# Interviews with wereda officials re Girar, Gurage – Stage 1 questions

## Cheha wereda

The full kebele name was Girar and Yeferema Zigba

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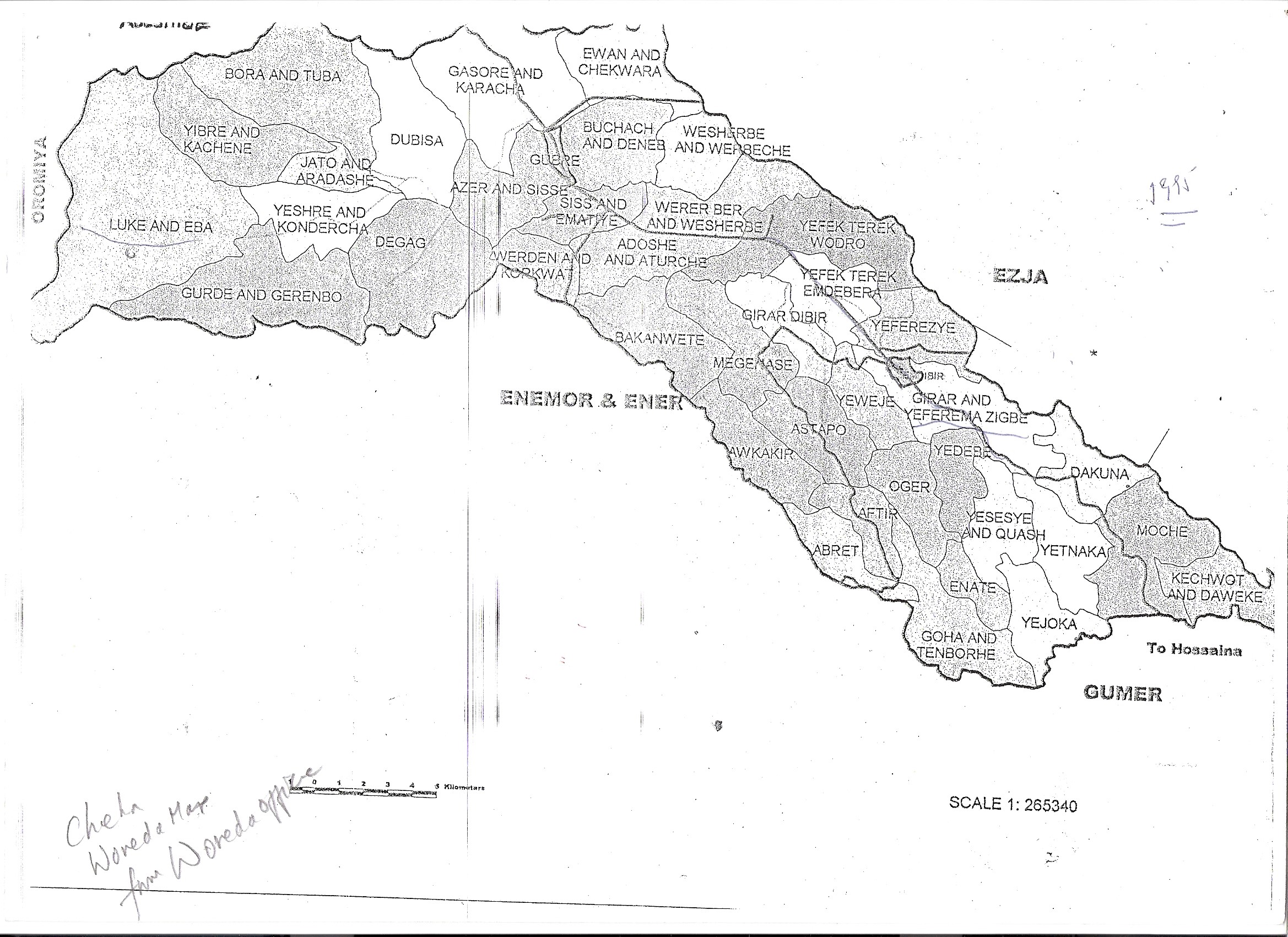
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## Locating the kebele in the wereda

The full kebele name was Girar and Yeferema Zigba

**Cheha wereda map 2010**

##### 



According to his explanation there was not a dramatic change created on the map of the wereda since 1995

List of all the kebeles in the wereda:

1. Luke and Eba
2. Yibere and Kachene
3. Jato and Aradashe
4. Yeshre and Kondercha
5. Degag
6. Gurde and Gerenbo
7. Bora and Tuba
8. Dubisa
9. Gasore and Karacha
10. Azer and Sisse
11. Ewan and Chekwara
12. Buchach and deneb
13. Siss and Ematiye
14. Werden and Korkwat
15. Wesherbe and Werbeche
16. Werer Ber and Washerbe
17. Adoshe and Aturche
18. Bakanwete
19. Girar Dibir
20. Yefek Terek Wodro
21. Yefek Terek Embebera
22. Megenase
23. Awkakir
24. Astapo
25. Yeweje
26. Yeferezye
27. **Girar and Yeferema Zigba**
28. Yedebe
29. Oger
30. Aftir
31. Abret
32. Goha and Tenborehe
33. Enate
34. Yesesye and Aquash
35. Dakuna
36. Yetnaka
37. Yejoka
38. Moche
39. Kechwot and Daweke

### Comparison of Cheha wereda with neighbouring weredas

I can explain the wealth situation the wereda with the remaining ones first in terms of skilled manpower. I certainly say that most of the educated people that we found in other weredas were from Cheha wereda. There is also electric power supply for almost for 13 kebeles. The flower farming is also expanding from time to time. For instance we compare this wereda with the other wereda in the facilitation of investment it ranks second to Enmore. However, when we see in the number of investors it ranks first.

Development potential: The irrigation scheme is at initial stage and few in number. The Urban development is mushrooming from time to time. There is good indication when we see the town of Imdibir, there is good infrastructure development. Two big hotels were opened in the past couple of years. There is also one private bank.

Development challenges: We have observed some problems during the time of implementation of some development plans but it is not that much exaggerated. When we look the entire wereda there is problem of clean water supply. The same holds true for the road development (When we look the wereda as a whole).

Development partners: There are international as well as local NGOs in the wereda. E.g. CRS (inter) and Zema Lefeteh. There are also NGOs working in the area of clean water Development but in comparing the available NGOs in other weredas to the Cheha wereda it is very low.

### Changes in wereda boundaries - none

### Changes in wereda structure

**Wereda Structure 2010**

Council of representative (3X42)

Agriculture

Health

Education

Speaker of the house

Head of the Woreda

Administrator of the Woreda

The Woreda office

The Cabinet

Finance and development

Rural development etc

In the wereda structure the number of Cabinet members were increased; primarily it is 7 in 2003 then 14 in 2006 and 28 in 2007. This has been accomplished in order to get more representatives in the cabinet.

### Comparison of Girar kebele with others in the wereda

The longest distance from Imdibir to the remote kebele is around 34 km (Lukene) and the shortest one is between 3-5 km (Yeferes ge and Ye wozihe ). We access to the kebeles through Motorbike and vehicles.

We couldn’t know the number of female headed household and we did not the data in terms of religious composition of the wereda people. However, there are a lot of female headed families. There are different religions like Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant. I can also tell the number of population; Female 59,088 and Male 56,830.

Regarding the wealth of the community we can consider the community as a Middle level peasant community. The peasants in the community have their own land. They conduct both Inter cropping (producing cash crops like Chat, coffee) and Field crop (Teff and cereals). Depending on the situation they can plough from one to two hectares. I can also see the weather condition of the kebele may not be that much favourable for the crops (because it is dry weyna dega). Most cases the community resides in the kebele moved to the town of Imdibir to engage in wage labour. This is because there is scarcity of farming land.

The infrastructure is ok. In the case of roads there are dry as well as all-weather roads which are equivalent to RR50 (the standard given by the Ethiopian road authority for Gravel roads). There are different bridges in the wereda that can communicate the people of the kebeles in all times. In the case of Electricity the Imdibir town as well as the rural kebele (Yegirar ena Ferema Zigba) is in a position to be more beneficial. Particularly the Imdibir town has 24 hours electric power supply. In the rural kebeles there is a process of installation of the electric lines and to some extent some households become user of the service. Particularly electricity becomes very much important for grind mill.

In the kebele there is one health post and one health centre in the town of Imdibir.

In the kebele there are two primary schools one secondary preparatory school. According to the 2001 education performance result of the kebeles in the wereda, Yegirar ena Ferema Zigba is selecting as one of the best performing kebeles in creating access to education. The kebele is also awarded by the wereda education desk office. The criteria for the reward are based on the education sector quality package. Like those students who are not copying answers from their class mates.

There is well developed spring water in the town; it sufficiently provide water for the dweller. At present time the water is also piped out to Wolkite town. Even if is not finished yet there is also a project of spring water development project funded by World Bank in Girar ena Ferema Zigba kebele. At the moment 50 % of the project work is accomplished. It was started in 2009 and it will be operational soon.

Due to the scarcity of land people may not get enough amount of land. However, those youngsters and landless individuals will be considered to be incorporated in the wereda strategy of allocating (redistributing) land from common (*yewole meret* ) land occupied by the community in different times.

Safety nets, food for work and other issues with food aid were stopped in the wereda before 1995 because it brings unintended consequences. The most important issue is the community becomes much more dependent on the food aid activities. In some cases it also increases the fertility rate of the community because if mothers have more children they will get more food from these food aid projects.

There are development potentials in the area of fruit production. However, due to the topography of the river basin it may difficult to use the rivers found in the Girar ena Ferema Zigba for irrigation purpose.

We consider the topography of the land, less motivation of the people for development may be considered as some of the challenges.

When we see the NGOs participation in the wereda it differs from kebele from kebele. We appreciate their government support in development projects.

The kebeles are very much cooperative and their administrative structure also makes things very easy and fast.

The strength of kebele Administration and the council is very sound because the cabinet are comprised from Education (the director of the school in the), Health (the health extension worker) and agricultural (Development agent) sectors. At the present time in addition to the kebele leader there is kebele Manager (administrator). The kebele manager is a permanent employee of the community and who has a minimum of 10+1 or 10+2 or Diploma level education background.

### Changes in kebele boundaries

The kebele boundaries changed in 2007 when land from adjacent kebeles were incorporated to the town of Imdibir. However this is not actually sketched in the map but it was indicated in the enumeration area map of the recent census conducted by CSA.

In the year 2009 there was sort of claiming of land in one of the sub kebeles (on the issue of communal land- they are using it for grazing as well as for farming) by two kebeles (Yekoka and Yetenaka). The main reason for claiming the land is because of its fertility. After investigating the situation the wereda decided to make the site for a place for developing a sort of town so, both of the kebele communities are going to live in a peaceful manner. Because in the town nobody is going to ask you from which rural kebele you belong to. But the site is still situated in the Yejoka kebele due to its geographical location. Prior to giving final decision to this site there was a sort of fewer clashes among the two kebele community members. I believe that this is also show that the wereda administration becomes capable enough handling its affaires.

### Changes in kebele structures

In 2008/9 a kebele manager was assigned to each kebele. In late 2009 a Development committee was established or structured below the kebele Cabinet.

### Comparison of the development progress of kebele and wereda as a whole

In livelihood development the kebele has done much better than the wereda as a whole. There is an increased supply of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds and seedlings. In addition to this, agricultural extension workers are working in close collaboration with the community. Agricultural productivity of the kebele is also increasing when compared to other kebeles in the wereda. Some of the rural farmers are being engaged in micro and small businesses across Imdibir town.

Employment opportunities in the kebele are better than average. Many youth and women have organised themselves in various cooperative unions and started to employ themselves.

Food security in the kebele is better. Farming by using oxen was introduced to the kebele and agricultural productivity has also increased. Scaling up of best experiences also has a significant role in increasing productivity and ensuring food security.

Health services in the kebele are much better than average. The health extension programme was introduced to the kebele and health extension workers were trained. Much effort is being made in the productive health care service. Health posts were built in each kebele and a health centre is also built in nearby town (Imdibir).

The kebele has done much better than average in terms of education services. Three pre-schools were built in the kebele. One primary school which was from grade 1-4 was upgraded to full primary school (1-8). The number of students being sent to schools is also increasing and additional teachers were employed by the wereda education bureau to the newly upgraded school.

Six micro-credit institutions were opened in the wereda and currently all of them are functional.

There is a high potential for development and there is also mobile telephone network. There is wireless telephone in all the 42 kebeles of the wereda.

Some kebeles still have water problems.

In terms of governance Girar has done better than average. There is no corruption in the *wereda.* Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) is also mainstreamed in the various sectors of the *wereda* and trainings were given. The trainings resulted in improved service delivery. In addition, the kebele is very accessible to the wereda and that paved the way to frequent interactions with the wereda. The use of the local language has also its own impact in insuring good governance and the universal participation of people.

Trainings were carried out on community policing. Militias were trained and are working at the kebele level. Social courts were also established at the kebele level. There is also a mobile jury from the wereda court that works at the kebele level.

## Wereda event history 2003-early 2010

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Crises* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2008/9 | 205 houses were burnt last year. The fire accident caused the death of 46 domestic animals and 76 houses were burnt in a single kebele.  Pests destroyed the crop. | Many people were displaced and lived in tents. Efforts to rehabilitate the displaced were quite challenging for the wereda.  Crop yield of the wereda failed as a result of destruction by pests. |
| 2009 |  | Loss of property and poverty. The people could not plough their land properly as a result of the death of their cattle. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Economic events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Limited number of graduates from universities and colleges. |  |
| 2003-4 | None |  |
| 2004-5 | Limited number of farmers accessed government microcredit services to buy fertilisers. |  |
| 2005-6 |  |  |
| 2006-7 | A commercial flower farm was established  The number of farmers using microcredit services has increased.  Another microcredit service was launched in the wereda | Some of the residents from the kebeles around were hired to work in the flower farm.  Many farmers got the opportunity to obtain the cash they need to buy fertilisers.  The number of beneficiaries has increased. |
| 2007-8 | The flower farm has produced flowers for the first time and exported its products.  Food price hikes and high level of inflation. |  |
| 2008-9 | The commercial flower farm in the wereda is closed.  The inflation continued |  |
| Later 2009 | Price of goods remained somehow the same. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Social events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2004-5 | The National Election and some resistances as a result of the result of the election | Every shop in the town was closed. Tyres of cars parked in the towns were burnt by fire. |
| 2005-6 | The resistance of the people continued. | For about four months, the people were not ready to turn into their routines. Everyone was busy with the talks of election results. Most of the farmers spend their time in the towns and very few people were working on their gardens. As a result, crop yield of the year had failed. |
| 2006-7 | The people returned back to their garden and started to seriously cultivate their land. | Agricultural productivity has relatively increased in the year. |
| 2007-8 | The people of the wereda requested the government to open a university and their requests were accepted.  The construction of the university was started. | This brought a positive change to the wereda. The people also believed that the construction of the university might change the image of the wereda. |
| 2008-9 | The foundation stone of the university was laid by P.M Meles Zenawi. | The people were so delighted and their trust in the government has increased. The election related ‘fever’ has decreased. |
| Later 2009 | An agreement was made to construct an asphalt road from Welkitie – Hosaena  An agreement was made and the necessary materials were bought to construct an asphalt road linking Gubrie and Butajira. 80% of the construction is accomplished. | The people publicly expressed their delights on the positive developments of the wereda. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Cultural events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Inter-cropping system was introduced by the wereda agriculture office.  Many People turned to wear shoes instead of being barefoot. | Most of the people started to produce vegetable, chat, coffee, enset in their own garden.  Many merchants started to sell plastic made shoes and sandals in large amounts. |
| 2003-4 | Agricultural extension programme was introduced by the wereda agriculture bureau.  Change in clothing styles, even the rural girls started to wear jeans and snickers.  Protestantism has expanded. | Every farmer got the exposure to produce field crops like teff, barley, wheat …etc. as a result; the economic condition of the farmers became better.  Increased interaction between opposite gender. |
| 2004-5 | Protestantism has expanded | Increased requests for burial places.  Request for building places for religious gatherings.  The number of converts in the kebele started to increase. |
| 2005-6 | Protestantism has expanded | Increased conferences and religious programs. |
| 2006-7 | Protestantism has expanded | Similar effects continued. |
| 2007-8 | Protestantism has expanded | Similar effects continued |
| 2008-9 | Protestantism has expanded | Similar effects continued |
| Later 2009 | Protestantism has expanded | Similar effects continued |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Political events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2004-5 | The people took part in the national election | EPRDF was defeated by CUD in the wereda. |
| 2005-6 | Discussions of the community with the federal, regional, zonal and wereda officials on election results of the wereda. | The people were convinced by what the officials have presented and their proposals were accepted. |
| 2006-7 | The community was enlightened by the discussions conducted. | Their participation in the development endeavours of the wereda has increased. |
| 2007-8 | Land measurement was made at the kebele level. | Fair distribution of farm land to individuals and proper utilization of communal land was ensured. |
| 2008-9 | Land certification was made. | The land that was previously owned by the male household heads was issued and certified as the property of the couple. As a result, women’s right to win land was realised. |
| Later 2009 | None |  |

## Wereda perspective on interventions in the kebele

### Land

Intervention 1 - Revised Declaration on rural land, 2008

The intervention was aimed to ensure that all of the people who owned land pay their taxes properly. It was successful that it ensured market-led tax system was established and the people are being taxed for what they produced. Proper utilisation of rural land, pasture land and communal land was ensured. The farmers also got the opportunity to rent and lease their land.

The same declaration was introduced to all the kebeles and the implementation was also uniform from one kebele to the other.

In the long-run, there would be fair distribution of farm land. Land leasing will also be effective and the people would not sell their land. All of the farmers would be conscious about their land and will take care of it. Communal land in each kebeles will not be used in a careless manner. Land based conflicts will decrease.

There were many people who illegally owned larger plots of land and there were many awareness problems. The issue of women’s land ownership rights was controversial and remained unaccepted by some husbands. As a husband could not be registered twice for the land owned by his two wives, polygamy also posed a great challenge during implementation. This problem was resolved by conducting awareness creation workshops and many lessons were given on women’s land ownership rights. People with larger plots of land were also requested to obtain a book defining their land ownership and with which they pay their tax.

Intervention 2 - Declaration on Urban Land

There were some government officials in the wereda level who illegally owned land and their act was condemned as “Rent Seeking Behaviour” and they were requested to return the land which they possessed illegally. Fair distribution and proper utilisation of urban land was realised in the final stage. Therefore, the intervention could be regarded as successful.

The intervention was uniformly implemented in all the kebeles.

Long-run benefits: It is believed to solve urban residential house problems. As the land is allocated fairly, the urban residents will build their own houses and solve housing problem of the town. The productivity of urban land is also increased. Those people who want to get organised into different associations and cooperative unions also will not suffer from lack of land to work on. It also will result in an improved urban planning and management.

Some people were not willing to leave the land that they owned illegally. Rather, they tried to legalise that land systematically. The wereda officials and other government bodies discussed over the issue with these people and finally they were convinced.

Improvements? No way! It was best!

### Resettlement - none

### Irrigation and water harvesting

Intervention 1 - Digging Reservoirs

It was not that successful as it was hoped by the wereda. In the start-up phase, the people were not willing to accept and make effective use of the newly introduced technology. But now, there is an increased demand for the service.

Though the intervention was uniformly implemented across the kebeles of the wereda, some of the kebeles accepted easily and started to be effective in using the technology while some other kebeles resisted using the technology.

Long-run benefits: It will enable the farmers to produce three times in a year and in areas where there is lack of availability of water, it provided them with a wonderful opportunity to get water during the dry seasons.

There was an awareness problem. Most of the farmers were not confident enough in their ability to make effective use of the technology. There was also fear of diseases like malaria that might emerge as a result of the water reservoirs. They were also afraid that their children might fall into the water reservoirs. To solve these problems, awareness creation works were done by the wereda and in some places, houses were built to protect the water reservoirs and ensure the safety of children around.

The intervention could have been much better if it focused on irrigation rather than digging reservoirs. Since the wereda has a great potential for irrigation, it would be too effective if the irrigable rivers are used and irrigation is promoted.

Because the model farmers accepted from the very beginning, there was not much resistance from the community. As the wereda officials and the DAs also did not go to work with people who might resist, there is no resistance from the community side.

There are no farmers who requested to get the service but resisted. However, because the technology itself is very expensive, the intervention was made by just using the model farmers from the kebele. Therefore, the model farmers were the only ones who have benefited from the intervention.

Intervention 2 - Irrigation

Concerning irrigation, there were limited potentials because of the topography of the area. As the technology itself is also expensive, it was very difficult to be successful and meet the desired objectives.

Because of the limitation in budget and lack of the technology itself, it was not uniformly implemented in all the kebeles. Rather, there

Long-run benefits: There are many irrigable rivers and this is a great development potential to the wereda in the long run. Irrigation also serves as a means to ensure food security and alleviate poverty.

Irrigation needs greater technology and it was a challenge to obtain the budget required to carry out the activity.

Though the efforts made by the government are good, budget deficit was holding the intervention back from proper implementation. Therefore, it could have been improved by obtaining support from other organisations like the World Bank.

### Agricultural Extension and packages

Intervention 1 - The Introduction of Pesticides

It was very successful as the farmers want to take care of their harvests, pesticides were distributed. Professional Development Agents (DAs) were sent to assist them with their harvests. All of the kebeles were benefiting from Agricultural extension packages.

Long-run benefits: It will result in increased agricultural productivity and that in turn leads to food security. Pesticides also reduce the extent to which harvests are destructed by pests.

There were transportation problems and it was difficult to transport pesticides to the kebeles. The budget allocated was also limited and that posed a great challenge in effectively implementing the intervention. To solve these problems, the professionals travelled on foot and the pesticides were transported on animal’s backs.

Intervention 2 – Fertiliser

In 2004 there were problems related to the use of fertilisers. Since the farmers themselves buy the fertilisers in credit, there were problems of not paying back the fertiliser debts on time. As some farmers think that using fertilisers would minimise the natural nutrients in the soil, they resisted to use the technology. There were some limitations in the first years of the intervention. As time goes, the farmers started to understand the difference of fertiliser assisted production form the other one and requested for more.

The intervention is uniformly implemented throughout the wereda. However, some kebeles easily accepted the technology while some other kebeles remained reluctant to use the service.

Long-run benefits: It will result in an improved crop yield and agricultural productivity.

Some people hesitated to buy fertilisers since they were not exposed to such technologies before. Some other farmers also were afraid that they could payback their fertiliser debts. As a solution, the government facilitated loan and credit services for more people. Different workshops were also conducted to raise the awareness of the farmers about fertiliser use.

Improvements? The use of compost is by far better than that of fertiliser. Fertiliser is something that the people would pay for in return. Nevertheless, composts and manure are something that could easily be accessed.

Some people were selling the fertiliser they received to other people in their locality. As a solution, the wereda office imposed a strong control mechanism by checking the land they plough and allocating an equivalent amount of fertiliser.

### Livestock extension and packages

Intervention 1 - Hiring Professional Veterinary Officer in kebeles: 1996EC

The intervention was very successful in lowland areas. Since lowlanders are highly affected by animal diseases, the intervention was very ideal to the area.

The intervention varied from one kebele to the other. Since lowlanders are the very affected by animal epidemic, much attention was paid to the lowland kebeles. In contrast, the highlanders hardly requested for the service.

Long-run benefits: The intervention is very important in increasing agricultural productivity. There would also be improved livestock productivity as a result of the professional support obtained.

Problems: The budget allocated was very limited. In addition, the veterinary clinics were also not well equipped with the necessary materials. Transportation to the areas where the service is needed was also a problem. There was lack of refrigerators, different facilities and material supply in general. To solve these problems, the available wereda cars were used and one NGO called FHI left their car to the wereda when their projects phased out.

Intervention 2 - Veterinary Clinics in Cluster

The intervention was appreciated as a very good one. Nevertheless it was less successful as there are only four clinics for the whole wereda. There were ten kebeles under a single cluster veterinary clinic and this was uniformly implemented across the wereda. In the wereda level, there were only four clusters.

In the long run, such interventions are believed to reduce animal mortality and increase agricultural productivity. The increased agricultural productivity would also enhance household revenue level which in turn contributes for poverty alleviation. In addition, such interventions have a crucial role in improving the dietary condition of the households.

Problems: There is the total of four clusters throughout the wereda. It was quite challenging for a single cluster to serve the needs of ten kebeles under it. Therefore, most of the farmers carried their sick cattle to the clinic which is very far from places where they live. There were no vehicles to the clinic and also lack of supplies like refrigerators was a problem. The attempted solutions are just making use of the existing resources despite their lack.

Improvements? The current cluster clinics are only four and it would be much better if the numbers are increased. It could have been much better if the clinics could be opened in three km radius in each kebele.

### Non-farm extension and packages

Intervention 1 – Women’s Packages

These interventions were successful as hoped by the wereda. The packages reduced the dependence of the women on their husbands by helping these women to generate their own income. It has also a great significance in improving household revenue level. There was a difference from one kebele to the other based on their acceptance. Some kebeles easily accepted while some housewives remain reluctant to get into the packages.

Long-run benefits: In the long-run, these women could support their family and husbands by generating income. This women association also paves the way out from poverty and help these women to achieve a decent living condition.

Problems: The process of organising women in women associations was not an easy task. Some husbands resisted to let their wives go and work outside. The women themselves also doubted their potentials and some refused to join women associations. To solve these challenges, community education and sensitization programs were organised by the wereda, the kebele and the community.

Husbands of some women strictly have forbidden their wives from joining the women associations. They explained to the kebele that their houses might be ruined and their wives may no more care about their households. As a solution, discussion forums were facilitated with the couple and with some influential individuals in the neighbourhoods as well.

Intervention 2 - Youth Packages

This programme is regarded as very successful in achieving the anticipated objectives. Many unemployed youth started to employ themselves and support their family. They produced different things in their associations and sell their products to the nearby community.

The implementation of this programme varied from kebele to kebele. In urban kebeles where there is electricity, the youth are organised in iron and wood works while the youth in rural kebeles are engaged in agricultural production and some handicraft activities. There are also some youth in semi-urban kebeles who produced sand for construction and cobblestones.

Long-run benefits: It provides the youth with an opportunity to employ themselves and improve their revenue. The youth association also introduced new technology to the area which is important to the development of the country. For example, cobblestones are very beautiful and cheaper than asphalts. Therefore, especially in towns, such roads might replace asphalts.

Problems: Some youth were not willing to be engaged in “low” works like cobblestone production. Rather, they were expecting to be employed as civil servants in different government posts. Therefore, there were some youth who were reluctant to get organised. To solve this, different experience sharing programs were organised and successful youth from other weredas came and shared their experiences. Youth federations and youth leagues were also formed to work on the issue and bring about solutions.

Improvements? Much better work could have been done by organising the youth and producing cobblestones. It is also important to provide the youth with creatures and other grinding machines to carry out the production.

Some youth resisted to be part of the youth package. They expressed their resistances by keeping themselves away from meetings and other talks about youth associations in the kebele. Some dependents living with their parents were given awareness raising trainings.

Employed youth were not included in the programme since they have already a defined means of livelihood.

### Co-operatives

Intervention 1 - Production Inputs Cooperative established in 2004

In the start-up phase, it was not as successful as it was hoped. However, the effectiveness of the cooperative started to show progress through time. The problems were both the cooperative and the farmers were not sure about the success of the program. Rather, they were afraid that they might encounter bankruptcy. Initially, the farmers were not friendly with the services delivered by the cooperative. Instead of accepting improved seeds from the cooperatives, they were seen using their own local incentives.

Though the services are introduced to all the kebeles at a time, some kebeles accepted the intervention easily without any resistance while some other kebeles remained reluctant. The lowland kebeles who have larger cultivable plots have accepted the service when compared to the highlanders. As the highlanders have a small plot of land, they were not that successful in accessing the service.

In the long-run, this programme is very useful for the farmer. Since the government cannot directly serve the kebele with improved seeds, cooperatives can make the bridge in connecting the farmers to the service. They also facilitate credit services for farmers who could not pay in cash.

Problems: There was lack of awareness about the program. Some people thought that the cooperatives may not request their money back. Therefore, a number of people failed to payback their fertiliser loans. Some other farmers also took fertilisers in an extravagant way. As a solution, a strong control was made from the sides of the cooperatives. The officials helped the farmers to plan their work and be programmed in requesting to access fertilisers. Once after the officials became certain about the detailed activity plans of the farmers, the service was delivered as per their plan.

Intervention 2 - Purchaser’s Cooperatives established in 2008

This one was very successful and performed better as compared to other cooperatives in terms of being accepted by the community. It served the community to tackle with the ever hiking price of goods. Therefore, though purchaser’s cooperative is the recent one, it is the most accepted and effectively implemented one. It presents food items to the community at reasonable prices for both the rural and urban community. It also helped to stabilise the price of food items and other cash crops.

This intervention was not uniformly implemented in all kebeles. Some of the kebeles where the cooperatives are established accessed the service. In kebeles where it is established, its performance was the best. The criteria for the establishment of these cooperatives are primarily the interest of the community to use the service. Other cooperatives in the wereda, if their capital is higher, they have also the privilege to work as purchasers cooperative. The primary task of the purchasers cooperative in the wereda is that they buy food crops from the markets and they sell that back to the community in a reasonable cost. In some cases, especially for government employees, these cooperatives offered credit service which will be paid back from their salary on monthly basis. There is also a credit service to the rural people.

It has a great benefit to the community in the long-run. Since credit services are not widespread in the wereda, cooperatives serve the community as one source of credit. It also provides the community with products which are not produced nearby. For example, teff, wheat, food oil, table salt, food oil, soaps, etc. These products are sold to the community in discount.

The intervention might have been improved if there are JINAD distribution centres in Gurage Zone. The products could have been presented to the community in a reasonable cost if we had at least one in the Zone. The cooperatives incurred extra cost by travelling to buy these items from Addis Ababa. For example, fertilisers are bought from Adama. This played its part in the higher costs of fertiliser.

### Government micro-credit

Intervention 1 - Urban Credit Services established in 2004

It was successful, as hoped by the wereda. Government micro-credits give credit service to the community in an organised and institutionalised way. However, there was a challenge from the sides of the beneficiaries. Most of the beneficiaries were not paying back their loans on time. As the informant explained, when something is from the government, the people believe that there is no a strong rule and regulation to enforce the paying back.

Both the challenges and the prospects of the service were uniform throughout the kebeles. There was no difference in implementation from one kebele to the other.

In the long-run, government micro-credit services play a crucial role in the community in alleviating unemployment. It has a great benefit to “those hands who are ready to work but not working because of lack of money”. Therefore, government micro-credits pave the way to unemployed youth towards self-reliance. In addition, for government employees also it serves as one alternative source to get credit services. In general, it addresses the monetary needs of the community. Some go to micro-credits to get the money they need to build residential houses while some others need to money to solve different problems that might emerge in their social, economic and personal problems. In other terms, government micro-credit services could be regarded as one form of insurance for the community.

There were some problems during implementation. The most seriously faced challenge is that those beneficiaries who took credit were not paying back on time. In the start-up phases, the credit service was accessed in small groups and if someone from the group refuses to pay back his or her loan, the other members of the group were in charge of the money. However, recently, there is a change in service delivery. According to this change, individuals are not required to join groups to get the service and also there is no way that they need to pay the loan of other people in their group. The new change brought an opportunity for individuals to access the service by their own. Those individuals who have performed better in paying back their loans, they have a special privilege to get credit service in their own.

In the start-up phase, everyone accepted the service. They thought that the money they took is something that the government is giving for free. Nevertheless, as the centre pressured these people to pay back, it was a challenge for them to pay back. Some people sold their cattle to pay back their loans. In the second phase of the service, these people excluded themselves from accessing the service.

Those people who do not have collateral property were not able to access the service for the reason they could not pay back.

### Food aid – no intervention

### Nutrition

Intervention 1 - Nutritional Status Assessment of Underweight Kids in 2001

The assessment was made in 2009 and many malnourished children were identified. The first phase was not that successful. The plumpynuts (packed foods for the malnourished) were not sent to the wereda on time and the distribution was also inadequate. Nevertheless, in the second round, around 10 carton plumpynuts were distributed per kebele. The health status of the malnourished children also showed progress.

The implementation was uniform in all the kebeles of the wereda. From all of the kebeles, health extension workers were trained on how to effectively give the service. And the plumpynuts were also distributed in equal amount in the kebeles where the cases are detected.

It has many benefits to the community in the long-run. Potential cases will be detected early and the treatment and control also will not be challenging. Malnourished children will also be rehabilitated easily. Such assessments will create a fertile ground for monitoring and evaluation works. In addition, health education was also given jointly with the service and such education plays pivotal role in the preventive roles of the wereda.

Problems: The trained health extension workers distributed the nutritious vitamins and plumpynuts to children who were malnourished. However, other people who were the neighbours and relatives of the health extension workers were pressurising the health extension workers to give the nutritious vitamins and plumpynuts to their healthy children. It was also a challenge to meet the demands of the people. The wereda officials explained to the community and the health extension workers that these items are distributed as a treatment for the malnourished rather than as a food to eat.

Improvements? It could be improved if there is a centre for rehabilitation and nutrition services in the wereda. It could also make a difference if there is enough supply and fair distribution per kebele.

Though there is a high demand for the service, some people were not able to use the service. Because of a limited supply, some children were excluded from the service based on the severity of their cases. Those people who applied for the service lately were also not benefited from the service.

### Family Planning

Previously, there were only two contraceptive services (oral contraceptives and injection). Efforts are being made to provide broader contraceptive options for the community. Therefore, the wereda has been working in training health extension workers who are closely working at kebele level and ensuring the provision of other alternative contraceptive mechanisms. Contraceptives like depo, implano were introduced by the wereda and these contraceptives are very successful in the long-term service delivery.

The number of people using contraceptives in the area is growing step by step. In 2003 the total coverage of contraceptive use in the wereda was only 60%. Current statistics done in the year 2009 revealed that the number of people using the service has increased to 80%.

The service was uniformly implemented throughout the wereda.

Long-run benefits: Family planning has a great role to a country. It is an important device to control the ever growing population and balance the population growth with the available social services. When women use contraceptives, they will have enough time to work outside. They may not spend much time being pregnant, giving birth and doing childcare. Rather, they will be engaged in different community development efforts. It also reduces maternal mortality. Families might not suffer because of large family size. When parents are incapable to raise and educate their kids, they will send their kids to other relatives who are living in urban centres. But, if they use family planning properly, their children will not be sent to relatives and child labour abuse will be reduced. Family planning also has a pivotal role in environmental protection since high population growth has its own pressure on the environment.

Problems: Some religions (especially the Catholic) prohibited their followers from using contraceptives and husbands also prevented their wives from accessing the service. Moreover, the women themselves have also doubts regarding contraceptive use. They said that “the contraceptives will be accumulated in our womb”. There were fears about the side-effects of contraceptives. Some women start to use contraceptives and they stop when they feel any kind of inconvenience. When their husbands left home, they will immediately stop taking the pills and might be pregnant. They think that “Why should I take the pills when my husband is not around?”. Therefore, it was quite challenging for the health officials to carryout follow-ups as per their medical document. To solve this problem, awareness creation works were done to influence the Catholic Church and the resistant husbands. Repeatedly, health education was also being given to the community in different public places.

In the first place, many husbands resisted the intervention. They do not want their wives to go to health centres to access contraceptives. There were even some husbands who persecuted health extension workers who counsel the wives to use contraceptives. Some women also resisted to use contraceptives because they feared that the long-term use of contraceptives might cause infertility to them.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

Intervention 1: health post built in 2003

In the above mentioned year, a health post was built in all the kebeles and two trained health extension workers were hired to each health posts. Antenatal Care service was delivered and mothers accessed the services in their nearby kebeles. Five volunteers were also trained and assisted the health extension workers in their kebele.

The programme was successful. Previously, there was no antenatal care service at the kebele level. The intervention has also a vaccination service to mothers and children. Parallel to this, family planning service was delivered. It helped mothers to get the service locally and only those mothers who need long-term contraceptives were referred to health stations (Imdibir town).

The performance of the kebeles might vary though the intervention is uniformly implemented in all the kebeles. Some kebeles performed better and some others still have a problem. Girar &Ferema Zigba kebele is the fourth model kebele in the wereda.

Long-run benefits: ANC services enable health professionals to detect those mothers who have some complications and treat them before things go wrong. The establishment of such centres will also reduce maternal and infant mortality. Moreover, the establishment of such centre will also enable the women to access the service in their village without incurring additional transportation cost.

Problems: There was a high demand for medicines. In addition to the follow-ups, some women also demanded for additional medicines like iron and painkillers. Basically, the health posts are established with the intention to prevent the possible health problems. Nevertheless, the community expected to get every possible curative health services. The health post itself does not have full facilities like electricity, water. To solve this, down payment was made for electricity service. Efforts are also being made to solve the water problem in collaboration with the kebele.

Improvements? The wereda health bureau has been using Revolving Drug Fund (RDF) which would be re-funded by the wereda. As a result, the demand of the health posts might not be met. It would be much better if there is a supply for some medicines that are needed for basic health care.

In the very beginning of the health post, some minorities like the Fuga were not going to the centre. These minorities have excluded themselves. Nevertheless, currently, things are being improved.

### Drinking water – no intervention (though we saw one when we visited)

### Sanitation

Latrine digging was carried out in all the kebeles. In some cases, separate latrine was prepared for children and mothers.

The intervention was very successful across the wereda. Girar & Ferema Zigba kebele is one of the model kebeles and a Zonal visit was paid to the kebele. Health extension workers, trained nurse supervisors from the wereda were part of the visiting team. All of the farmers dug their latrine and an effective system of solid waste disposal was also established.

The intervention was uniformly implemented throughout the wereda. Nevertheless, the performance of the kebeles might vary from one kebele to the other. Some kebeles built their public shower. An experience sharing forum was organised by the wereda to the best performing kebeles.

Sanitation plays a pivotal role in eradication of intestinal parasites. Therefore, healthy society and healthy living environment will be created in the long-run. Hence, the proportion of productive force in the society will also increase.

When the services are first introduced, there was some resistance from the community. It is indicated that the health extension workers had been educating the community to dig latrines, some reluctant farmers were not responding to the call. There was also a belief that “peeing under enset tree serves as a fertiliser”. Though some farmers built latrines, they do not construct it near their houses. Some others also expected the wereda health office to give them corrugated iron sheet to cover the roofs of their latrines. To solve these problems, these people are advised to dig close to their houses when the remote one becomes full and no more working. Awareness creation works were also done in all the kebeles. Various community conversations and health education was given to the community. In some specific cases, the model farmers (in health) were used to educate others and health extension workers demonstrated the skills to the community jointly with the model family.

Improvements? The provision of durable equipment to build latrines with might improve the effective provision of the service and durability of the latrines. In some cases, the farmers dig very mall latrine and if there is a support that considered the durability of the latrines to insure their long-term use, the intervention could have been much better. The farmers built latrines in a remote place just to avoid the bad smell. Therefore, Ventilated and Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines are needed and their supply will improve the service delivery.

There were some people who resisted digging latrines. Some poor people who do not have the power to dig latrines have also resisted. The repeatedly conducted community conversations brought positive change in raising the awareness level of the community. Women associations supported those poor people with their money and youth associations from the kebele also served the poor with their labour.

### Preventive Health services – dealt with under other headings

### Curative health services

Intervention 1 - Assessment of the Cases by HEW and referral services to the wereda health station

The kebele health post conducts an assessment in the kebele level and look for cases like TB, HIV and other symptoms. After identifying the potential cases, they will refer these patients to the wereda health post. It is successful since it increased the adherence to the Anti-Retro Viral Therapy (ART). In the health posts, there is first aid service for minor cases.

Curative services are successful in the kebele level. The fact that there are trained health extension workers in the kebele has contributed to the success of the program. An assessment format developed by the wereda health office was given to the health extension workers and they did health needs assessment as per the guideline. Nevertheless, the referral service was not that strong as it was hoped by the wereda. The feedbacks are given by the wereda health office to the health extension workers. Nevertheless, the feedback is not organised and strong. Though the health extension workers refer the cases to the health station, there is no organised reporting and feedback service back to the kebele. Therefore, follow-ups were challenging.

The intervention was uniform. Nevertheless, the performance of some kebeles might vary from one kebele to the other.

Long-run benefits: Early detections will reduce mortality rate. When cases are early detected, treatment will not be difficult or money consuming. It contributes a lot to build a productive work force and agricultural productivity will also increase when the people are free from diseases.

Problems: There is a clear reporting and assessment from the health post to the health station. Nevertheless, the health station is not reporting back to the kebele health post. As a result, treatment and follow-ups became a challenge. Recently, the gap is identified by the wereda health post and there was a discussion. The wereda officials explained that they are working towards it.

Improvements? The current efforts of health extension workers focus on the preventive aspects. For the future, it would be better if the HEWs are trained and upgraded into public health and midwifery professionals by giving different trainings. There is also a need for one senior health professional who visits each sites in a given time interval. Giving skill based capacity building training to HEW will also improve the quality of the service delivered.

### Primary Education

Intervention 1- Upgrading of primary school 1-4 up 8th Grade

Even if it is not proportional in every kebele the numbers of students were increased due to the proper government education policy. One of the difficulties that we faced is shortage of qualified teachers. However, we believe that it will show progress through time. There was also problem of furniture’s like desks, tables and stationary materials.

The government policy stated that in every kebele there should be one primary school in every kebele. For instance in the previous time there were no schools in, Azere, Zato and Radash and Yeshere and at the moment they get schools.

Formerly in the *Gerarena Ferema Zegba* (the name of the study kebele) the primary school is 1-4 and at the moment it grows up to 8th grade

One of the main problem is lack of skilled man power, due to this we may be forced to assign diploma holders at secondary schools but the requirement is degree holder. In order to alleviate the existed problem for long period of time we send the diploma holder teachers for summer degree programs. To solve the problem of budget shortage we applied gov’t strategies (donation from NGOs and Bilateral organization) as well as getting donation from business men and women who are born in the area. For instance, in the current physical year we get a donation from the World Bank up to nine to ten thousand Ethiopian birr as a school grant for the purpose of buying stationary materials.

Improvements: We need to increase community participation by mobilised the wereda community as well as those who live abroad.

### Secondary Education

Intervention 1 – construction of secondary school at Gubere in 2004

Due to the high rate of student enrolment the construction of the secondary school decreased the pressure. Formerly, parents were sometimes reluctant to send their female children to school but due to its nearness to all kebeles of the wereda they become more convinced. There is secondary school at the study site

Those students that were forced to travel to Woliso and Wolkite were getting a chance of attending studies at Imdibir.

Because of shortage of class rooms we forced to give class on shifting bases (Morning and Afternoon), shortage of skilled man power particularly at degree level, the laboratory is not fully furnished. In former times, continues interruption of electric power has been occurred but at the moment (due the newly hydroelectric power plant opened by the Ethiopian Government) it is totally changed. The apparatus that transmit TV education programme in satellite (what they call plasma) is not functional. In order to repair the apparatus we may be forced to go to Zonal Level.

### Post-secondary: NA

### Alternative basic education

Intervention 1 - ABE was launched in the wereda by an NGO known as Zema Tsefe in 2003

(Even if it has left Girar ena Ferema Zigba it is still functional at Jato, Yesere and Azefe).

In order to address the coverage of education for those who don’t get access this one gives good opportunity. In some occasions there is assistance given from the government side like providing building materials (corrugated iron ) and donating stationary materials.

Because of the availability of primary school in the kebele, we were not any longer to continue ABE in the kebele but we left the NGO to be functional in other kebeles in the wereda.

Long-run benefits: ABE is needed for the student that couldn’t be able to attend schooling in formal way.

We follow the situation through supervisors and Cabinet members. We need to motivate the community and make them able to work harder.

### Government pre-school education

Intervention 1 - Preschool established at *Girar ena Yeferema Zigba in* 2008

Development is a collaboration of government as well as none government organization and in this case we are working with NGOs (Catholic organization in the implementation of preschool education). There is a preschool established by the Catholic missionaries and it is still operational and more children are enrolled. Preschool by its nature is not accustomed to the education environment of the area but we are in good shape and children become so occupied with space and time.

The first problem is space for instance the preschool found in the kebele was established in the compound of the St. Peter Catholic church.

### Good governance package

2002-3

* From 2003 onwards the people started to become much more strong and efficient in the area of farming.
* Farming in group in a communal way was becoming deteriorated in the past and recently it has been revived.

2003-4

* We start to see more and more productive farmers and as a result of this a farmers training centre was established at Wachena and Aftere.
* In this year we all reach on consensus that farmer’s should be voluntarily participate in development activity not be forced to.

2004-5

* The community in the wereda shows amazing political participation.
* They start to say frankly that some kebele leaders have stayed in their position for longer periods of time and must be replaced with new and energetic ones.
* People also start to say we should avoid favouritism.
* E.P.R.D.F had lost the election in the wereda.
* There was high political infiltration by the opposition parties.

2005-6

* High engagement on the side of youth package (organising them in cooperatives and lending money to create job).
* Encouraging the youth to work in a sort of mechanised agriculture (within one cooperative around 20 youth are organised).
* Those kebele leaders who lost the trust of the community was replaced.
* Quarter evaluations in every kebele become stronger. As the result of this kebele leaders who have many complaints were replaced.
* The idea of monitoring two to three kebele (subset of the wereda) with one Cabinet become much more prevalent.
* Most of the problems raised by the community have started to get attention.

2006-7

* The rural agricultural development worker has provided recent and well accredited information to the community.
* The farmer has also become involved in working in a sort of planned agricultural activities.

2007-8

* The farmer is comparing the modern way of cultivation with the traditional one.

Since then nothing new.

Intervention 1 - Following up the Sub-weredas by wereda Cabinet Members

They are trying to look through the situation once a week and conduct quarterly evaluations. In most cases the community become beneficial because they were not coming to appeal or accomplish certain tasks to the wereda every time because the cabinets are available in nearby Sub weredas. There is also mobile court system in four sites of the wereda (Dakona, Imdibir , Gubire and Afeter ).

We always see quarter accomplishment performance and tried to award those who performed well (there are clearly established criteria). During the time of evaluating the performance we were looking in all aspects including the activities of the development agent, and health extension worker. Those who become well performed will get the trophy.

Long-run benefits: It creates a good environment for the cabinet in looking at the administration activities in a close manner. The administration also become very close to the community. It also facilitates everything in time and space.

Even during the time of 2005 elections it was becoming a good instrument in addressing the community in a very quick manner. In this type of activity the community awareness has become much stronger.

Problems: It is clear that there is much pressure on the cabinet members but at the end they become hard workers. New ways of ideas also get attention by the Cabinet.

There are no more problems occurring all that matters is your qualification. Over time women’s participation has increased. For instance if we take the case outcaste group “Fugas” they are like other ordinary peoples and considered as good citizens.

Intervention 2- Youth Association Packages

In order to create more employment the youth become organised in cooperatives and get a communal land for farming. They are also borrow money from the micro credit and invest on the land. The energetic youth become productive and create jobs. It is available in all kebeles and they are engaged in agricultural activities.

Long-run benefits: It becomes very important because most of the youth was thinking that always we should get job from only the government. We provide them the technical as well as vocational trainings. The youth was not spending their time on unnecessary places. It will appeal to the concerned sector organization. When the youth become more innovative development of the kebele becomes much easier. In the time of lending money we are following a sort of collateral system.

Problems: Limitation of budget from the wereda office.

Improvements? We should encourage the youth in every aspect in the creation of new jobs. Joblessness is not a onetime problem so there will be much more jobs needed to be created.

### Security, policing and justice

2002-3

There is some kind insecurity in some kebeles of the wereda because of theft and braking houses (burglary).

2003-4

Social crimes like theft increased.

2004-5

Nearby Wabe bridge there was robbery.

2005-6

Partially peace and security was maintained.

2006-7

Regular theft and robbery.

2007-8

The conflict and administration issues of land were delegated directly to kebele administration and social court.

2008-9

The peace and security has become very much stable because of the efficiency of the wereda police.

Trainings were given to leaders of social courts at kebele level

2009-10

Justice and peace administration department at the wereda Level become separated in two due to the BPR (Business Processing and Reengineering). After the division Justice, court and attorney (investigators) becomes one department and Peace administration, Police and Militia become another.

Intervention 1 – The increase of theft at some time and its gradual decrease

Primarily we made repetitive discussion with the community members and they become very much cooperative in providing evidences and pinpointing the criminals. The other point is one attorney will take the case he has already assigned up to its verdict and he/she may not been handing over to other officers. In former times clients were not served in a fastest way and they should also to buy stationery materials for application however at the present time everything changed; the client will get the service within couple of minutes and the price of the stationery materials will be covered by the government. The other thing that creates a good mechanism for the decrease of burglary and theft is; when trespassers caught they are brought to justice within a few days with the necessary evidences and fast court decision will be announced. For remote kebeles three mobile courts were become very active. This also reduces the time of court for the government and also to the Clint. In this case if an individual brings three witnesses he can establish his charge. During the time of mobile court there was shortage of vehicles, photocopier machine and computer. In order to alleviate this we should build our capacity.

Since the kebele (Ye Girar ena Ferema Zigba ) is very much near to the town of Imdibir, peasants were marched to the town and spent their own daily labourer. This kind of situation paved the way for the snoopers for stealing chat from the faming land. To some extent we observed rape cases in the kebele (two cases) and surprisingly the kebele leaders and the women affairs bureau took the case to the attention of the law immediately and on time a decision was given. However these kinds of cases are recent phenomena and they are decreasing. The kebele leaders were very strong in bringing criminal cases to the court.

Problems : At it was stated formerly there are problems of logistic supply particularly in the mobile court system particularly cars and stationary materials.

Improvements? In some cases when the attorney calls witnesses to the court they may need to stay for few more days and in this case they are not getting anything but I believe that a sort of per diem is necessary.

Intervention 2 - Division of Justice and administration into two departments

This kind of division has been accomplished according to the BPR in order to make the working process very effective and efficient. This is also meant bringing the job to the right department and individual. This kind of intervention reduces complaints brought by the clients and the community as a whole. In spite of all this effort, the traditional elders court system at village level (moot) and wereda or Zonal level (Ye Joka) tries to see some big legal concerns which are only permitted to the legal government court system with the traditional one like fatal injury of human body (cutting legs or hands) or murder. In this case we directly intervene and take the case to the legal wereda government court system.

Because of its nearness to the town the number of court cases were increased in *Ye Gerar ena Ferema Zegba* whencompared with other kebeles in the wereda.

Long-run benefits: This kind of systematic prevention of crime has reached up to the kebele level and the community has become more aware about its significance. At the moment when bad things happen the community brings the criminals to the legal system. This means they are very critical in maintaining peace and order in the community.

Problems: In some cases there is a sort misunderstanding on the handling of some tasks which in former times we are doing all together. Now some specific duties are assigned to each owner of processes (Justice and Police). For instance, in former times the police were taking all the responsibilities of the crime cases starting from collecting the evidences (including interrogating individuals) up to investigation. At the moment it is entirely separated and the collection of evidence is entirely the responsibility of the police and the attorney gets the responsibility of investigation and bringing the case to the court. In some cases the attorney may say the police should provide evidence as well as investigate and this is the point in which conflict of interest is created. However, since we have had meetings the problem has been solved with common understanding between the concerned officials in both sections.

Improvements? In every legal situation working in groups is very essential and we are always striving for that. There is also 15 days or monthly review meetings between the two sections in order to see the performance and share experience.

### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

2004-5

* At the end of the physical year the government announced that merchant’s whole sale items (any kind of item) as whole sale and retailer (merchants of *chat* and butchery or *Sega bête*) must pay for the municipality of the town on the day of market day. However, Merchants who merchandise in the in towns without municipality of open market should pay their taxes on a yearly bases.

2009-10

* Merchants who refused to pay their taxes in the wereda were taken to the court

Intervention 1 - Abolition of taxes on market days for those who don’t have municipality in the towns

In the former times merchants (merchants of *chat* and abattoir or *Sega bête*) who sell items in the open market will pay their taxes regardless of having municipality to the tax men. But after the proclamation the municipality of the town, in which the open market is situated, becomes responsible for collecting the tax. When we come to the open markets that are situated in the towns without municipality, merchants are obliged to pay their taxes to the tax men assigned by the wereda tax office. The main reason for doing this is to give a sort of patterned way of taxation. Due to this intervention most merchants get recognition in paying their taxes on time. More merchants pay their taxes than ever before. People’s awareness about taxation has increased. In spite of this there are problems with Lukanda Bete (abattoir) or Merchants of meat where the merchants were not properly recording their data and as a result of this there may be disagreement in paying taxes. In former times they pay taxes on market days and when it changes to a yearly basis they are confronted with some difficulties in recording. The other challenge may be the merchants become very familiar with on market day’s payment and when it changes to yearly basis it creates some confusion.

The kebele is very near to the town of Imdibir and due to this merchants were get the chance of paying tax when they brought *chat* to the market. The peasants also pay taxes depending on the size of land they own. Those merchants who have complained may be advised to appeal to the land administrative committee. Abattoir

Long-run benefits: As the result of increasing the awareness of the people in paying taxes, the community knows that the tax payment will contribute to the development of infrastructure

Problems: During the time of laying or deciding the amount of tax payment for each tax payer a joint committee is established from wereda chamber of commerce, from trade and industry and administration staff of the tax department of the wereda and they will give a decision on the amount of payment. After the decision has been made on each tax payer, complaints may come and in this case every tax payer should give a notification within the consecutive ten days. This complaint will get attention without the advance payment of the tax payer but if the dead line (ten days) passed he /she should pay 50 % of their tax and continue to appeal.

Improvements: We have suggested that rather than coming to the wereda for payment of tax (for business men) it is better to establish a branch office at kebele level.

Sometimes there are merchants who refused to pay the tax due to its size. We remember that there are 120 merchants who refused to pay but after a long time of negotiation 40 of them accepted to pay their tax. The remainder of them were handled their case in court.

Intervention 2 -Taking those who refuse to pay tax to the court system

When we face tax payers who refuse to pay their taxes on a timely basis we give 3 notices and if they are not willing to pay on a timely bases the case will be taken to the court. However, in most cases prior to taking the case to the court most of the merchants were start to negotiate the payment. Most of the cases in the kebele are taken to the social court then we will refine it by following the procedures of the Tax law. We know that there are some other contributions also requested at the time in which the tax is collected and this is the reason that everybody may say tax has increased.

Those who are included in the town of Imdibir will pay their taxes to the Municipality. As I mentioned earlier peasants that complain of raising tax can appeal to the social court.

Long-run benefits: We believe that paying taxes is the duty of very citizen and due to this as a tax collector we should ensure this and try to make certain about the assurance of the low. This also makes it easy for the expansion of development in the area.

Problems: For those people who are starting to negotiate on paying the taxes we will give a time for payment, for example they will pay within a round of three or four times.

Improvements? We believe that more focus must be given on awareness creation for the tax payer on the purpose of paying taxes and knowing the rules and regulations of taxation.

Those who refused to pay the taxes were taken to the court and after the decision made by the court they are paying the tax with the penalty. After the 2005 election the government passed a resolution which stated that “Those tax payers who have paid their taxes regularly up to 2005 and the remaining balance shall be freed from paying the remaining” This resolution is common throughout Ethiopia. However, this doesn’t concern those who are not willing to pay according to the rules and regulation of the government.

### Presentation of government models of development

2002-3

* In this the experts in the wereda discussed the issue of how best performance and practice is going to be disseminated within the wereda and finally they decided to prepare a monthly magazine known as Demada (it has equal meaning with Iquib or some kind of self-help association).
* The magazine is biannual; in this magazine different article will be posted in the area sector development (agricultural, education, water etc) by interviewing and getting information from department heads. Model farmers are also interviewed and their activities will be published in the form of articles.
* The magazine is distributed to different sector departments in the wereda and it will also reach up to development agents and health extension workers at kebele level

2003-4

* In some kebeles selected model farmers were getting Madelia

2005-6

* Good governance will become a centre focus area in most development area

Intervention 1- Biannually published Demada Magazine

It provides clear information about development activities and increases the question of transparency between the community and the government. This also motivates the community and important ideas will become published in the magazine. In preparing the Magazine there is shortage of man power and money.

In addition to the development activities tourist attraction sites in the wereda are also promoted (hot spring water –feleweha). Most kebele leaders also get the Magazine. It is distributed free of charge.

Dissemination of information to the administrative personals starting from the wereda up to kebele level is very important because it could tell us who did what from each sector organization

Problems: I suggest that in order to compensate for the shortage of budget it may be better to sell the magazine for a small amount of money In addition to this, there is Imdibir town Mini media[[1]](#footnote-1) that can transmit important information and announcement to the community at the time of market days (particularly on Tuesdays and Friday).

Intervention 2 – Model Farmer

These farmers are well experienced and try the agricultural interventions (technologies) in their plot of land and show their performance. Their income also increased from time to time and they are exemplary to the community and they have also a good voice to be heard by the rest of the members of the community. The government also takes these kinds of farmers as a sort of leader in the new intervention schemes in the area. In most of the cases according to the climatic zones of the region (Kola[[2]](#footnote-2), Dega and Woynadega ) the model farmer selection also differs. In some cases there are complaints on the selection criteria of Model farmers and there are sayings like I could be a model farmer rather than Mister X or Y. However, the kebele leaders in collaboration with the Development agents and other rural development agents will decide on the criteria of section. To mention some; how best a peasant handles his farming land, whether or not he/she plant new vegetables in the backyard, does he/she has bee hive , does he /she adopt new technology etc…

More or less the Model farmers are a diagram of one the 16 health extension packages incorporated in the HEW programs, Education and also agricultural packages. In the selection case representatives of the Cabinets (Health sector – HEW, Education- the director of the primary school and agriculture – the development agent) are becoming active participants in each kebele. After getting this whole information the wereda will chose the best of bests for the Madelia award.

Long-run benefits: People will learn lessons from each other and from the Model farmer the entire community also gets taught. For most farmers it is better to see with their own eyes rather than hearing it from anybody else.

Problems : In the case of lessons learnt from Model farmers, they are enormous but their adoption of new technology differs from one farmer to the other. In adopting new technological innovation always the support of D.A[[3]](#footnote-3) and HEW are presented for the farmers.

Improvements: I believe that in order to increase the productiveness of the farmers we need more motivation.

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

* Saving and credit organizations started to be expanded (for women and youth)
* We appreciate and continue to give support for traditionally established *Iqqubs*. In these kind of savings from 2 up to 20 birr will be contributed
* We give also support for women’s traditional labour organizations like *Wusacha* because it is the best way of approaching women who have similar social as well as economic interests. In this kind of labour organization women are saved in kind i.e. the bring *Kocho* (a stable food in the area) or inset together and try to use it turn by turn. The time and other procedures of a lottery system will be decided by the members of *Wusacha*.
* Those who are in need of money will get it from *Iddir* (a self-help association) and their kin members. Particularly those who borrow money from *Iddir* will pay some amount of Interest

Intervention 1 - Introduction of saving and credit

There are different cooperatives organised for helping the poor and vulnerable and saving and credit is one among the others. Those that started saving will be organised in a sort of cooperative and get the loan. However, initially there is a sort of fear among the members of the cooperatives because they are afraid of losing their money, but after a great deal of common understanding they started to develop a sort of trust among themselves. For instance in Yedebe (one of the villages in the kebele) there is a women’s cooperative that reaches to establishing their own business. In addition to the saving and credit programme different kind of trainings will be provided like Gender mainstreaming and family planning etc. On some occasions there are women’s cooperatives that requested to get a place for opening shops in the town of Imdibir. In implementation of the programme we are working jointly with HEWs and D.A at the kebele level. There are problems such as women are most of the time occupied with domestic work and the time we allocated to discuss some issues with them were not conducive, but we become increasingly flexible in changing the appropriate time. However, we faced a shortage of man power in the women’s affairs department in the wereda. At the starting time there are resistances because of a lack of awareness but now everything has changed. One thing we couldn’t deny is that there is male supremacy but through a strong community awareness programme we are able to handle it.

We believe that working with other development partners is effective but there are some Local NGOs like Zema Sefe which couldn’t agree with our plan of organising women. The main disagreement created is on the issue of paying per diem, on the time of meeting and other activities. Actually prior to the entrance of Zema Sefe we are the one who organise women for development purposes so there are a lot of women organised in different cooperatives in different kebeles of the wereda. When Zema sefe started organising women in the form of saving and cooperatives the picture changes and most of our members in the already established cooperatives left us and entered the newly established cooperatives. After long discussions with the NGOs we try to reach common understandings. By the money they get from the loan they will buy cattle or any kind of farming inputs which makes them profitable.

Long-run benefits: The wereda also assists the community in searching for markets to sell their products. Depending on the strength of the cooperatives they are also encouraged to lend money to their members with very small amount of interest

Problems: Some kind of resistance was observed at the initial point but we feel that this is due to a lack of understanding of the objective of saving and credit.

Improvements: In most cooperatives of weredas we tried to introduce a modern way of handling their account. Side by side with the cooperatives we also encouraged members to be more active in making traditional cloths and traditionally made household items and take them to the market places.

Since the rights of women became very much assured, women who are remaining in the house become more exposed to awareness programs and there are very few in the domestic sphere. The same holds to fugas (outcaste group on the area) and PLWHA (people live HIV AIDS) they become less exposed to stigma and discrimination.

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

2004-5

Newly ratified family law become functional in relation to the age at first marriage of women

2005-6

As the result of women affairs bureau in the wereda a lot of focus was given to the right of women and harmful traditional practices like female genital cutting (FGM)

Intervention 1 - The age at first marriage of women on the newly ratified Ethiopian law

We are not only focused on the age at first marriage, but the choice of mate selection and preference also get a lot of attention. There are cases that we confront with early marriage at the age of 14-15 and in this situation we just directly take the case to the attention of the law.

*I remember one case a girl of 16 years of age was given to somebody without her consent and she informed the issue to her teacher (she is a student at of secondary school) and he directly brought the case to us. It a very long story but the point is we become very successful in intervening to this unlawful marriage. Surprisingly after a couple of months we heard that she was taken to Addis and married the one who was nominated by her parents. We also asked what made her marry the guy and people told us that her parents told her they will curse her and if she insisted in her refusal they may commit suicide, then at this last moment she accepted their offer and married the man.*

As it is clearly stated in the constitution as well as in the family law the age at first marriage is 18 for a woman and 21 for a man. As much as possible we propagate this idea, make a sort of advocacy work almost all kebeles in the wereda. In relation to marriage I would like also to mention that in the wereda there is good experience of couples HIV blood testing prior to the actual marriage. The blood testing will be accomplished in the presence of one representative from the girl's as well as the boy's family. As far as my knowledge was concerned parents were not accepting test result which they were not part of. What I would like to recommend is that one time blood testing is not enough because it doesn’t include the Window period. Currently we are also propagating towards that. There are also double marriage (marry two wives) and widow inheritance and we also have accomplished continued awareness creation programs on this topic.

In the kebele in which your study is conducted there were cases of rape: One, a six year old girl is raped by a 16 year old boy and two a girl working in the tea house raped by the relative of the owner. We followed the cases in every aspect and the right verdict was given.

Long-run benefits: We tried to use every means in order to maintain the rights of women meaning all the government administrative structure (wereda sector offices, and kebele cabinet)

Problems: There are problems like in the case of rape where it becomes difficult to gather all the medical evidence within 24 hours (the person who committed the rape may not be caught within that reference point of time). In order to alleviate this problem we are still trying to find a solution with the concerned bodies. One thing we want to mention here is women strongly become more aware of the political right they acquire. When there are husbands who marry another wife after his former one then they express their objection. If it is not solved at kinship level they then take the case to the court or appeal to the women’s affairs. The same holds true in the time of divorce. These days husbands are heard to say that because of high propagation about women’s rights issues they think that the government is working for the right of women. This also shows that it creates respect and understanding among wives and husbands.

Improvements: We are trying to mobilise people or the community towards gender sensitivity.

In the former times when it was considered that Gender means focusing only on women. But at the present time it becomes clear that we should also include men as well.

Intervention 2 – Women’s political participation

In our wereda the political participation of women is very low. In our wereda the number of women that are engaged in the wereda key administration positions are few in number. At the moment we have one female cabinet member and six immediate substitutes of vice cabinet members in the wereda. We need more women to come to key decision places. According to the directives of the ministry of education schools deputy directors should be females but due to a lack of a high number of educated women we still face a problem accomplishing it in the wereda. In the kebeles it could be said it is in good condition because all HEW[[4]](#footnote-4)s are members of the cabinet.

As I indicated earlier there are motivating factors for women to come to the stand but we are not getting what we expected. So we need to try much harder than before.

Long-run benefits: Participation of women in the political situation is very important because it increase the speed of development.

Problems: Recently we have been in the process of advocating that the number of women in the council of the wereda should consider their number as well. In order to do this we should start from grass root level.

Improvements: To make things change we should show a lot of struggle and effort.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

2006-7

Saving and Credit programme was started.

2008-9

* We have started discussion with the prime minister
* Youth packages were started to be prepared for the youth association found in different kebeles.

Intervention 1 - Youth Packages

**These packages includes livestock production, preparation of food and buying and selling of cereal crops.** It is very difficult to say that we were successful in every aspect of the packages, those packages working hard were benefited. In most cases members of the youth association were very eager to borrow money but they face difficulties in returning the money. In the Gerarena Yeferema Zigab kebele, there are youth associations who showed good performance in livestock production.

Long-run benefits: These packages are not the end of everything but a sort of pilot stage and they will be expanded more with diversified programs

Problems: Even if we are appreciating the programme we focus on the process of money lending as well as returning. For this reason we are jointly working with rural development agents

Improvements: In my opinion I believe that there should be some kind of deep awareness programme given for those who organise themselves in youth association prior to lending them money. In this case we can work together with Ministry of youth and sport.

Intervention 2 - Conferences were conducted with the prime minister at the Millennium Hall

This gave a good opportunity to motivate the youth[[5]](#footnote-5) and we forwarded the main problems that we faced at the kebele and wereda level like scarcity of land and other recreational centres

In the Gerarena Yeferema Zigab kebele the main problem is infrastructure (electricity, water) and as the result of this the youth didn’t make that much. Not effective for instance in metal work or other activities that needs electric power. One thing that I would like to comment on is in this kebele the government is willing to provide communal land for cultivation but the performance of the youth association in the kebele was not as expected.

Long-run benefits: Whatever problem we are confronted with we choose a strategy of finding a solution with the youth specific to the kebele. In this regard, we are trying our best. The youth should also be much more recognizable and convinced.

Problems: In the kebeles the youth doesn’t become involved at once, at the time of meeting, and they need much more motivation and community mobilization. Anyway at the end we are lucky to get the desired number of attendants and transmit the message.

Improvements: In the selection of participants at the Conference conducted at the Millennium conference we have commented and we believe that it should be only active participants who are going to be selected and members who can contribute a lot should be reconsidered.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work - NA

### Electricity and communications

2002-3

Electric power has expanded from the town of Imdibir to the Yegerarena Ferema Zigba kebele due to this the health centre became much more beneficial

2003-4

It continues its expansion.

2005-6

At the end of the year mobile phones started to be seen in the area.

2007-8

Cell phones become available in most of the hands of the community.

Public phones which work with solar power become available in most kebeles of the wereda (Only two Kebeles may not get the service).

2008-9

The maintenance and expansion of inside roads.

Intervention 1 - The expansion of Mobile phones

Communications through cell phones makes things become very easy and our activities also become very efficient because we can be available anywhere at any time. Even peasants and shoe-shiners (Listro) have Mobile phones. The only problem is there is a bad network connection. Because there are merchants in the area the use of mobile phones became useful as they want to know the price of cash crops at the Market place. Those kebeles who are established at the highest attitude also can get the access.

Long-run benefits: In the long run the merchants and the peasants benefit because they can easily get updated information on timely bases. In other words, it means it a way of searching the price of agricultural products in the market places. The Ethiopian Telecommunication cooperation expanded its service in most kebeles in the wereda. Because of this the network connection shows some progress.

Improvements: There is high demand of Electricity in most kebeles in the wereda. If there is electric power and TV transmitter in the wereda people can also get information from Television widely.

Intervention 2 - Inside road expansion

Almost all kebeles are connected with the inside roads, the problem is that most of them are seasonal and it may be difficult to travel. However, during the dry season they are ok. For example, the inside road was constructed in Gerar and Yeseme (name of places in the kebele) in 2001 but the problem is shortage of budget in the wereda. Even if there are a lot of activities in relation to road construction the topography of Girar provides its own contribution for the difficulty of road construction

Long-run benefits: The expansion of inside as well as main roads makes life very easy because people can contact within a short period of time and when there are sick women as well as men we will bring an ambulance to take them to the nearby clinic or health centre.

Problems: In order to tackle the problem we need more advanced road construction technology. We also need skilled man power. Community mobilization in all aspects, particularly in the area of fundraising, as we all know recently we observed that of the Gurage Telethon a big amount of money was contributed (around 226 million) for development purpose.

Improvements: Additionally to the government effort there should be support from private sector and NGOs. The government also promised to construct the gravel road which starts from Wolkite to Hosaena to asphalt road and it is better to keep the promise.

### Harmful traditional practices

2002-3

We gave much attention towards increasing awareness on the issue of harmful traditional practices.

2006-7

We tried to prepare a sort of strategy on how to minimise harmful traditional practices (HTPs).

2007-8

There is a joint activity accomplished with UNICEF on the issue of harmful traditional practices. From each kebele 7 Training of Trainees (ToT) were selected from each kebele and got a training on HTPs. They are comprised from kebele leaders, religious leaders etc.

2008-9

There is high campaign on female genital mutilation.

Later 2009

There is an effort on eradicating of some of HTPs like uvula cutting and milk teeth extraction.

Intervention 1 - Eradication or minimisation of HTPs (the issue of FGM in the wereda)

It is difficult to say that HTPs are wiped out but there are efforts for its minimisation. In the case of our wereda there is what we call a committee for abolishing harmful traditional practices ( HTPs). This committee tries to use the five main open market places for accessing a large majority of the population for health education. We also try to enforce those trespassers of the law with equivalent punishment in the legal system. For instance, those parents who deliberately circumcised their girl will be penalised up to 600 birr.

There are some problems from cultural as well as religious perspectives; there are individuals which believe that women should be circumcised and if not she may become promiscuous. In the case of Muslims, they stated that an uncircumcised girl can’t provide water for du’a (a prayer) and inability of girl circumcision is harame (sinfulness). On the other hand as the result of continuous awareness raising programmes there are women who strongly condemn female circumcision. I remember that there is a woman who told the following story; my daughter is living in Nazareth and one day she brought her daughter and told me she brought her here for the purpose of circumcision and I informed her the disadvantage of female circumcision and told her that here there is law and government that punish and protect the right of children and women so take this as no one heard about it and keep the dignity of our daughter.

Long-run benefits: If girls were stopped being circumcised it would contribute to longevity of women’s life and most problems of childbirth would be reduced. Unnecessary expenses related with circumcision will be reduced.

Improvements: We need to strengthen the abolishment of harmful traditional committee for better work. If we give more education by showing examples and in an evidenced supported way, things will be changed soon.

In some cases those women who engaged in circumcision may be saying this is our means of livelihood but in this case we incorporated these women in the saving and credit programme and made them self-sufficient.

Intervention 2 - Avoidance of discrimination against Fugas (outcaste group in the community)

A fuga woman may not be discriminated against in any of saving and credit cooperatives or in other social gatherings. Maybe in former times there was prejudice towards these kinds of people. People may not want to eat or drink with the one in which a fuga man or woman drink but nowadays things have been changed and they are treated like any other citizens. These people are the ones who participated in circumcision and they are on their way of changing their occupation to other fields. During the Derg (the former regime) time most of them were able to acquire land and they kept it until now. They have the land certification in their hands.

From time to time their integration in the community increased in different social, cultural as well as economic issues.

Long-run benefits: Making them more participatory is useful but their number become less and less because they are migrating to the town of Imdibir or to other places

As much as possible their human rights are kept in all aspects of their life. Since their discrimination is not exaggerated we believe that the social system by itself has a way of making adjustments to the situation

### NGO interventions

2006-7

Starting from this year on wards all the NGOs were informed to submit the planning and accomplishment report to our department (follow up of NGOs).

Intervention 1 – Follow up of NGOs

All the NGOs working in the area will submit a quarterly report (the technical as well as the financial) and we follow them to see whether they are going in accordance with the plan. We always performed monitoring and evaluation on the activities they were doing. There are NGOs like Zema safe (formerly known as Proginist), Gurage Development Association, Greener and Catholic relief Service –CRC.

For instance Zema Safe is focused on education, Greener on environmental protection and primarily before they entered the actual activity they posed a question like which kebele has the lowest rate of primary education enrolment or which kebele is more affected by erosion. After experts discussion on the cases they will inform them the problematic or more exposed areas and they are working accordingly. Currently the NGOs are operational in 8-10 kebeles.

NGOs are very important in assisting the government in development activities. They are also very helpful in meeting the MDGs of the country in the area of education, health etc. One thing we couldn’t deny is that all NGOs are not performing well; there are NGOs like the Gurage Development Association who planned to work in the area of saving but up to now we could not see much fruitful change in the area and the same holds true with Greener. For these kinds of NGOs we advised them to be more operational and visible in the wereda.

There are some problems in the activities of NGOs for example the Gurage Development Association has started conducting activities on saving and organising women under cooperatives but in the time of recruitment it started to recruit by itself and ended up with recruiting well to families. At this particular moment the community started to appeal to the Women affairs bureau at the wereda level and we started to look in coordination with Woman affairs and the necessary correction was made. What actually happened was the Gurage development association insisted that the recruitment has been made according to their requirement but we told them that for now it may be possible but in the future it should be done in close consultation with the concerned bodies.

Improvements: In most cases the project documents prepared by the NGOs are kept with the wereda administration office and at the moment it becomes very necessary to get the projects documents presented on the time of the contractual agreement to our department. These also help us to know what they are planning to do and what they really implemented at the ground.

## Development potentials and challenges for the kebele

### Livelihood development

Current potentials: Farm animals , cereals (Teff, wheat, Maize, Barley) Chat, Coffee, Potato, Papaya and avocado

Current challenges/constraints:

* Shortage of land
* Expansion of plant disease (the Enset disease )
* Sometimes cereals disease

Major changes in potentials since 2003: When we see the situation it doesn’t show that much change but in the case of cereals like wheat I know that there was an experiment in 2001 and within 1 hectare of land a lot of production was gained. The flower plantation was expanded in 1997/98 but due to quality assurance, ILO criteria work situation in the plantation and due to devaluation problems it was stopped for the moment. The production of fruits and vegetables become very low because of the devaluation

Major **c**hanges in challenges since 2003:There is budget shortage and the youth become addicted of Chat and the motivation for innovation become very low.

### Employment opportunities

Current potentials:

* Private Flower plantation
* Organising youth and women in cooperatives

Current challenges/constraints:

* Unemployment
* High job seeker rather than job creator

### Food security

Current potentials: It is better to distribute the most effective Enset seedlings to the community through model farmers

Current challenges/constraints: There are a lot of improvement but we have observed and heard that there is still demand of food for work programme

### Health services

Current potentials: It is better to expand health post or heath centre

Current challenges/constraints: Shortage of health professionals, scarcity of medicine and training

### 

### Education

Current potentials:

* The primary ,secondary and ABE schools expansion
* Recently the prime minister promised to open a university at Gubere

Current challenges/constraints:

* Lack of well qualified skilled man power e.g. professional teachers at degree level
* Shortage of teaching class, stationery materials and budget

### Micro-credit

Current potentials:

* The Micro-finance organizations institutes started to work jointly with Government and NGOs
* There are Micro- finance organizations like OMO, MEKLIT, WISDOM and NIB bank

Current challenges/constraints:

* Inability to pay the loan
* The time to return the loan become very small

### Infrastructure

Current potentials: Telephone, electricity (it is in the initial stage), gravel road and inside roads

Current challenges/constraints:

* The gravel road (across the kebele) is not become asphalt
* Lack of budget
* The inside roads are not improved from time to time

### Water

Current potentials:

* The water pump which is functioned with electric power is delivering water for the town of Imdibir but there are still Kebeles which couldn’t get clean water supply
* There are around four rivers which have the potential to use them for water delivery or irrigation
* There are developed and undeveloped spring water

Current challenges/constraints:

* Lack of budget
* The visibility studies for water development projects were not presented or delivered to the community in a very clear or understandable manner

### Governance

Current potentials:

* We are serving any client investors within very short period of time
* There is a bureaucracy which is very much accountable to the people (from Kebele up to Wereda)

Current challenges/constraints: There is no exaggerated problem existed in relation to governance and most of the activities are delegated to the kebele level

### Peace and security

Current potentials: It is very satisfactory because the police, militia , the social court and the Ye joka are working in a sort of coordination

Current challenges/constraints:

* There are no packages in this area
* The traditional institutions are very well established and strong
* Ordinary village theft can be observed and the kebele officials can look at it in close coordination with the local police

1. The researcher also observes that there are megaphones installed in different parts of the town [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Kola = Hot area , Dega = Cold and Weyna dega = Moderate [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. D.A= development agent HEW = health extension workers [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. According to the ministry of health all the health extension workers are females this is done for the sake of increasing women participation [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. In this conference selected members of the youth association were gathered from every Corner of the country [↑](#footnote-ref-5)