take a long time to do the work.

### Man who has been on a training programme

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

It is very important that we get training in the areas of cereal production and livestock production in the training hall contracted in the nearby office of the kebele Manager. As the result of the knowledge we get from the training we will become highly motivated to work hard.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those who are considered as hard workers are the ones who are selected for this training.

#### Benefit/harm to family

From my part I get the know how in doing my agricultural activities in a better way.

#### Benefit to others

Those who are trained are also expected to train others .

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long run we will be able to create a very knowledgeable farmer who will be able to lead himself as well as others.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

When the development agent or other agricultural experts want to give training then they should consider the farming time which we have occupied intensively.

## Exemptions for the poor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Poor beneficiary | Nezswet Bereka | F | 75 |  | Poor head of household, visually impaired and with partial loss of hearing |
| Poor with no exemptions |  |  |  |  |  |

### Poor Beneficiary

#### Exemptions for the poor programmes introduced since 1995EC

The informant explained that she has not paid anything from 1995 EC on. She has been exempt from any kind of payment including tax for the last seven years.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

As she explained, she is the only poor one to be exempted from all these payments. This year, when all the community is paying for telethon up to 300 birr, the kebele lowered the payment for her to pay 60 birr only.

#### Benefit/harm to family

*“I don’t have children. I have no husband. When I get sick, the community covers my medication costs. It has been long since I have last been to clinic. As I am not making money, it is tiresome for the community to take me to the clinic whenever I am sick. With all these difficulties, had I been not exempted from other payments, it would have been too difficult for me to survive”.*

#### Benefit to others

Other people who are poor and people with disabilities are benefitting from these exemptions.

#### Harm to others

*“I am begging. If the government levies any payment, I will go door to door to get that money from the people I know in the kebele. My debt is debt of the community. Therefore, whenever I am expected to pay, my neighbours are harmed”*

#### Long-run benefit to community

Exemptions of the poor are particularly important for people who are poor and disabled. In the long-run, the community will be free from any pressures that might come from people who are begging them to pay their taxes and other payments. Thus, exemptions reduce the pressure on the community that come from people begging to get money to pay to the government.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

It would be good if there was a free medical and health care service for the poor. Some payments like telethon are very stressful for the poor. Therefore, the intervention could be further improved if these payments were optional.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers Is there other source of support?

Yes! Catholic organizations are providing her with 50 birr for each holiday. They have also given her corrugated iron sheets and nails to build her house. Though the house is built by the community, it lacks some facilities in the finishing parts.

## Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman | F | 35 |  | Women association member |
| Male view: poor farmer | Male  | 52 |  | Farmer |

### Rich woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Starting from 1997, an effort has been made to organize women into different associations and the women’s associations are playing a significant role in educating these women on their rights. The right education includes specific trainings on how to appeal when their rights are violated. In addition, they are also trained on how to count HTPs, especially female circumcision out from the community.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Health extension workers, DAs, the kebele management, women from the kebele, wereda cabinet and women affairs office were included in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The intervention created an incredible opportunity for her to educate others. In some cases, the interventions made her to be a practitioner and work with the community on eradication of HTPs and other bad beliefs about women in the community. Thus, the different trainings and educational forums created a good opportunity to educate others. She mentioned that she pays a periodic visit to the houses of other women in the community.

Whenever the right of one member of the association is violated, the whole women in the association stand by her side and act with and on her behalf for her right. Therefore, the husbands also understand where the limit of their right is. They will understand their wives and also share some of the domestic chores with their wives. The association also has a significant role in the economic empowerment of women in the community.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention has a specific benefit to the women. When women are economically empowered, they are less likely to be exposed to domestic violence. Thus, they will stand for their rights as their decision making power has increased within their family.

The intervention has also great importance to children. When mothers are empowered and have their raised awareness on different issues, they can also help their children to understand their rights. Therefore, there would be a responsible family created, children would be protected from any form of violence and HTPs.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there would be an increased mutual respect between males and females in the community. There will also be an increased awareness on family planning and healthy relationships between members of family. The people’s awareness on issues like HIV/AIDS will also increase.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

There should be an increased support from the government side. There is a need for an increased involvement of the government media on fighting child sexual abuse. The current trend shows that there is increased child sexual abuse compared to previous times. If there are no effective legal measures, the abuse will continue as it is and the perpetrators will also continue doing their anti-social acts.

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

The current legal structure favors the male. Though most of the perpetrators are above the age of 18 and 20 who are no longer legal minors, they were still considered as legal minors and were set free by the court. There should be birth certification so that such cases could be solved easily. Moreover, when sexually abused girls expose the act, they might be further excluded. Her friends and people from the neighborhood might treat her as ”*broken clay*” which could no more be put in to use. There is no psychological support given for the victims and in most cases the victims are also economically poor and they may not be able to afford to travel to the formal legal establishments in Imdibir town. Thus, most of the crime victims choose to remain silent. Therefore, this shows that there is a need for a free legal aid service for the poor.

#### Research Officer observation

*Case: There was one housemaid who was raped by one guy whose age was guessed at 25 years. Then, the victim did not disclose the crime to anyone except her madam. The response of her madam was to give her 200 birr and advised her to keep it secret. However, the girl told the case to her peers when she went to the river to fetch water. One of her friends told this to her mother and it was her mother who told it the victim’s mother what had happened. Finally, the woman believed that her housemaid was raped. Nevertheless, the legal measure was not really a measure. The woman who heard the crime but remained careless was asked to pay 200 birr only and the perpetrator was also sentenced for five years imprisonment.*

### Poor farmer

#### Exemptions for the poor programmes introduced since 1995EC

Females and males are equal creations of god and accept this motto. Starting from 1995 onwards a lot of initiative has been accomplished and as the result of this, women gets the upper hand in the time of divorce (property sharing) and getting a job in government organizations.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In former times women were the victims’ and now they are benefitting the most and men become victims because when divorce happens she will take most of the property.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Because of the gender laws, policies and programmes husbands and wives really respect each other and love because they know the consequences of lack or abhorrence.

#### Benefit to others

It widens the community outlook towards women.

#### Harm to others

No harm at all

#### Long-run benefit to community

The very interesting issue is that the policies and laws associated with women (Female genital cutting and abduction) get a lot of attention in the traditional institutions of the society like Wusacha (women’s labour organization).

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

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

I think what we have seen is enough and the rest will be improved when the time demands.

## Youth policies, programmes and implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 1. Female YA leader | Meseret Woldetinsae’ | F | 20  |  | Executive secretary of the YA |
| 2. Male YA leader |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Female member |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Male member |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Excluded female |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Excluded male |  |  |  |  |  |

### Youth Association female leader

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Prior to 1998 EC, there were some efforts to organize the youth into cooperatives. However, this was not strong enough to address the needs of the youth in the community. During these years, there was no strong youth association in the kebele. From 1998 EC on, the youth in every *got* were organized into youth associations and are being engaged in many development efforts of the community.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only members and supporters of EPRDF were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The youth association is working in collaboration with HEWs and DAs. Members of the youth association are also given different trainings on health and agriculture. Therefore, almost every member of the youth association is benefitting.

#### Benefit to others

Primarily the youth are benefitting from the intervention as they are making their own income from the activities carried out in their association. Next, the community is benefitting as there are economically productive youth in the community. The youth are also organized to ensure the peace and security of their village. They plow the lands of the poor and weak people who could not support their family. In addition, they are also making seats for the community in some public places where the people sit for different community meetings.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will be lower unemployment as the youth are working on their communal farms and generating their own income. There are also some youth who are planning to be engaged in their micro enterprises.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### Conflicts? Disagreements?

Not asked

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

There is a need for vocational skill trainings for the youth. The current effort is just to organize them into associations. They are trying their best to be productive. However, had it been a skill training organized by the government, they would be more productive.

## Community work - NA

## Transport

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman | F | 38  |  | Head of the kebele women affairs office  |
| Poor farmer | Male  | 52 |  | Farmer |

### Rich woman

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

From 1995 EC on, there have been different road constructions in the kebele. When there are roads which were eroded during the rainy season, the people in the community have been repairing these roads throughout these years.

In 2001 EC, the community, in collaboration with Catholic organization, built two bridges which connect the two kebeles. Now, vehicles can cross these bridges.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Catholic organizations and every member of the community were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is a better access to transportation. In cases of emergency, vehicles can enter the kebele and this is a great benefit to one’s family. Transportation of goods from Imdibir is also not a challenge as there is a road connecting the kebele to the main road. Children will not travel long distances on foot. Traders will also use lorries to transport their goods to the far away markets.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention particularly benefits pregnant women. When they start labour they can now easily get to the hospital and this reduces maternal morbidity.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will be a better transportation and a better communication system within the wereda. Previously, the people were carried to the hospital on stretchers. But now there will be better facilities since cars can enter into the kebele.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

It would be better if there were cars and taxies that worked from Girar-Imdibir only. Currently, the community uses other buses which come from Hosaena town that pass by the kebele.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

There is still the problem of the road, a highway which crosses the kebele (starting from Wolkite and reaching to Hosshena) which is in two parts and there is still a gravel road which causes discomfort. Over time the price of transportation is increasing and there is no permanent transport assigned to the kebele or to the town of Imbidir. In the past the price of transportation from Wolkite to Imdibir was 3 birr and now it varies, it could be 10 or 15 or in some holidays it may reach up to 20 birr/passenger. The inside roads also need some kind of maintenance.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every member of the community uses the already constructed road.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Even we travelled using the available road there is still the problem of the price of transportation because the drivers and his assistants charge as they wish.

#### Benefit to others

People will reach their destination within a very short time and quickly return back.

#### Harm to others

The disadvantage is the road isn't asphalt and it become so terrible, in addition to this the drivers did not abide with the traffic officers who were becoming reluctant to take some measures against those trespassers. The Ethiopian road authority should give this attention.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is a good means of communication for people who live in different places or corners of the country particularly in the holydays like the finding of the true cross (Meskel).

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm at all

#### How might transport be improved?

The transportation system should also connect the inside roads in the kebele and it should be standardized

## Electricity and communications

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| 2. Rich woman | F | 38  |  |  |
| 4. Poor farmer | Male  | 52 |  |  |

### Rich woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

In 2000EC, electricity lines were extended to the kebele. There were a few meters given to the kebele but the community are extending to their houses from these people who already have meters.

Mobile telephone networks have also extended to the kebele in the same year and individuals started to buy cell phones and accessed the service.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Concerning electricity, those people whose houses are closer to the main electric lines are able to access the service. Those whose houses are far away from the electric lines were extending lines to their houses from other people or they have bought hand batteries that can be recharged by electricity.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The intervention reduced household expenditure on batteries and candles. She mentioned that her house is not close to the main electric line but she bought rechargeable batteries and when it gets dark she uses the batteries instead of using candles and lanterns. This will result in increased saving and reduced household expenditure in buying lanterns.

#### Benefit to others

The intervention particularly benefits women. When they go to work on their own *debo* called “*Wusacha*” to prepare enset, they will not be exposed to abuse. There will be lower crime rates in the community and the people’s property will be kept safe from gangs and thieves.

#### Harm to others

Thieves and other people who are engaged in stealing from others might be disadvantaged.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there will be better social services.

### Poor farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

We have seen some individuals who have electric power (those who are very near to the town of Imdibir) but the rest of the kebele has not yet received electric power. The very surprising point is that the big electric cable that reaches the Hossain passed through out territory and I always wondered why it never happened. By keeping this in mind we have forwarded the request of the community through the district of Electric power corporation but there has been no satisfactory response given.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every member of the community presented its appeal through its representative.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The electric power supply didn’t benefit our kebele but thanks to mobile phones we get the chance of communication with our children (that live in other places or abroad) while we are in the village. In the former time we needed to use an operator.

#### Benefit to others

It is mentioned in the above

#### Harm to others

Yes, due to the lack of electric power we weren't able to use TV and other household appliances. From time to time the price of fuel increases and we are unable to use oil lamps, but if electric power was available then we could use it.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the case of telephones, the farmers get the chance of knowing cereals prices or other items within a couple of minutes. The farmers can also facilitate his activities while he is in his farmland.

#### Long-run harm to community

Electric power is a source of light and it has its own big importance but we don’t have it.

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

We don’t stop at the request that our kebele should benefited but also others should get the service within a short period of time.

## Harmful Traditional Practices

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Man against circumcision | Male  | 52 |  | Farmer |
| 2. Harmed by circumcision | F | 45 |  |  |
| 3. Pro-early marriage |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Harmed by early m |  |  |  |  |
| 5. HEW |  |  |  |  |

### Man against circumcision

#### Programmes against HTPs

It shows its own progress from time to time, I don’t see more uvula cutting or FGM or people ridiculing Fugas. In our Iddir when we heard that somebody took his/her daughter to the circumciser then he/she is fined up to fifty birr.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every member of the community will be included

#### Benefit/harm to family

We get the information and see practically that uncircumcised women will have less pregnancy related complications during the time of delivery.

#### Benefit to others

It librated girls from the painful practice of HTPs because most of the time the victims of HTPs are women.

#### Harm to others

There is a sort of mis-understanding between the circumciser and modern health education. One wants to continue and the other wants to stop it.

#### Long-run benefit to community

In most cases the circumciser uses unclean blades for the circumcision and due to this it contributes to the transmission of STDs and other diseases.

#### Long-run harm to community

It will undermine the status of women in the community so we should fight HTPs as much as possible.

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

It is better to increase the awareness of the community about HTPs. It is also better to award those parents who don’t circumcise their daughters. Those who refuse to accept the idea of abandoning FGM, and continue to practice it, should be brought to justice and the legal aspect of HTPs should be reconsidered in the community Conversations (CC).

### Woman harmed by female circumcision

#### Programmes against HTPs introduced since 1995EC

From 1995 onwards, health education has been given to the community in different public places like churches, clinics and market places. Kebele meetings also served as a place where the community could gain awareness regarding circumcision.

In 2001, a strong regulation against female circumcision was implemented throughout the wereda. A parent who thought of circumcision will be penalized, paying 200 birr. Those people who insult or dehumanize girls who are not circumcised will be also penalized 200 birr. On the other hand, anyone who exposes the act of circumcision in the kebele will be rewarded with 100 birr.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

HEW, kebele administration, wereda women affairs office, schools, community members and women associations were involved in the intervention.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is true that when women are circumcised there will be high levels of bleeding during childbirth. Circumcision might also cause other complications during labour. Circumcised women are at high risk of developing pregnancy related complications. Thus, “*as a mother, I wish the very best of all to my children and they will not pass through the sufferings I came across*”. Therefore, the intervention helped the community to develop a healthier culture than the preceding generation.

#### Benefit to others

Women and girls are benefiting from the intervention since they are at stake. The intervention will help the community not to practice harmful traditions. Maternal mortality rates will decrease as a result. Thus, it could be inferred that the intervention is particularly important for mothers. The increased awareness of the community will lead to mutual respect between men and women. The community, as a result of the awareness works carried out is now contributing to building a healthier culture in the community. The increased awareness of the community has also contributed to the decrease in insulting talks in the community which were forwarded against uncircumcised girls.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the long-run, there will be lower maternal mortality rates. There may not be high bleeding during childbirth and mothers are less likely to develop complications during pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, the intervention also played a significant role in disease prevention efforts especially HIV/AIDS.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

It would be much better if the government continues the education and awareness raising programmes. Though there were training and education programmes, there was no follow-up and no impact assessments carried out. Therefore, the people may forget the lessons they were given. So, there is a need for refreshment trainings.

## Interactions among policies – not asked