#  Interviews with kebele officials about Girar kebele, Cheha wereda, Gurage – Stage 1 questions

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.

There are a lot of gaps in this module

[About the kebele 3](#_Toc432344842)

[Notable people 3](#_Toc432344843)

[Kebele chairs since 2003 3](#_Toc432344844)

[External linkages map 3](#_Toc432344845)

[Changes in kebele boundaries 4](#_Toc432344846)

[Changes in kebele structures 5](#_Toc432344847)

[Changes to the wereda 5](#_Toc432344848)

[Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele 5](#_Toc432344849)

[Land 5](#_Toc432344850)

[Re-settlement – no intervention 6](#_Toc432344851)

[Irrigation and water-harvesting 6](#_Toc432344852)

[Agricultural extension and packages 7](#_Toc432344853)

[Livestock extension and packages 9](#_Toc432344854)

[Non-farm extension and packages 11](#_Toc432344855)

[Co-operatives 12](#_Toc432344856)

[Government micro-credit programmes 12](#_Toc432344857)

[Food aid – no intervention 13](#_Toc432344858)

[Nutrition 13](#_Toc432344859)

[Family planning 14](#_Toc432344860)

[Pregnancy and childbirth 15](#_Toc432344861)

[Drinking water 16](#_Toc432344862)

[Sanitation 17](#_Toc432344863)

[Other preventive health services 18](#_Toc432344864)

[Curative health services 19](#_Toc432344865)

[Primary education – not asked 20](#_Toc432344866)

[Secondary Education – not asked 20](#_Toc432344867)

[Government TVET – not asked 20](#_Toc432344868)

[Government Universities and Colleges – not asked 20](#_Toc432344869)

[Alternative basic education – not asked 20](#_Toc432344870)

[Government pre-school education – not asked 20](#_Toc432344871)

[Good governance package – not asked 20](#_Toc432344872)

[Security, policing and justice – not asked 20](#_Toc432344873)

[Tax and other contributions – not asked 20](#_Toc432344874)

[Presentation of government models of development – not asked 20](#_Toc432344875)

[Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people – not asked 20](#_Toc432344876)

[Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation – not asked 20](#_Toc432344877)

[Youth policies and programmes – not asked 20](#_Toc432344878)

[Community work – not asked 20](#_Toc432344879)

[Electricity and communications – not asked 20](#_Toc432344880)

[Harmful traditional practices – not asked 20](#_Toc432344881)

[NGO interventions – not asked 20](#_Toc432344882)

[Interactions among policies and programmes 21](#_Toc432344883)

[Positive synergies 21](#_Toc432344884)

[Negative synergies 21](#_Toc432344885)

[Site-specific module: Migration 21](#_Toc432344886)

[Why do people migrate from Imdibir? 21](#_Toc432344887)

[Land shortage, youth and migration 21](#_Toc432344888)

[Gender specific patterns of migration? 21](#_Toc432344889)

[Changes in migration patterns since 2003 21](#_Toc432344890)

[Evidence for migrants being successful? 22](#_Toc432344891)

[Extent of remittances 22](#_Toc432344892)

[To what extent do migrants return? 22](#_Toc432344893)

[Are all returnees cases of failures or do some come back with capital or skills? 22](#_Toc432344894)

## About the kebele

### Notable people

Inside the kebele

| **Social positions** | **Main activities in the community** |
| --- | --- |
| Chief of Cheha clan | Elder in the Kebele |
| Elder | Elder in the Kebele |
| Elder | Leader of Catholic Church |
| Elder | Leader of Catholic Church |
| Elder | Leader of Orthodox the Wahedo Church |
| Elder | Leader of Orthodox the Wahedo Church |
| Youth | Model Farmer |
| Elder | Leader of Muslim |
| Youth | Model farmer |
| Elder | Leader of Protestant Church |
| Elder | Elder in the Kebele |
| Elder | Model farmer |
| Youth | Model farmer |
| Youth | Director of primary school |
| Youth | Health Extension Worker |
| Youth | Health Extension Worker |
| Elder | Model farmer |
| Elder | Model farmer |
| Youth | Model farmer |

Outside the kebele

| **Social positions** | **Where do they live?** | **Main activities in the community** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government Employee  | Addis Ababa  | He participated in the area of education and Health  |
| Government Employee | Addis Ababa  | He participated in the area of education and Health |
| Merchant  | Addis Ababa | He participated on road the construction of road and make good initiative in the area of clean water supply  |

###

### Kebele chairs since 2003

There has been no change in the kebele chair since 2003. He stated that he is highly occupied by the Kebele activities and due to this most of his farming time is spent on the Kebele. He also mentioned that he served without salary. He also believes that he is still loved by the Kebele community.

###

### External linkages map



### Changes in kebele boundaries

There is no more Imdibir Hayagasha peasant association or Kebele. In 1993 Imdibir Hayagasha was divided into two and the big portion is unified with Gerarena Yeferma Zegba Kebele and some part of it was incorporated with the Town of Imdibir. Due to this some of the service facilities like the health centre, St. Mary’s Church (Orthodox) were allocated in the town of Imdibir.

Some new places were incorporated because its half part was unified with Gerarena Yeferma Zegba Kebele. Like St. George Church (Orthodox), St. Peter Church (Catholic) Primary school, the health post, the construction of the farmers training centre, Kebele office and water harvesting places.

### Changes in kebele structures

Kebele structure 2010

Council of Representative (200)

Agriculture (D.A)

Health (Health Extension Worker)

Education (Director of the School)

The speaker of house

Cabinet

The Kebele Leader

The Kebele Manager

Development Committee

### Changes to the wereda

See Module 1

## Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele

### Land

List of land interventions

2002-3

* Land measurement and registration

2004-5

* Land certification was given to farmers

Intervention: Land measurement and registration

* All land which belonged to the farmer should be measured and after the measurement Is accomplished it will be written in the registration book. During the time measurement and registration the farmer will put his signature on the agreement of the land measurement. We believe that those who get land certification book can show it as a sort of guarantor. Sometimes people may not be willing to participate in the land measurement due to disagreement with the measurement of land. In our observation these people refuse because they want to reduce the payment of tax or they may be afraid of taking the land by the government. In this case we tell them the purpose of the land measurement and registration and agree to follow the procedures. Before we began the land measurement a committee was established from the members of the Kebele administration, key community members, and development agents. This committee will facilitate the land measurement and certification and tries to see complainants that come from the farmers. The land is measured in hectare.
* Kebele officials benefit? Land certification makes the farmer feel more secured in land use tight. Due to the issue of land measurement and certification dispute was reduced in the Kebele. Even when there is dispute over the land issue in present time we simply ask to bring the land certification card and check out with the original data; if we find it not credible we may measure the land with people coming from the Woreda agricultural office.
* Kebele officials harmed? There is one case that I remember; people complain that somebody in the Kebele has taken the communal land (Kekeya –in native language) as his own. Then we have made the necessary investigation and we find out that during the time of the Derg the land is occupied by this individual and after the change of the government he claimed that he reoccupied his own land. After a long time discussion we convince him that the land belonged to the community as communal land, and we only measure and certify the land which is allocated to him.
* Because of the land measurement people consider it is their land and productivity increased from time to time. Since the measurement of land farmers cultivate it because they know that they are going to pay for each hectare. The Woreda officials make the necessary technical cooperation in the time of land measurement. In neighbouring Kebeles there were some farming land (land occupied by the government) allocated to investors and in this time farmers were saying that our land was taken investors but I know that it is only allocated from the government land.
* Around 636 (male and female headed) households were involved. Around 120 did not participate in the land measurement and registration due to different reasons.
* Due to this intervention informal exchange of land was very much reduced. Both wife and husband become equally legitimatised in the ownership of land. Because on the land certification book the names of the couples were equally registered.
* In the past those local money lenders (Arata abedare) can also use land as a sort of guarantor but now these kinds of issues are not accepted by the Kebele administration.
* There are people who want to expand boundary to other areas, for example the community in the Dakunate Kebele ( one of the our neighbours) was expended to our Grazing land and with also Yedebe Kebele for land covered by forest. When we see it at individual level, there is a misunderstanding created between an individual who rents his land for youth group who cultivate land together but the point is that after they have taken the land they are reluctant to return the land to the owner. This case is closely seen by the Kebele in close cooperation with elders. All cases that are related with land is first appealed to the Kebele manager and he will take the case to the Kebele cabinet then to the Kebele land administration committee and after this all investigations go to the committee who will give the decision but if the plaintiff does not agreed he can appeal to Woreda court. Then the final verdict will be given. In most cases our decision in the land case is taken as a final one.
* *For example, there is a case that I remember; a resident in our Kebele had taken land from his dead brother on the bases transferring it to his dead brothers children when they become grown up. But when the dead individual sons become grown up their uncle was not in a position to transfer the land. In this situation, we interfere and divide that land and give to dead persons Children. The person become angry and takes the case to Woreda as well as to Zonal level but they all have the same verdict as us.*
* Long-run benefits? The farmers benefited from this intervention because it helped them to increase their productivity.
* There is exaggerated problem that in some cases the leader may be biased but it will be solved on the rules, regulations and procedures.
* Improvement? In our view there should be some kind of fair division land among the resident of the Kebele. For example, some individuals occupied large proportion of land and plant eucalyptus tree. In my view it is better to take this land and redistributed to the landless. These individuals are absentee landlords.

### Re-settlement – no intervention

###

### Irrigation and water-harvesting

List of interventions

2003-4

* Good initiative in water harvesting

2004-5

* Implementation of water harvesting programme

Intervention: implementation of water harvesting programme

* The main role of the Kebele administration is to coordinate activities related with water harvesting. Most of the water harvesting sites were constructed with community labour. Eight sites were selected and most of these sites are a place for the model farmers. Initially this idea was brought in order to show as example for the rest of the community. For instance I can build a water preserver for water harvesting but I am not ok because people may say it is nepotism. According to the need we give rapier for this water preservers.
* Those model farmers and their appreciators get much satisfaction.
* From the wereda an official there is continues monitoring and evaluation of projects. Most model farmers are also able to produce vegetables collected from harvested water.
* The water harvesting sites were located in eight sub- Kebeles.
* Most of the beneficiaries were male model farmers; one of the preservers was given to 30 members of youth association. The other one is established in the compound of the primary school.
* In most of the time we heard complaints from the community because they are working for other model farmers.
* Long-run benefits? The main idea is if the model farmer become beneficial then the community will get good experience and encouraged to do it by itself.
* Long-run harm? Since we use the water immediately there is not water that will create a conducive environment for malaria intensification. In other Kebeles we heard that there is malaria infestation. In our case the main problems are most of the water preservers did not a have fence and lack of maintenance, and due to this the water is not properly preserved. Because of the absence of fence animals as well as children (we heard that one child was passed away because he collapsed inside of the water preserver) were exposed to danger.
* Improvements? It should be done with intensive awareness creation programme. It should also consider the preferences of the person who is interested in water harvesting. The size of the land also matters because those who had big areas of land can it use for water preserver construction. The required training should also give how to prepare and manage the water harvesting programme. It is also better to show the expense and gain of the farmer in every aspect of water harvesting.
* The first thing it requires is the individual interest; those who came first get the service. About 30 requests were made and because of budget limitation only 8 were selected. In order to construct water harvesting preserver it costs from 5000-6000 Ethiopian birr.

### Agricultural extension and packages

List of interventions

2002-3

* Distribution of vegetable seedlings

2003-4

* The extension programme gives much attention to cereals (maize, barley and teff), fruit (avocado and papaya) and coffee

2004-5

* A new style of enset[[1]](#footnote-1) (false banana) planting was introduced at Ferezge. This kind of planting was believed to contribute in the prevention of enset disease.

2005-6

* Distribution of fertiliser and selected seeds

Intervention 1: popularising the production of avocadoes

* The Kebele administration is responsible in facilitating the provision of seedlings in the seedlings station. Particularly the development agent (D.A) and Kebele leaders are responsible. At the Woreda level the rural development department is also contributes a lot in the provision and providing technical assistance.
* In this intervention the productivity of the farmers were increased and more farmers were participated in the programme.
* Kebele officials harmed? Some farmers were complaining that it takes much of the place of agricultural land and the productivity also didn’t show within a short period of time and due to this they say that the Kebele brings this in order to make us bankrupt.
* In my opinion the production is in good condition and we tried to cover most parts of the Kebele.
* One quarter of the population participated in this programme.
* It has two purposes; the first one is for household consumption and the other one is sell it at the market. Meaning it is utilised as a source of income generation.
* There are 5-6 households who stated that it is not yielding much production.
* In the long run it will be a source of income daily and annual income generation
* Improvements? The problem is that there is a quota of seedling of vegetables allocated to the Kebele but it doesn’t match the demand. Due to this, people become frustrated. As much as possible it is better to bring selected seedling vegetables with the appropriate amount and the payment also did not consider the capacity of the farmer and it should be reconsidered again.
* Recently the Catholic organisation provided avocado and papaya for two gots[[2]](#footnote-2) (Daguara and Borkema) in the Kebele. About 37 male and female households heads were involved.

Intervention 2: provision of selected seeds – *tef*, maize and potatoes

* Our duty in this case is to create coordination on timely distribution of selected seeds. The first thing to do is to gather information for those interested farmers that show interest in paying in advance in order to gain the seeds. There was also high motivational activity has been done among the farmers.
* This also leads to the direction of becoming more productive and also the satisfaction of the farmer. We also believes that this one of the inputs for model farmers.
* We meet our target and distribute seedlings more than we expected. On this case our Kebele is ranked first but the point here is that the farmer should pay in cash in order to get the selected seeds. Due to this a few farmers explained that we don’t have the money at hand and please give as credit.
* More than 50% of the population participated.
* More than 450 male and female headed households participated. All in all there income also increased. There are 5-6 households who stated that it is not yielding much production.
* Long-run benefits? It has its own benefit because the quality of production will be increased and it also become more competitive in the market.
* Those who insisted to get in credit were given the necessary consultation on the reasons of for why it becomes in cash.
* Improvements? Mainly we tried to inform the farmers to preserve selected seeds of the production in a form of groups. This will save time and money.

Intervention 3: Fertiliser

* We tried to help them in planning of their yearly activity because we are creating that farmers have a plan and implement the plan accordingly. In light of this we give them training on how to calculate amount of fertilizer with the amount of arable land acquired by the farmer. Most farmers were required to pay in advance in order to get the fertilizer but those who couldn’t be able to pay in advance will be checked by the Kebele administration to let them to get the fertilizer in credit. Starting from the zonal up to the Woreda level the necessary technical as well as material assistance was provided from the agricultural department.
* Kebele officials benefited by getting training in the area of how to effectively utilize fertilizer.
* There is monitoring and support. Around 75 % were able to pay the price of fertilizer. Even if we tried to abandon providing fertilizer in the form of credit those who were not capable enough to get it in advance will be incorporated in the credit scheme. However, in some instances there are cases like those farmers who find the price of fertilizer very expensive will buy from the market at very low prices but we also find out that the reasons of the low price, it is because the it was past the expiry date.
* 375 male headed households and 81 female headed households benefited. Those who are not paying on time will be punished by the social court found at the Kebele.
* Improvements? It is better to expand and make more advanced usage of compost because it will increase the fertility of the land and in the long run it will be presented as substitute for modern fertilizers (urea and dap[[3]](#footnote-3)). It is better to make the government support the price of fertiliser.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

2002-3

* Livestock vaccination

2003-4

* Cattle fattening, distribution of hens and modern beehive introduction and distribution

**Intervention** 1: Bull and sheep fattening

* When some kind of cattle disease happened we will inform the concerned body at the Woreda level. Then the Woreda experts will come to the kebele and try to find out the type of the disease and the reasons for its occurrence. After the identified the case they will bring a vaccine and inoculate all the livestock which is found to be sick. Nowadays even the farmer has access to telephone numbers and he calls the veterinary man in order to take care of his/her animals. I am a farmer as well as a manager of the Kebele so I have a good insight of the farmer’s situations. For instance, three times I was able to get the attention of veterinary man and he saved some of my cattle.
* Kebele officials benefit? Yes we all are benefited; livestock means everything for us if one ox is become sick all the farming activity of the farmer will be ceased. This also show that livestock issue are very sensitive to the farmers and due to this the government assigned Veterinarian at the woreda level.
* A sort of animal disease happened in the Kebele and five farm animals died. However, the report has been reached up to the federal government and experts from Nazareth were coming and provide vaccination for all cattle in the Kebele and everything becomes under control.
* Around 75% participated in the programme. 456[[4]](#footnote-4) male and female headed families were benefited
* There is shortage of veterinarian and difficult to address the demand requested in all areas of the Kebele. In most cases people from the Woreda were saying for long period of time it will be fulfilled soon but not yet answered. When a farmer farm animal become seeks it will charge him 25 birr and when there is some kind of epidemic 0.35 cents will be charged per farm animal.
* We all have a wish to see a veterinary clinic opened in the Kebele.
* The Catholic organisation provides high breeding quality farm animals for poor farmers through iddirs (local self-help institution) around Borkema and Jagur.

Intervention 2: cattle fattening

* In collaboration with the micro finance organisation we will establish a sort of committee that can recruit eligible farmers. After the completed the all necessary requirement the farmers can reach agreement with the institution and received the farm animal.
* Primary the individual farmer becomes beneficial and step by step the rest of the community will be involved.
* I can say it is at infancy stage and it on the way of showing some progress. Particularly there is shortage of budget.
* 10% - 54 male and female headed households
* Long-run benefits? In the long run those that engaged in the fattening farm animals will be self-sufficient. After they return back the borrowed money then others will borrow the returned one or he himself. He also becomes owner of farm animals.
* Improvements? The farm animal fattening programme is become very much associated with Micro finance institutions. There is time for everything - lending as well as returning. It is better to review some issues also like what if the farm animal dies or is stolen. By looking at this possible problem we may need to do some revision on the bylaws.
* As I mentioned earlier there is a Catholic organisation who engaged in this type of activity. This organisation enrolled around 127 male and female households.
* Due to lack of finance were unable to answer all the requests that came from the farmers.

Intervention 3: modern beehives

* We are in coordination with the agricultural experts at the Woreda level in order to motivate and initiate people to be more engaged in this programme. The introduction of modern beehives is a gradual process. Particularly the model farmers were more willing to make themselves exposed to this kind of new skill than the ordinary farmer. When it was first introduced it was sold on credit but at the moment farmers are expected to pay the full price in advance. People really understand the benefit of modern beehive but the price has become so high. In the current situation farmers prefers to utilize the traditional bees hive due to its moderate and low price in the market.
* Most of the model farmers tries this new technological advancement and become user of the end product.
* At the initial stage the modern beehive is planned to be distributed in advance payment but the Woreda faces money shortage and as the result of this full advance payment is required. The main problem is the price of modern beehives is increased from time to time and due to this there is a shift of using modern bee hives to traditional ones. The traditional one is very low and affordable by money farmers in the Kebele. Currently in every household we found at least one traditional beehive. This kind of production of honey makes the price of honey in the market moderate. A couple of years ago one kilo of honey costs around 50 birr now it may cost you 20-25 birr.
* We found that 5% of the farmers in the area use a modern bee hive and 95% is used traditional bee hive.
* There are 37 male headed household and 18 female headed households; in total around 581 traditional bee hives were found; the distribution is not equal because one farmer can hold up to 3 to 4 bee hives.
* Long-run benefits? The consumption of honey increased and the farmer will take its honey in the market and gain an additional source of income.
* There are no as such beehive traditions in the area in the former times. A few people knew about it in association with traditional medicine but now people become more aware about it. Initially traditional beehives costs 5 birr but the modern bee hives cost 480 birr. From time to time due to inflation the price of modern beehives has increased. At present the traditional beehive costs 25 birr. Farmers become much more interested to get traditional beehives because their awareness has increased.
* Improvements? Production of honey needs different inputs and among the others facilitation of the modern bee hive in credit form is very good one. Training that makes the farmers to internalize the new technology should be continued.
* There are farmers who want the modern bee hive but since they become incapable of paying the full amount they couldn’t afford it.

### Non-farm extension and packages

List of interventions

2007-8

* Youth packages

Intervention: youth packages

* Our main role is to recruit unemployed youth to engage in some kind of job. We tried to organise up to 20 youth in a cooperative. They are able to get up to one hectare of communal land from the Kebele. This is done in close cooperation with the rural development bureau. After starting the cooperative the members were believed to engage in cattle fattening rather than farming because of its high price in the market. They are able to borrow about 19,343 birr and buy 17 oxen. On average one member of the cooperative gets one ox. The Woreda youth and sport give the necessary support.
* Rather than waste their time the formerly idle the youth become occupied in purposeful situation. The youth also become job creator rather than job seeker.
* Members of the cooperative can buy the oxen with a very low price and after fattening them they sell them for a good price. After they calculate their revenue with their expenditure in the year 2002 they get a crude profit of around 4033 birr. The first problem is they are not getting other agricultural inputs like fertilizer and selected seeds in credit. The other shortcoming is they are forced to the return the money within a very short period of time and this forces them to work very quickly.
* Around 10 % of the youth benefited. In this cooperative 13 of them are male and 7 of them are female.
* There is a problem of division of labour among male and female. Because the female were not in a position to participate in activities which requires more labour intensive activities. After we tried to examine the situation we give them a sort of easy task for the women that can equally match their strength.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run the economic capacity of the youth showed progress and it also increase productivity and reduce unemployment rate.
* In some cases the agencies who loan the money request them to return the money within a short period of time. This may bring unnecessary tension among the members of the youth. The problem here is that in the time of providing the money they are not giving much awareness on how much time they are need to return the money back and this can happen suddenly.
* Improvements? In my opinion, the time for returning the borrowed money is not enough. The other point is they need trainings that increase their skill. In addition to this it is better to organize cooperatives in a sort of occupational interest or who have the same understanding for long period of time. In my experience I found out that most people who organize themselves in cooperatives face a problem not in the time of money borrowing but in returning therefore it is better to undertake further study for tackling the problem. There should also be a need of continued follow up from the Ministry of youth and sport.

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2002-3

* Women’s Co-operatives

Intervention 1: Women’s co-operatives

* In the time of cooperative formation we do a lot of work in motivation plus coordination. In doing this we explain about the benefit of cooperative in the community work. In the Cheha woreda, the Women’s Affairs bureau plays the main role.
* The main issue here is that women participation increased more and more. As the result of this they become beneficiaries of most development schemes in the kebele. They are more engaging in saving and credit and for doing this the least saving price is 1 birr. Those who organize in the form of saving and credit cooperatives can borrow money even among themselves with a very low amount of interest rate.
* There is nothing that could not be done on the promise made by the woreda. Since women know their responsibility and obligation as well and due to this there is no feeling of inferiority. They are confident to come out of their house and participate in the development activity.
* Up to now 25% of women were involved. The most important point is that they are very much relieved from local money lenders which lend money with very high amount of interest rate.
* Long-run benefits? It has its own benefit because women in our Kebele will develop confidence and they will build up their economic capacity.
* To some extent women are shy to participate in the saving and credit cooperative scheme because of their domestic oriented thinking. In some households the husbands influence is also enormous.
* Improvements? More awareness creation programmes should be done not only for the female (wives) but also to male (husbands).
* There is an NGO called Projinist and its mission is not clear because it organizes around 150 women in a form of cooperative and focuses on adult education.

### Government micro-credit programmes

List of interventions

2002-3

* Omo Micro-Finance was established by the Government

Intervention: Omo Microfinance

* In former time there is a committee of micro finance which has its own leader, secretary and model farmer. This committee has the responsibility of recruiting eligible individuals. The agency is in close collaboration with the responsible organisation at the Woreda level will decide which one is responsible for taking the loan and the Omo micro finance also has its own professionals. Under the rural development the small enterprises, trade and industry at the Woreda level are the responsible for closely working with the Omo micro finance.
* Kebele officials benefited because they can change their lives through the Omo micro finance.
* In money borrowing there are unforeseen circumstances that can occur in most of the time - like those people who bought oxen or other farm animals which died. This creates a sort of misunderstanding on the side of the borrower. In order to avoid this it is better to find a sort of solution for finding insurance.
* There was some kind of problem like in former time the farmer still insisted to on getting money through borrowing and for a long period of time the question was not answered. Particularly in 2004-5 there are corrupted employees in the Omo micro finance but after continuous investigation the Woreda found them guilty and their case is in court. Since the loan is getting in a very low interest rate people are very much encouraged to borrow money from the Omo Micro Finance rather than from local money lenders. Those people who borrowed money are also able to buy TV and complete other household items. In addition to this there are people who open tea house, Teji house et
* Up to 25% were benefited. There are about 220 beneficiaries from our Kebele from Omo micro finance; out of this 95 of them are women.
* Long-run benefits? It creates a source of income generating activity then an increase in productivity.
* Once the person has borrowed for fattening farm animals it become difficult to change the business in which the members’ are engaged with or they should get the approval of the Omo micro finance. So this and the issue of timing in returning the money on time are a factor. Due to this the farmer may be forced to sell items at very low price
* Improvements? It is my view it may be good to extend the duration of paying back the borrowed money in most cases they may be requested to return with six- eight months but it is better to extend up to 1-2 years. This may also create less pressure from the side of the borrowers. To some extent the interest rate may also need some adjustment.
* Private moneylenders? It is has not yet stopped, there are Iddirs who lend money to community members. For instance for 1000 birr they may ask 30-50 birr interest rate. In the Kebele there are about five main Iddirs, all of them have the capacity of money lending. Because of the engagement of Iddirs in money lending most local money lenders (arata abedare) become weakened.

### Food aid – no intervention

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2005-6

* We give nutrition education by moving from house to house

2006-7

* We are working towards on how to prepare homemade food. This is done in close coordination with catholic organisation. They are mainly focused on vegetables.

2008-9

* UNICEF provided supplementary food for malnourished children for a short period of time.

Intervention 1: preparation of home-made food from vegetables

* In order to enable our Kebele to become more food secured all the Kebele administration particularly the cabinet members play a great role. We prepare weekly programmes in order to show how to prepare nutritious food from vegetables.
* We increase the awareness in the community and motivate people to change their eating habit s and the health extension workers also become very active in this regard.
* When we look its benefits all the community members who participated in the programme are healthy because of getting nutritious food. However, this kind of showing vegetables preparation makes the issue very interesting for most of the people.
* Around 50% of them participated. It helps them to become self-reliant. I remember that there were about 334 female and male households were engaged.
* A very important point is people become more understanding about the importance of nutritious food. Most of the problems get attention with community awareness programme.
* Improvements? It is also better to attach most of the trainings with the available heath post in the Kebele.
* The Catholic Relief Service makes a great contribution towards this programme.

Intervention 2: distribution of supplementary food for malnourished children

* Prior to the distribution of the supplementary food we take Training of trainees (ToT) at the town of Imdibir. When we return back to the Kebele we gave trainings for the mothers of malnourished children in order to feed their children in a better way. There is also food provided by UNICEF.
* Kebele officials benefit? All we get is satisfaction.
* It is very much effective because we observed a dramatic change in the malnourished children. Their weight also increased from over time. However the distribution was given only in that specific period of time then stopped.
* There were only seven children who got the supplementary food. When we see this in terms of percentage it will be around 3%. There were four households affected (out of six children, one male and six female)
* Since we give intensive awareness programme there was no problem created.
* Long-run benefits? Particularly those who face the challenge of supplementary food get more attention.
* This provision of supplementary food by UNICEF only lasted for a period of one month and people want it to continue.
* Improvements? Since the malnutrition children family become accustomed to this supplementary food provision, when it was stopped they become disappointed.
* Since the problem occurred in few households the beneficiaries were also small.
* The responsibility of the provision of supplementary of food was UNICEF and the government role was only facilitation.

### Family planning

List of interventions

2005-6

* Family planning programme initiated at the health extension level

2006-7

* We start to give the family planning service

2009-10

* The family planning service provision expanded and we start to give loop

Intervention: family planning provision

* The health extension workers in collaboration with the Woreda health department were providing family planning service (pills, depo injection and also condom). When the Client requests Norplant we will send to the health centre.
* The Woreda has a plan to give Norplant[[5]](#footnote-5) at the level of health post but it has not started yet. At the moment it is not a new thing to here receiving a call from a mother for a family planning service. In spite of all our efforts there were men who complain about the family planning service because they want to give birth to more children. Due to this they give me a nick name “ዘር **›ድ**ርቅ” literally it means “you are drying our race”. In order to tackle this kind of deep rooted ideas we utilised a community campaign with model farmers, the youth association and religious leaders
* 75 % of the mothers utilize the family programme. Around 560 male and female headed households utilize this programme.
* Long-run benefits? The most important issue is population growth will be decreased and people’s number and the resources (land, school, and hospital) become proportional. If mothers give less birth then their health situation becomes improved.
* I don’t see that much big harm; however sometimes users of pills or depo injection (depo provera) may say ‘my face colour changed or I may feel something in my abdomen’ in this case we order them to change to other family planning medicine.
* Most of the time when we face problems in the community we tried to solve them with Community Conversation (CC).
* Improvements? The supply is in good condition but we need more in the area of training for example there is plan to give ongoing training by the Woreda on the topic of safe delivery but it is not still practical.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

 2005-6

* Home-to-home visits for mother health follow-up and immunisation

Intervention: home-to-home pre- and post-natal visits

* Ashealth extension worker we move from house to house to educate the importance of pre and post-natal follow-up. In most cases we will refer them to the nearby health centre at *Imdibir*. Side by side with this the importance of immunisation also gets much attention for the mother as well as the child.
* In most cases we are working in close coordination with Kebele cabinet. We are moving to each corner of the Kebele in order to reach the women in the domestic sphere. We give health education in the area of pre and post-natal follow-up. We also teach them the merit and demerit of attending pre and post-natal follow up to the nearest health centre.
* There is good progress because the number of mothers who came to the heath post and health centre is increasing over time. They always ask advice and try to get information about getting better treatment. There are problems in the health post; for example we are having a problem of proper utilisation of the delivery materials which is donated by the UNICEF because we did not attend safe delivery training. There is also shortage of supply of medicine.
* In my view 100% of the women participated in the programme.
* When we see it in terms of households around 669 male and female households are engaged.
* Long-run benefits? This kind service provision will reduce mothers and child mortality. It also keeps the health of the building block of the society i.e. mothers and children. In the time and also after delivery the number of mothers and children who died as the result of unsafe delivery and lack of immunisation become very low.
* Improvements? I think the government should focus on the health posts and try to solve the problems. When we see the situation of health extension workers there is no promotion at all and it is better to find a solution for this critical problem.
* There are health promoters which provide assistance for the health extension workers and in order to increase their capacity NGOs give different trainings. The point here is when we see it from the side of the government the training continues but the one which is provided by the NGOs is some kind of seasonal training.

### Drinking water

List of interventions

2003-4

* We have heard that World Vision (international NGO) had a plan to develop a spring water and for this purpose a committee was established and the farmers were notified to contribute 20 birr /individual and the deposited money was deposited in a separate bank account

2006-7

* A one day Training was given for safe water supply and sanitation by World Vision.

2007-8

* Deep ground water drilling was started at a place known as Kurkure and stopped with unclarified reasons.

2009-10

* Pipeline installation was started in the Kebele and it is for developing spring water.

Interventions: different initiatives for the supply of clean water in the kebele

* We are always surprised when we talk about the initiatives made in the supply of clean water. I remember one time the resident of the kebeles were fighting not to let the water installation materials that are supposed to be transported to other neighbouring kebeles. This is all done for the sake of getting clean water. All the initiatives made by World Vision, and other Catholic organisation (we estimate that around 100,000eth. Birr was donated for the wereda) were stopped. Once I was a member of sanitation committee and I had insider information which told me an unnecessary wereda intervention halted most of the initiatives made in association with clean water supply. Even in the current year effort for supply of clean water is only made for the front side of the kebele and those who are located inside or in the inner part of the kebele are still complaining.
* There is no benefit at all, even as the administrator of the kebele we feel guilty because we couldn’t be able to fulfil the demand of the community. However, we still informed the community to be patient and one day the problem of clean water supply will be solved.
* Because of the above mentioned problem we are harmed and the people in the Kebele also mentioned that due to this they are thinking that they are not represented at the wereda level. It is clear that we have representatives in the wereda council but not in the wereda cabinet and we have information that some kebeles who have a member of the wereda cabinet get a supply of clean water.
* It is not accomplished; the wereda didn’t keep its Words. When we call some trainings in relation to clean water supply the community said that you simply take our money to the bank but there is no change at all so why should we participate in your training.
* The farmers eagerly participated in all the initiative. We are not benefited yet we are on the way.
* Because of lack of water supply we were not be able to grow vegetables and fruits on our backyard.
* Our case was taken up to the regional head of state but they still say please be patient it will come soon but in this case I would like to mention that there is also an investor who belongs to the kebele who wants to drill deep ground water but the wereda officials stopped it somewhere
* Long-run benefits? We are not benefited.
* Long-run harm? There is disadvantage or harm.
* The community is drinking unclean water together with domestic animals and they are highly exposed to water borne diseases.
* Improvements? The solution is that the wereda should keep its Words and there were sayings which states that before World Vision start to implement the project there is a private consultant that studies the situation of clean water supply and the consultant completed the study but due to the current price escalation the budget allocated in the former time now couldn’t be much. However, our question is even with the available amount of money there should be some kind of effort in supplying clean water to the community.
* Government, Non-government and also private investors are trying but no tangible change is observed.
* Without any clean drinking water it becomes difficult to answer the following question because we all are excluded from getting it.

### Sanitation

List of interventions

 2005-6

* First we tried to create awareness about sanitation within the community.

2006-7

* In order to keep our environment very clean we start campaign in the school and other places particularly in relation to having safe and clean toilet.

Intervention 1: Creating awareness about sanitation

* The health extension workers give a very intensive training about the importance of sanitation. Sanitation is one of the 16 packages that the health extension workers are expected to incorporate in their daily activity. In former times there is continued support from the wereda experts but when the BPR comes they told as most of the activities should be done by yourself independently.
* It seems everyone become anxious about his environmental sanitation and due to this each household constructed a toilet. Even from over time its awareness increased. In some cases people ask why was a medal given for remarkably outstanding farmers (Model) who keeps the environment clean?
* We can definitely tell you that there is 100% coverage. 669 households were able to construct toilets (the toilet is six meters deep) and shower house. I can site some examples like IL and C.
* Long-run benefits? The community will become more aware of the importance environmental sanitation and keep its compound very clean. The surrounding area also become very attractive and clean and indirectly communicable disease also decreased. People will keep their own health and prevent their from their danger in other words it has its own role for reducing mortality rate and decreasing sickness
* Initially people were not comfortable to construct toilets because they insisted to defecate in the open field. When this kind of resistance was created we tried to use key community members (iddir leaders, religious leaders and cabinet members) for community health education. When we applied this kind of strategy dramatic change started to be seen.
* Improvements? It is also better to have public toilet.

Intervention 2: construction of student toilet for the pre-school by the Catholic church

* When the school first became functional there was no toilet at all; then we started to discuss the issue with its principal and agreed to construct four class toilets (2 classes for boys and 2 classes for girls). During the time of construction we gave them advice like the class should be properly partitioned, the quality of the construction also maintained and the toilet should not be far away from the teaching class room.
* This also a good showing practice for the community because when there children use the toilet then they become much more interested in building their own.
* It becomes useful because it is the right age for children to show the importance of sanitation. They are also using it in the right manner.
* 100%. Althea schoolchildren are using the toilet
* Long-run benefits? This also transfers a clear message that children should always use toilet.
* Improvements? Currently the community requests a vacant place to construct a preschool because the present preschool is found in the compound of St. Peter church (Catholic church).

### Other preventive health services

List of interventions

2005-6

* We tried to clean up the swampy areas that created a breeding ground for malaria

2006-7

* There is ongoing community conversation (CC) in the topic of HIV/AIDS and also health education on harmful traditional practice (HTPs)

2007-8

* High HIV/AIDS testing and counselling has been accomplished in coordination with the Ethiopian millennium celebration

Intervention 1: ongoing community conversation (CC) on HIV/AIDS and HTP

* This helped them to solve the problem with discussion particularly in the preventive aspect. Different sections of the community participated in the CC (elders, religious leaders, youth and Iddir leaders ). The only thing that we provide is a topic of discussion and they continue discussion until the expected outcome is reached within the determined duration of time. When they confront a problem they will bring it to me. For example the issue of HIV/AIDS victims, stigma and discrimination and children who lost their parents are also topics that get attention in the time for conversation.
* At the wereda level we were not taking a refresher training that was already planned to be implemented. The participants will get more important ideas and develop this kind of discussion in their specific villages. Our burden also decreased the youth become much more sensitive to keep free from HIV/AIDS.
* Around 65% of people attended the CC. We can say that around 400 household heads are in the process of attending the programme. Those who completed all the phases were graduated. The CC was done for ten months and each session will consume 15 days. Up to now 200 HHs are graduated (four pair with 50 members each) and in the next couple of months 400 more will be graduated (eight pair with 50 members each).
* Long-run benefits? HIV/AIDS will stopped soon and people also solved the problem by themselves.
* In some cases unexpected meetings may come to exist and the health promoters will substitute for us
* Improvements? During the discussion time there was continues request for stationery materials among the discussants. They told us that it may be better to keep what we told orally in hand written form.
* The Catholic Relief Service gave assistance for two iddirs for their strong advocacy on the HIV/AIDS campaign at Yesene and Kurkur but it is difficult to compare with the government effort because it is very small amount

Intervention 2: HIV/AIDS blood-testing and counselling campaign at the time of the Ethiopian Millennium

* Before we actually did the intervention we did a community sensitisation programme In close consultation with health extension workers, religious leaders and health promoters. In this case a health professional from the health centre came to the Kebele and 155 were undergone HIV/AIDS testing and only one person was found positive. The first thing to do is to know the status of the individual within a couple of minutes.
* This is the result of our intensive campaign and CC During the time of the blood testing there is shortage of testing materials and also a transportation problem.
* Around 75 % of the community is covered. In terms of households 550 of them are involved.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run it will contribute to having a very healthy community and reduces the number of children who have lost their parents due to the disease.
* Improvements? In order to give a very standard health education it is better to have TV and video because it will give a very clear picture. We need also to have extra blood testing materials and vehicles as well.

### Curative health services

List of interventions

2004-5

* Construction of a health post

2005-6

* Health extension workers were employed in the health post

2006-7

* We start to work at the health post; such as the provision of vaccinations, birth control pills, delivery and blood pressure apparatus were handled to the health post

2008-9

* A delivery Kit was donated to the health post

2009-10

 The health station became renewed

Intervention: the health post becomes operational

* Initially it becomes very tough working in the empty house. The health post is not adequately furnished, there is no fence etc but gradually the situation changed because we are working in close coordination the Kebele administration.
* When we see it is believed that it creates job opportunity for us and the community gets good service at the nearest health post. The case of our salary is questionable because at the present time price escalation of every food staffs we find it very difficult to live with 540 birr/ month.
* It is found to be very efficient because the number of people who come to the health post also increased. The health expense for minor health issues also decreased because if they have to go to the health centre at the town of Imdibir then everything will become expensive because there is transportation expense and may be the patient could be accompanied by another individual. There is also an infrastructure problem like water, electricity and showroom. Much responsibility will be given by the Woreda without fulfilling the necessary materials in the health post.
* As the result of the opening of the health post our coverage increased to 100%. The health station has the capacity of providing service for 669 households.
* The place in which the health station contracted was formerly belonged to a farmer in the Kebele and he always has an appeal to the Kebele administration. After a long time discussion he gets another place and the problem gets solution. Then after he compares the present plot of land with the former one and he still has something to mumble.
* Long-run benefits? The community awareness also increased from time to time because we start to know that its visitation increased.
* Improvements? When we see the physical structure of the health post the class size is very small so it is difficult to handle everything (post-natal care, delivery and also other medical cases) in a very small house. In order to avoid this problem we need to have additional classes or to construct a well-furnished health station.
* None but UNICEF donated delivery Kit but since we were not getting the refresher training it becomes difficult to use it.
* Traditional medical practitioners? In our Kebele there is no traditional medicine.

### Primary education – not asked

### Secondary Education – not asked

### Government TVET – not asked

### Government Universities and Colleges – not asked

### Alternative basic education – not asked

### Government pre-school education – not asked

### Good governance package – not asked

### Security, policing and justice – not asked

### Tax and other contributions – not asked

### Presentation of government models of development – not asked

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people – not asked

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation – not asked

### Youth policies and programmes – not asked

### Community work – not asked

### Electricity and communications – not asked

### Harmful traditional practices – not asked

### NGO interventions – not asked

## Interactions among policies and programmes

*Positive synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation |
| Education |  | School feeding improves nutrition |  |  |   |
| Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFW |  | Food aid improves nutrition |  |  |  |
| Livestock |   | Improved livestock better nutrition |  |  |  |
| Irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |

*Negative synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | NRM | FFW |
| Education | -Much of the children’s time was taken in up in education and they give little time for domestic work. - Because of the issue of self-contained students are passed from one grade to other even if they score very low grades (1-4) |   |  |  |
| Health |  |  |  |  |
| NRM |  |  | We feel that the natural resource management does not get that much attention like in other sectors in the Kebele. It is recently that people start to talk about it. |  |
| FFW |  | In order to get food, mothers give birth to more children. | The land resource management decreased (in some parts of the Kebele barren land is observed ) when FFW programme was halted. |  |

## Site-specific module: Migration

Interview with the kebele leader

### Why do people migrate from Imdibir?

Primarily the community migrates to the urban town for the sake of getting better job or education. When the formerly migrated individuals show dramatic change then other continue to migrate.

### Land shortage, youth and migration

The main reason is scarcity of land since the land is very small the youth has no option of getting its own land and as the result of this they flown to the towns in search of fortune.

### Gender specific patterns of migration?

Women are engaged as house maids, waitress, and clothes cleaners and a few of them also become merchants. In the case of men trade become the most important means of occupation (the majority as retailer and a few become giant wholesalers). Most of the community members hate military service. In my observation I can say that his former relatives’ occupation in the town or some other cities in the country determines the occupational choice of the new migrants. As we all know the Gurages have not undermining any job he can be a day labourer, bar tender, shoe shiner or high business man. We should remind that everything is going in sort of vertical social mobility.

### Changes in migration patterns since 2003

In former times everybody believed that it could only important to invest in other more developed cites (it is still true) but now people start to return back and invest in its own land. For example as you see in the town of Imdibir, there are hotels constructed by Business man like ZI he opened high furnished Hotel and the same holds true for XB. We have seen a progressive change from time to time.

### Evidence for migrants being successful?

The migration still continues because new migrants still show change in their life and assist their relatives in better situation.

### Extent of remittances

The migrants that belong to the kebele support their families in the time of joy or sorrow particularly, when the finding of true cross came. Even recently there is a telethon programme conducted by the sons and daughters of the Gurage and around 2.5 million or something was contributed. In addition to this people become participant when there is hospital, health centre or school or church construction.

### To what extent do migrants return?

There are a few people who return back to the rural area permanently, in most cases these are bankrupt or sick ones but others are still remain where they are. But children migration seems to be decreasing because parents are insisted sending their children to school rather than to urban places. Particularly for housemaids it becomes very low.

### Are all returnees cases of failures or do some come back with capital or skills?

Those who become very successful where not returned back even according to the type of business the engaged they even migrate to America or Europe. They may be returned back to engaged in hotel activity or they renew their families’ house. For different occasional programmes.

1. It is a plant that is widely grown in the Gurage land, from the enset their stable food which is known as Kocho is produced. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The lowest administrative unite of the Kebele [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Types of fertiliser [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The informant has rough number of beneficiaries and he couldn’t exactly remember how much of them are male or female headed [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. one of the family planning medicine which is inserted on the shoulder of the women and it is stated that it will prevent pregnancy for five years [↑](#footnote-ref-5)