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## Land – re-distribution of farmland – no intervention

## Land – distribution of communal land to the landless

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Beneficiary | m | 35 | poor |
| Beneficiary | F | 30 | poor |

### Beneficiary of distribution of communal land

#### What happened

Shortage of land/landlessness has led to the distribution of communal land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The distribution included those with landless married and unmarried youths and landless men and women. Besides it included residents that have land 0.25-0.50ha and excluded those with land above 0.50ha. It also excluded those do not organized in to cooperatives.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The land provides my family food security and helps in improving the livelihood of my family.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

It harmed married ones as the land is equally distributed between unmarried and married community members. It also harmed those that get relatively infertile land.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves community livelihood and food security

#### Long-run harm to community

Reduces communal livestock grazing land

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

Distributing land based on one’s working capability and initiation rather than sharing the land equally.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Beneficiary of distribution of communal land

#### What happened

About 63 hectares of farm land was distributed in this year (2002). She got one hectare of land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

According to Kebele official criteria she gets the land distributed among the landless.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Still not being used but in the future she and her family will benefit.

#### Benefit to others

Yes, some landless are benefiting.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the rain is available, the community produces well.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

It is common to distribute communal land (irrigable) to the community whether landless or landowners depending on their request.

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

She isn't happy as much because it all depends on the rain.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

## Land taken e.g. for investors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | Not found . The land taken for development |  |  |  |  |
| Loser | Zeini Lenjiso | F | 42 | poor | FHH |

### Beneficiary of land taken – not found

### Loser from land taken

#### What happened

A hectare of land is taken for FTC construction in 1999.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The land is taken from 3hhs including hers for FTC, Kebele office & M-SE office.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She lost her land, so it harmed the family.

#### Benefit to others

The community is benefiting as a whole from the service.

Landless who came from other areas didn’t get land because they didn’t have relatives in the Kebele. The Kebele leader says “what you have here?” when she asked him to get the land.

#### Harm to others

Her son also didn’t get land and he formed his own hh. She also has another son who learnt in Dera at grade 9, but he registered last month to be a soldier and now he is in soldier camp at zone.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If it will be distributed to all the community (landless) then the land is very important and at least it covers some of the food consumption.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the land loser continues in this way they will harmed because they rented land at 200/300 birr from the farmer but if the rain is not available then they lose the crop like this year.

#### How might allocation of land for investors etc be improved?

It started in the 1980s she heard. Then d/t investors came through the Woreda and got the land.

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

She came here in 1995 from Wello with her soldier husband and two sons. Her husband lives with his first wife at Dera and she lives with her sons here. She contributes to all Kebele contributions except land tax. She paid 100.00 birr for the Woreda contribution. But Kebele officials didn’t want others to participate in any interventions. She doesn't even have land to construct her house so she still lives in other homes.

## Implementation of women’s rights to land

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | Hussein Gudeto | m | 58 | rich |  |
| Loser | Abduraman Haji | m | 27 | medium |  |
| Beneficiary | Zira Mohammed | F | 40 | rich | HH wife |
| Loser | Radiya Lenjiso | F | 50 | v.poor | FHH |

### Beneficiary of women’s rights to land

#### What happened

 Implementation of the law that gives women the privilege of inheriting their parents’ land

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

My wife has shared her parents’ land from her brother that supports my family in having more land thereby helping me in improving our food security status and reduces our vulnerability.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

It harms the family of my wife’s brother from which my wife shared the land as it reduced his land and negatively affected in supporting his family especially in food security.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Ensures women’s economic and political power

#### Long-run harm to community

Creates disappointment between brothers and sisters and hence loosens social bonds in the community

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

Done to the possible way

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Loser from women’s land rights

#### What happened

 Implementation of the law that gives women the privilege of inheriting their parents’ land

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As my sister has shared my parents’ land from which I support my family including my brother’s children, I faced a problem of feeding my family as my land is reduced due to the implementation of women’s right on land. The kebele does not have land to give for me that could sustain my family. She has land from her husband and should not have shared my land.

#### Benefit to others

My sister’s husband and his family are benefited by getting the land his wife, my sister has shared from me.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Ensures women’s economic and political power

#### Long-run harm to community

Creates disappointment between brothers and sisters and hence loosens social bonds in the community

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

Done to the possible way

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Beneficiary of women’s rights to land

#### What happened

When her father died she asked her brother to share her parent’s land. But he refused to do so and she accused him at the Woreda and they decided to share it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Five of her sisters are included in the intervention and they shared equally.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefit to her family.

#### Benefit to others

Benefit to her sisters.

#### Harm to others

Harm to her brother.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Already it is in practice and also in the future it will become more important to the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

No

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

Since 2000 the intervention implemented.

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

She is happy with the intervention. In her case her sisters also got the land. She also thanks her husband as he knows well about the law because he is the Kebele chair.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

### Loser from women’s land rights

#### What happened

When she divorced her husband she didn’t share her property because she didn’t know what she could do during that time so she lived with her children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Her two children are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

NA

#### Benefit to others

NA

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is in service and also important for the future.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Now things are changed. She also harmed unknowingly and hasn’t got relatives.

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

She divorced 15 years ago and since then she has been landless because she couldn’t get land from her husband or from the gov’t. Still she pays the tax, but does not get compensation. Kebele officials promised to give her land but they have not yet

## Land-leasing – no intervention

## Land registration

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F | 50 | medium | FHH |
| Loser | Not found. Does not exist. |

### Beneficiary of land registration

#### What happened

The land measurement committee was established in 1998 and they were involved in land measurement’s of the individuals land. Her land was measured but she has not got the land certificate till now.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefit to the family.

#### Benefit to others

All the land owners benefited.

#### Harm to others

Anybody couldn’t get land so they were forced to take the land from others without the owners permission or during legal cases.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community ensured their ownership right.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might land registration be improved?

The instructions came from the Woreda, depending on the instructions the officials implemented it in the area.

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

She is very happy with the intervention because no one takes her land by force, even her children’s.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

### Loser from land registration – does not exist

## Re-settlement – no intervention

## Irrigation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Richer | F | 40 | rich | FHH |
| Poorer |  |  |  |  |
| Land-loser | F | 30 | rich | HHwife |
| Land-gainer | F | 30 | v. poor | FHH |
| Land-wanter | F | 50 | v. poor | FHH |
| Richer | m | 28 | medium |  |
| Land-wanter | m | 28 | medium |  |

### Woman richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

She has above a hectare of irrigable land, half a hectare from the association and the rest is in private. She performed well and has got a good production for selling as well as consuming. As a result she could build assets.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited the family.

#### Benefit to others

Relatives and neighbors. She gives the output as aid or in credit.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is most important to the community for improving their living standards. Generally it is used as food security to them.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

It improved though SHI initiatives. Since 1995 the community has become more aware about irrigation profitability and become more and more involved.

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

Irrigation is profitable for doing well and expends more money. That means to produce vegetables on ¼ hectare it takes about 6000.00 birr (input price and for other expenditures). It will sell for about 2000.00 birr. But some are producing maize and green pepper, in the case of having lower expenditure. As a result it also has low output prices and maize is also used for consumption.

### Woman made poorer as a result of irrigation programme – does not exist

### Woman who lost land because of the irrigation programme – not completed

### Woman who gained land as a result of the irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

In 1999 the communal land was distributed for 110 hhs, when she benefited from the programme. She has got ¼ hectare of irrigable land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land owners are included and some of landless are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It benefited the family. She uses the land for share cropping and she gets her family’s consumption.

#### Benefit to others

No.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the pump will be repaired, all the 245hhs will benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

It improved after the SHI intervention.

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

Even if the pump does not work, the land is important to produce cereals by using rain. She is able to produce enough for her own consumption.

### Woman who would like irrigated land

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

She hasn't got irrigable land since the intervention happened. Because of Kebele officials bias she has lived here since the derg regime.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Poor landless like her who haven't got relatives in the area.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Harmed the family.

#### Benefit to others

No.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is a lot of communal land. It should be distributed to other landless including her.

#### Long-run harm to community

#### No.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

During the Derg period the PA (producer cooperative)had used irrigation on the area. That work skill helped some to use private irrigation before gov’t intervention.

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

#### Follow-up questions/answers

She is the only person who works in other’s home when she didn’t get daily work on farm.

### Man richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

Refer to Module 2 of #4-kebele perspective on government intervention on Land

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The distribution included those with landless married and unmarried youths and landless men and women. Besides it included residents that have land 0.25-0.50ha and no irrigated land for their family; and excluded those with land above 0.50ha. It also excluded those do not have organized in to cooperatives. The amount of irrigated land given/allotted by the kebele is a maximum of 0.5ha per household.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He could produce three times a year. To this end he could buy cattle, has planned to construct a house in Dera town, and could buy cereals for his family consumption selling vegetables he produced from the irrigation land

#### Benefit to others

Improved the livelihood of landless people and those members of the community that had small size of land as the irrigation programme considers them.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The programme helps the community to alleviate poverty, sustain families, and improves the living standard of the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might irrigation be improved?

Would be improved if the parts stolen and as a result stopped (referring to the government pump no longer working due to theft).

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Man who would like irrigated land

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

Refer to Module 2 of #4-kebele perspective on government intervention on Land

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The distribution included those with landless married and unmarried youths and landless men and women that are organized in to five or more. Besides it included residents that have land size from 0.25-0.50ha and excluded those with land above 0.50ha. It also excluded those who do not organize themselves in to cooperatives. Moreover, a person who is registered in one cooperative could not be registered into another cooperative. Accordingly, I am a member of the sand-selling cooperative which does not start operation. Hence I am forbidden to be organized for land in other cooperatives.

#### Benefit/harm to family

My family is harmed as I could not get irrigation land that could have provided household consumption easily by producing three times a year. I work on irrigated land of other people on a sharing basis with the owner of the land and as a daily labourer

#### Benefit to others

See inclusion/exclusion above (2)

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves family food security and could obtain money for different purposes.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might irrigation be improved?

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Water harvesting – no intervention

## Agricultural extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | m | 28 | medium | Beneficiary |
| Beneficiary | F | 45 | rich | HHwife |
| Wanter  | m | 42 | medium |  |

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

Introduction of Improved teff seed in 1996

Introduction of improved wheat seed in 2001

Introduction of improved maize seed in 2001

Introduction of improved vegetables like onion, tomato, pepper since 1996

#### Inclusion/exclusion

In case of shortage seeds were given only to model farmers.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is harmed in that due to the drought his crop failed and forced to pay the debt of the improved seed he used in 200But before this year, he has been benefiting by using improved vegetable seeds. Accordingly, he could by clothes and food, could produce cereals for household consumption, bought oxen, goats, chicken, and different utensils.

#### Benefit to others

Many members of the community have benefited by using different improved seeds helping them to improve their livelihood and food security.

#### Harm to others

Due to the drought many residents were forced to pay the debt for the improved seed even though it failed. Moreover, residents were forced to pay the debt for the maize improved seed which failed due to technological failure.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps the community to improve their livelihood, alleviate poverty and improve living standard.

#### Long-run harm to community

 The price of fertilizer is increasing from time to time where farmers could not afford. On the other hand, the land has become dependent on fertilizer and could not give any produce without fertilizer which further harms the community at large.

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

It could be improved if we use compost rather than using commercial fertilizer which could improve the productivity of the land in the long run.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

D/t seeds are distributed for d/t people in the same year so she is one of the beneficiaries of it. Before 2000 she got fertiliser in credit.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All are included, but in the case of quota some are excluded for one or two production periods. They could get it if they registered on time or if they didn’t have unpaid credit.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefit to the family.

#### Benefit to others

When she has a good production she gives to her neighbors and relatives.

#### Harm to other

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

There are now improved seeds which have short growing season and are more productive than the previous seeds. So all are using it and benefiting.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

It has been common since the derg period.

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

Some people resist the improved seeds but they complain when they observe our production or they blame Kebele officials.

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

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

Introduction of Improved seeds of teff, *boloke*, wheat, corn, fertilizer, tomato, onion, cabbage, pepper since 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody who requested improved seed of vegetables and wheat could get easily. Whereas, improved seeds of maize, fertilizer, teff*, boloke* would be distributed to Got and Got distributes to the gere. The gere gives the quota to those who do not have seed but could repay the cost i.e. those who could not repay the cost would be excluded, but are given seeds that are not improved and are not requested to repay the cost.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Since 1995 my family has benefited from different improved seed production. But I could not get all what I requested to use/get. In 2002 I asked 3kg of onion but could get only 1kg, requested 3kg of pepper but could get only 2kg, and totally could not get the *boloke* I requested.

#### Benefit to others

Many members of the community have got a good yield especially teff and wheat using the package properly when there is sufficient rain.

#### Harm to others

In 2001 as a result of the problem of rainfall all the improved seeds were failed and farmers were forced to repay the debt. Moreover, farmers were also forced to pay the debt of the improved maize seed that failed due to technological problem.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Increases food security, improves family livelihood, obtain money to educate their children, increase community wealth and helps farmers construct better houses.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Coordinating credit provision with the extension service to strengthen its result

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Development Agent – no time to follow-up

## Livestock extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary | F | 37 | rich | HHwife |
| Loser | F | 48 | poor | FHH |
| Wanter  | F | 42 | medium | HHwwife |
| Beneficiary | m | 42 | medium | Beneficiary |

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Through SHI initiation (1993) it improved and some women got chicken, sheep etc. in credit. Since then livestock were given to people (model farmer, poor active and poor).

She has got 3 sheep and a pair of oxen since 199She sold some of those sheep and bought a cow.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The rich are excluded from the intervention and active poor are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

 Benefits the family.

#### Benefit to others

Oxen are a benefit to her neighbours’.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The intervention is a benefit for some whose livestock were not dead but for other s it is the opposite. So the livestock should be vaccinated and treated on time.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

#### The livestock should be given with veterinary service included.

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

No.

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

She has got two oxen as credit which should have cost 2500 birr. Unfortunately they died and still she hasn't paid. The faced the same thing in 1996 on chicken when she paid their prices.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Thos very poor who are expected to be unable to pay the credit are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

No.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The Woreda will give the money rather than buy the livestock by themselves.

#### Long-run harm to community

When the Woreda do the same as previously.

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

The money should be given to the beneficiary.

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

She worries about the unpaid credit because if they are obliged to pay it she couldn’t pay it. What she fears is that her land may be taken as compensation.

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Since 1995 she couldn’t get any

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have relations with officials are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Harm to the family.

#### Benefit to others

Those whose livestock have not died are those who benefit.

#### Harm to others

The reverse is true of 4.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The intervention should be included for the whole community.

#### Long-run harm to community

The official’s biasness continues in the current situation. It is highly harming.

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

Woreda officials should participate in the selection.

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

Some people have got even more than one time.

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

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

Provision of sheep, chicken, and credit for the poor since 1999.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The number of improved livestock required by the farmers is not sufficient and hence only some farmers from different Got could get the improved species based on the performance of farmers.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Have got improved chicken and benefiting from their egg. I sell the eggs and buy salt and coffee, pay iddir contributions, buy clothes for children, used for consumption in the family.

#### Benefit to others

Kassim Kedir bought 4 sheep and reproduced into 20 sheep. By selling siblings of the sheep he has bought clothes for children, and cereals for consumption.

#### Harm to others

Those farmers whose livestock have died for different reasons were forced to pay their debt for the improved livestock they have taken.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves the life and nutrition of the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Introducing improved cows for milk

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Non-farm extension and packages – refer to Co-operatives

## Co-operatives

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Member | F | 32 | medium | HHwife |
| Member | m | 20 | medium |  |
| Leader | F | 42 | medium | FHH  |
| Leader | m | 20 | medium |  |

### Co-operative member

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

The cooperative programme started in 2000e.c. in different activities, but women cooperated in irrigation

#### this year (2002). About eight members (one is male headed) organised together and prepared themselves to produce.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It will be a benefit to the family in the future.

#### Benefit to others

Maybe in the future because nothing has yet been produced.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Since 2000 E.C. the Woreda initiated the community to cooperate themselves to participate in particular jobs. So d/t youths cooperated in d/t jobs (e.g. on irrigation, sand production, loading, etc).

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

### Co-operative member

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

Organizing cooperatives in different activities/farm and non-farm/ since 1995 and strengthened at kebele level since 1999 including different sections of the society

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Farmers, youths and women that have land above 0.5ha and students are excluded. It mainly includes unemployed youth and women.

#### Benefit/harm to family

 My income has increased after I started participating in the loading and unloading cooperative. We load and unload investors’ farm products and other equipments.

#### Benefit to others

Members of all cooperatives are benefiting from the programme as it improves their livelihood and income.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to avoid poverty, crime and bad behaviour through participating in development to support himself and his relatives

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Strengthening the linkage among different sectors and improving the productivity of other sectors. For example increasing the productivity of investors would increase the income of loading and unloading cooperative and its members.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Co-operative leader

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

The programme started in 2000E.C. through the Woreda who initiated the community to create a new job and participate on it. They also provided 20% of their initial expenditures.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those who are able to pay the contribution for initial capital and have good relations are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It will be a benefit in the future.

#### Benefit to others

Other members also will benefit.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Others will be organized in different cooperatives and will benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

All cooperatives need supervision by responsible people to improve as well. The members should do well unless they should be excluded from it and substituted by others.

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

Every person can participate with the intervention or everybody has an opportunity to participate if he/she would like to join a cooperative.

### Co-operative leader

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

Organizing different members of the community since 1995 but strengthened since 1999

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Farmers, youths and women that have land above 0.5ha and students are excluded. It mainly includes unemployed youth and women.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It generates income for me and my family. With the loading and unloading cooperative, we could deposit a bank saving of 8000 birr and we have shared the rest of the income among ourselves.

#### Benefit to others

All members of different cooperatives are benefited. Some members use their income to buy food, goats, oxen, etc. This year due to the drought most members used the income to buy food for their parents.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps the community to improve their living standard, eradicate poverty, avoids crime and bad habits.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

It could be improved through increasing the saving amount of cooperatives for further investment.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Government micro-credit

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich beneficiary | F | 50 | rich | HHwife |
| Rich loser | F | 50 | rich | HHwife |
| Poor beneficiary |  |  |  |  |
| Poor loser | F | 40 | poor | HHwife |
| Refused |  |  |  |  |
| Approached |  |  |  |  |
| 7.Employee |  |  |  |  |
| Employee | m | 26 | medium | Employee |

### Rich borrower who benefited

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

 The gov’t credit-saving association was implemented in 2001 E.C. It includes about 178 members. She borrowed 500 birr and bought heifer. Now it has become pregnant and she is happy about this event.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion, anybody could join this intervention if they can pay monthly contributions.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a benefit to the family.

#### Benefit to others

No.

#### Harm to others

Most of the members are harmed from the credit b/c of crop failure.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Hopefully it will be. She couldn’t say it is benefiting to the community depending on the current situation. The members affected by the intervention bought inputs for 2002 E.C production, unfortunately the crops failed b/c of drought. Then they repaid by selling their assets.

#### Long-run harm to community

She couldn’t decide on one way or couldn’t say harm/benefit. It depends on the environmental situation.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

Need regular monitoring.

### Rich borrower who was harmed

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

Credit-saving association implemented in 2001 e.c. by Woreda initiation. It provides credit service as well as saving. Last year she got credit service and saved 10 birr/month. One birr also for petty cash (transport allowance for those officials).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All who are not members of credit-saving associations in the previous (in SHI initiated service) were included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It was harmful to her family because she used the credit for input expenditures and unfortunately the crops failed. To repay the debit she sold sheep.

#### Benefit to others

A few people might benefit, who bought livestock and purchased food. Or using the credit for other expenditures.

#### Harm to others

Most of the members like her are harmed

#### Long-run benefit to community

Of course it will be a benefit to the community, for example if the drought didn’t happen we would get a good production.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the current situation (drought) happens it becomes harmful to the community. Animals diseases are also a worry which affects the community.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

She suggested that when the member faced a problem the payment would be extended without interest.

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

She wants to leave the service because of this event (asset lost). On the other hand she couldn’t pay the monthly contribution of 11 birr so she wants to join in the new credit-saving association. It is initiated by NGOs, its monthly contribution is about 5 birr/month.

### Poor borrower who benefited – does not exist

### Poor borrower who was harmed

#### Micro- credit programmes since 1995EC

It was implemented last year and provided credit service during that time. She took 500.00 birr for inputs expenditure.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody who wanted to join in the programme was included. No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It was harmful to the family because to repay the debt she rented her land.

#### Benefit to others

Some others might benefit such as those using credit for other expenditures.

#### Harm to others

Like her those who used credit for input expenses are being harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People borrow the money when they face financial problems from it. So the service is generally important as a whole to the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

The people may face similar problems as this year so it is difficult to judge whether it is a harm or benefit to the community.

#### How might micro credit be improved?

If the members faced such kinds of problems, the payment should be postponed without interest.

### A woman refused credit – does not exist

### A woman who was approached to take credit but refused – not found

### A woman employed on the micro-credit programme

*No women employed on the programme, but they participate in the structure. A young male (see his responses below) is employed by the Woreda who is an auditor and also helps them in all activities (e.g. collecting money, repaying and monthly contributions etc.). He is grade 10 completed who is employed by the Woreda and he gets 400 birr per month. The members save 10 birr/month plus one birr for petty cash (transport, stationary etc) making a total of 11 birr/month. The association has 178 members, 176 of them borrowed 500 birr each within a group of five. Three of them didn’t repay the debt; two of them paid half of it.*

#### Follow-up questions/answers

*One went to Sudan with his wife and the other four people are worried about indebted credit because they have a responsibility to pay the other member’s debit within the group.*

*The two persons who have not paid the debit are refusing to pay but they have the potential to pay.*

*New credit-saving association is implemented by NGO initiation. About 25 women are organized and starting saving on January/2002E.C, 5.00birr/month. The Keshena (box used for deposit money) has three keys which are held by three people (leader, ‘’kutitr’’ and vice-chair).*

*Everybody can join more than one credit-saving programme but couldn’t borrow from more than one programme.*

*NB: The micro-credit has started last year and commenced credit provision for male community members since recently and hence some of them even have not started using it. Therefore the result is not well known.*

### A man employed on the micro-credit programme

#### Micro-credit programmes since 1995EC

Provision of credit and saving in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It excludes those people that are not members of the association. It gives service only to members of the credit and saving association.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As head of the association, I am harmed as my salary is small i.e.300 birr per month.

#### Benefit to others

We heard that borrowers are using the money they took from the association for business to buy food for their families as crops are totally failed due to drought.

#### Harm to others

Not known

#### Long-run benefit to community

People could buy share and establish businesses that are not available in the kebele and get income out of it. It also helps them to improve their life and awareness regarding the importance of saving and credit for further investment.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might micro credit be improved?

Providing improved seed, fertilizer, irrigation pump motors, flour mills should be provided by the government that could further help the community to increase saving and take credit for different purposes.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Food aid

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Poor benefited from FFW | F | 50 | poor | FHH |
| Poor benefited from food aid | F | 70 | V.Poor | Dependent |
| Rich benefited from FFW/aid | F | 50 | rich | FHH |
| Graduated (PSNP) |  |  |  |  |
| Left PSNP | F | 56 | medium | HH wife |
| Poor benefited from FFW | m | 43 | poor |  |
| Kebele leader | m | 48 | medium |  |

### Poor woman who benefited from FFW

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

PSNP programme started in 19997E.C. She is the beneficiary from it by participating on PW. She hasn’t any properties and assets including a house. The only means of her livelihood is daily labour in addition to FFW. There is also relief assistance each year for those excluded from PSNP, however she has got food aid this year. Because PSNP is phased out last year (July 2001E.C.) and also there was a serious drought. So the aid is given to very poor individual/hhs.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has got 30kg of wheat /month for six months a year by two members (her son and herself). It helps her more as consumption.

#### Benefit to others

Not only poor benefit as the rich also benefited from it by relative biased.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Poor can get their food consumption, this enables them to built assets or food expenses used for other expenditure.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might food aid be improved?

The selection should be done by Woreda officials with the community. This is better than before. When all poor can be included, Kebele officials and rich people should be excluded.

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

The rich person (Mohamed Lenjiso) was taking 15kg of wheat in her name at the second round. She decided not to involve the Woreda because she fears the Kebele officials and fears that she may lose d/t benefits from the Kebele in the future.

### Poor woman who benefited from food aid

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

For six months in a year she could participate in PW. Because of her age she got ill in the last two years. She gets relief assistance (15kg of wheat)/month about two times in the year.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She didn’t know who were included/excluded, because she didn’t participate in the meeting (no social interaction).

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a benefit to her.

#### Benefit to others

Poor like her are benefitting from the aid.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Especially for the poor as it is important to survive, independent people can do any activities.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might food aid be improved?

The aid should be given regularly though out the year and it should also be both in kind and in cash.

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

She hasn’t any relatives in the area. During the Derg period she came from West Shewa with her husband and three children. When her husband died her children left and she didn’t know where they were. She lived alone and participated in daily labour. Because of illness she started to live in other people’s home. So she highly depends on food aid and without it her life is in question.

### Rich woman who benefited from FFW/aid

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

FFW started in 1997 E.C. on the PSNP, she also benefited from the intervention. She didn’t participate on PW other than her husband. Food aid is given to the poor as direct support and also relief assistance for poor who are excluded from PSNP.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Poor are included in the programme.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It was a benefit to her family as food consumption.

#### Benefit to others

Especially the poor benefit from PSNP as well as food aid (relief assistance).

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is very important to the community life. That is why the aid helps for consumption and the food expenditure used for others.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might food aid be improved?

The quota should be increased to include all poor; all hh members should be included. This is better to help the community.

### A woman who graduated from the PSNP - does not exist

*Nobody graduated from PSNP, but there were exclusions at different times. The Kebele officials excluded anybody who was better off on his/her wealth status and substituted another (poorer).*

### A woman who left the PSNP

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

Actually she didn’t graduate from PSNP, but she was excluded from it after benefiting for two years in the case of wealth status. But the rich that are better off than her were not excluded.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There were no clear criteria used for inclusion/exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No change

#### Benefit to others

Some of the poor and rich are benefiting.

#### Harm to others

Some excluded poor were harmed.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The selection criteria clearly notified the community. On selection of beneficiaries, the community should participate with Woreda officials.

#### Long-run harm to community

If the relative biasing continues as is the current situation, the poor are harmed.

#### How might food aid be improved?

First the selection should be critical then the quota should be increased and the aid also should be regular.

### Poor man who benefited from FFW

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

Construction of terracing since 1995 for FFW

Eradicating partinium weed

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Farmers who are not poor are excluded

#### Benefit/harm to family

Provided me with family food consumption which is 30kg for two family members; 15kg each. But it also harmed me in that I am a wounded ex-soldier and could not work and/or takes longer time than the normal person to do the tasks needed to be performed to get the food.

#### Benefit to others

All poor farmers are benefited from FFW programme in getting household consumption that varies according to family numbers.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Increases sense of dependency among the community that further kill the motivation to work of the community in general.

#### How might food aid be improved?

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Kebele leader

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

The programme started before 1995 but some changes accompanied in it like providing beans in 2002.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The programme includes the poor and excludes the rich farmer

#### Benefit/harm to family

As I am considered as rich I am not benefited and/or included in the programme.

#### Benefit to others

All poor community members are benefited from the food aid and FFW

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

It reduces the saving habit of the community i.e. farmers sell their crop products expecting food aid. Paradoxically those who save their products are excluded from the aid. Moreover, it increases sense of dependency.

#### How might food aid be improved?

The programme has to be stopped unless there happened natural catastrophes that necessitate aid and initiate irrigation. Those without land have to work with the better-off farmers.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Nutrition

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman  | F | 45 | medium  | HH wife |
| Poor woman | F | 30 | Poor | FHH |
| HEW | F | 20 | medium | HH wife |
| Rich man  | m | 58 | Rich |  |
| Poor man | m | 40 | poor |  |

### Rich woman

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

She took training about nutrition and family planning in 1995e.c. It focused on how to prepare child food from one’s own production easily, breast feedings, etc. "Fafa" and oil were being given to malnourished children and pregnant mothers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Malnourished children, pregnant and breast feeding mothers who are affected by food shortages are benefiting from the food aid (fafa and oil).

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefit to the family from education.

#### Benefit to others

All malnourished are benefiting from food aid.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Because of quota shortage malnourished children get food aid at once, he/she may not recover. Quota should be increased to include all affected people and distributed in a second round to those affected people.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

Quota should be increased for all affected people to get the access of aid. On the other hand education should be given to the community to enable them to prepare special food for children from their own production.

### Poor woman

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Most of the time she used food aid (fafa and oil). When she was pregnant in 1997e.c. and 1998e.c. her daughter became malnourished. She also got aid last year by her son.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Mothers and children who are affected by food shortage are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a benefit to her family.

#### Benefit to others

To those who have similar cases to her are benefiting from the intervention.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

The service will be regular and quota also should be increased.

### Health extension worker

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

She was employed in 2001e.c. so she didn’t know about the nutrition programme before that. But since then she teaches the women how they should care for their children, breastfeeding, preparing special food for their children, etc. She and her partner participate in house to house continuous assessment and monitoring to screen out malnourished children. Fafa and oil are distributed for malnourished mothers (breast feeding and pregnant) and children. 'Plampnet’ is also has given to malnourished child whose age 6 months to two years old. It is delicious food like porridge.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Who are have the problem are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Nothing.

#### Benefit to others

Malnourished children and mothers are benefiting.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The affected people should get the aid continuously until she/he will be charged.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

Quota should be increased to provide the aid for all who have the problem.

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

Some mother’s are not feeding their children well; as a result the child is not charge at a time. To provide the food aid for a second round there is no extra food. She faced such kind of problems when she assessed house to house monitoring. But the plampnat shows good results, this is why it is used only for a small child and they couldn’t use it for others.

### Rich man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Health education by HEW in 2001 and provision of multi-vitamins for underweight mothers and children in 200?

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Nobody is excluded from health education but only underweight children and mothers are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I could get the health education and helped me to protect my self and my family from different diseases.

#### Benefit to others

All community members are benefited from the health education. Only families with vitamin shortage as identified by wereda health experts are benefited. For example Jibril Siku has got food for his children and they are improved in weight and his wife also become healthy and gained weight.

#### Harm to others

 None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to have healthy community and help to easily recover from diseases.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

If it could be provided every 15 days which is now every month.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Health education by HEW in 2001, special food for children in 1995, and special food for pregnant and breast feeding mothers in 1997

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Nobody is excluded from health education but only under weight children and mothers are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I could get the health education and helped me to protect my self and my family from different diseases.

#### Benefit to others

Gobie Beshir has benefited in that his wife and his children could get the service of fafa flour and oil.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Help to have healthy community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Family planning

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich large family | F | 45 | medium | HH wife |
| Rich small family | F | 43 | medium | HH wife |
| Poor large family | F | 50 | poor | HHwife |
| Poor small family | F | 42 | Poor | FHH |
| Important woman | F | 32 | medium | HH wife |
| HEW | F | 20 | medium | HH wife |
| Poor large family | m | 40 | poor |  |

### Rich large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

Since 1995E.C.training about family planning were given for different women in the community to teach others in the community. It focused on child and mother care, using birth control and condoms etc.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

#### All females are included and males are excluded from the service.

#### Benefit/harm to family

With regard to child care she has benefited. She gets knowledge on how to care for her children easily.

#### Benefit to others

It is important for female youth as it helps them to limit the number of children and also helps them how to care for their children properly.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People are able to limit their number of children, which helps them to care for their children well. E.g. being able to teach, feed well, get health service, dressing well, etc.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The full service should be provided in the area, all women can use birth control.

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

She has 11 children. If the programme had been improved she wouldn’t have had so many children. Having more children led to being poor, however as those children grew her life standard improved. In the last 10 to 15 years she was poor, but within 4 to 5 years she became medium in the community.

### Rich small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

She didn’t know clearly what happened when. She didn’t use any contraceptives in her life. That fertility stopped on its own.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No change.

#### Benefit to others

Youth females are using contraceptives to minimize their number of children.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It helps that the community care for their children better than before.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Females could get the services from the health post in the community.

### Poor large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

No new things happened after 1995E.C. but the programmes have been highly improved since then. Training was giving repeatedly and strongly about family planning. The service also provides things like pills, condoms, education links with HIV/AIDS. ETC. in the area.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion, but the service concerns females rather than males.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No change, her fertility stopped 8 years ago. She didn’t use any contraceptives in her life.

#### Benefit to others

Some women are using the contraceptive.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Currently the community gets rewards from the programme and its importance. They can have the numbers of children that they want. This helps them to care for their children well.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services should be provided regularly in the Kebele. All who want to use it can use it.

### Poor small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

Family planning has improved since 1995e.c. as the government has been giving more attention to it. Different women are able to participate in the programmes at Woreda, zone and Kebele levels. The contraceptive service has been provided since 1993 e.c. but it was irregular, the services are pill, condoms, and after 1995e.c. injections were provided.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion, all (women and men) were participating in the programme.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In the past when she participated in the meeting she was given incentives. Other than this she teaches her family about the importance of the programme.

#### Benefit to others

Some women, especially youths are using the contraceptive.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the service is provided well all who want to use it are able to. That means everybody can have the service if he/she would like to have it.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The community should get the services from the health post in the area. Unless, the birthrate of the community will continue as current situation.

### Important woman

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

The programme has highly improved since then. She had worked as health promoter since 19993E.C. distributing pills and condoms with malaria drugs. But the service was not regular. There are education links with HIV/AIDS, mother and child care and harmful traditional practices.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion, but the service is more important for women.

#### Benefit/harm to family

#### She spent her time participating (serving the community) and she has no time for her own work so it is harmful to her family.

#### Benefit to others

Some could get the service nearly.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community can limit their number of children and are able to care for them well.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Currently the government gives more attention to the programme, i.e. health extension workers were employed last year and seven voluntary health promoters were trained in this year. The only service that the government needs is one to provide adequate drugs.

### Health extension worker

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

She is the newcomer (employer) she didn’t know about the different programmes in d/t times. She gives education focused on how to use contraceptive just after birth, how to care for infants etc at Kebele meetings.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has gained knowledge and advice for her family.

#### Benefit to others

 Benefit to women. Now they are rewarded from using contraceptive.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

#### People who want to use contraceptive are able to use it. People can have the number of children they would like to have. So they can care for them well and are able to fulfil their needs.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Now people are awarded them and how services like the health post is constructed and how HEWs are employed. If the gov’t would provide adequate drugs it could be improved.

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

Almost all women use contraceptive, but those women give birth.

### Poor large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

The provision of injections and tablet contraceptives since long time starting before 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion. It is based on the preference of a family to use it or not.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have recently started using the injection contraceptive for family planning since six months.

#### Benefit to others

Although it is difficult to mention the name of people that are benefited from the service, there are considerable numbers of residents are using the service.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Having small family size helps the community improve it living standard, could easily provide food for its family and educate his children in an appropriate way.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Pregnancy and childbirth services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman with child | F | 35 | rich | HH wife |
| Middle woman with child | F | 30 | middle | HH wife |
| Poor woman with child | F | 33 | poor | HH wife |
| TBA | F | 45 | middle | FHH |
| HEW | F | 20 | middle | HH wife |
| Middle with children | m | 28 | Medium  |  |
| Poor with children | m | 40 | poor |  |

### Rich woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Anti-six child vaccination including polio vaccination, traditional birth attendant took training and serves the community, maternal vaccination, education about infant health care.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The service is provided for females and small children.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is benefiting from the service, i.e. when she was pregnant she took vaccination and got advice. Her children are also benefiting from the service (vaccination).

#### Benefit to others

Pre-natal, post-natal and small children are benefiting from the services.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Mothers and small children are protected from d/t diseases and infant mortality rate would decrease.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services will be given in the area so all can get it easily.

### Middle wealth woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

People who come from the Woreda health office teach and give advice. It focused on what we do during pregnancy and delivery and also how to care for infants.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Males are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is benefiting from the services for her children and herself.

#### Benefit to others

Pre-natal, post-natal and small children are benefiting from the services (vaccination and advice).

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Mothers and small children are not affected by disease easily. That means they become strong and are able to resist d/t diseases in their life.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services adequately given in the area are better especially for those pregnant. Because of distance child vaccination and pregnant mother follow up may be interrupted.

### Poor woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Trained childbirth attendants are involved during delivery. There are two, but one is far more involved in it. Anti-six child vaccinations are given to small children in the Kebele who came from the Woreda. But now it is given by HEW. They also give education concerning mother and child health conditions.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Mothers and small children are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her family are benefiting from the service.

#### Benefit to others

Pregnant mothers and small children are benefiting.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It helps give healthy and strong children. Or it keeps mothers’ and child’s health.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services should be adequately supplied in the health post in the Kebele.

### Traditional Birth Attendant

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Including her, two women were trained at zone on traditional birth attending in 1995E.C. Since then they took d/t trainings at the Woreda concerning pregnancy and childbirth.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Males are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The knowledge is useful for her to help her family.

#### Benefit to others

Women who have fertility problems are benefiting because they get the service from the area.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The services adequately fulfill in the community, they can easily access to the services. For instance, currently no glove for delivery service and the same to others.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The community would like to get the adequate service from the area, the gov’t should fulfill the necessary resources.

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

Now she has stopped participation in delivery because of resource shortage. Gov’t works more in theory than practice.

### Health extension worker

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

To decrease infant mortality education is given repeatedly in the Kebele through the Woreda and HEW in the community. Its training focuses on infants health care (how to keep them clean, prepare their food etc). Newly born babies should not be washed immediately (they should not wash before three days), mother’s should take contraceptives at 45 days. When the pregnant mother comes to the health post for an examination the HEW send them to the Woreda health centre for HIV/AIDS blood tests. For example in the last week she sent six women there and their results are –ve. Most of pregnant women are checked, among them no one has had a +ve result. She doesn't remember the total numbers of these women.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Males are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her skill (knowledge on family planning) has had a positive impact on her family.

#### Benefit to others

It is a benefit to the fertility of women.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

These help the community to have healthy children. Parents learn how to care for their children and also how to care for pregnant mothers.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The necessary resources will be adequately fulfilled like beds, scissors, gloves, and other equipment which are used for examination and delivery.

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

The HEWs haven’t any resources to perform their duty. So most or all of their work depends on preventive rather than curative services. Even sometimes they couldn’t give first aid services because there is not anything in the health post. But the community blames those who unable to get the service.

### Middle with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Provision of pre-natal and post-natal care and child care since before 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Based on ones preference, no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited from pregnancy follow-up for my wife and child vaccination.

#### Benefit to others

There are considerable numbers of community members that benefited from the programme although I could not state their names.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to create a healthy mothers and children for development.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Providing continuous awareness to the community through training about the importance of the service so that people could use the service permanently

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Pre-natal and post-natal services that started before 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Based on ones preference, no exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited from both pre-natal and post-natal services. My wife goes to clinic since her two months pregnancy and, after birth she got to clinic up to nine months after birth.

#### Benefit to others

Most of the community members use the service.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Gives health for mothers and children

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Widower whose wife died in childbirth - no time to follow-up

## Drinking water

*The community uses river water (no access to pure drinking water), but there are springs (about seven) around awash river. It is slightly hotter than other spring or river water. As the HEW told me that; the experts examined the water through Woreda officials. One of the springs is available for the community to drink. Since then some people use it for drinking, however it is far from most villages and because of that most of them unable to use it.*

## Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Digger | m | 28 | medium |  |
| Refuser |  |  |  |  |
| HEW | F | 19 |  | Single |

### Man who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

Digging latrine and health education about the importance of hand washing in 2000

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Nobody is excluded

#### Benefit/harm to family

My children have become healthy as a result of the presence of the latrine that helps to avoid vectors like flies which further helped me to avoid diseases.

#### Benefit to others

Haji Feyo has a pure latrine, cleans his compound, teaches his children about sanitation and they apply it.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to create a healthy community for development by avoiding diseases. It also helps to reduce costs related to treatment.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might sanitation be improved?

Giving continuous awareness creation so that the community could use the service properly.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Man who refused to dig a household latrine - no time to follow-up

### Health extension worker

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

The programme on sanitation (every hh should have their own latrine and also communal and school latrines including a separate one for girls). The community have being advised by outside health workers or HEW in the community. Advice focuses on using ‘’wuha agar’’ (medicated water by them), not to use spoiled food, not to use raw vegetables, to keep their cleanliness, etc.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She gives advice to their family using her knowledge.

#### Benefit to others

Almost all are digging the latrine and some of them are using it. Only a few of women use medicated water (in their home by using ‘wuha agar).

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If all were applying the advice they would be able to protect themselves from epidemics and other communicable diseases.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might sanitation be improved?

The community should cooperate to implement the programme.

## Preventive health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich  | F | 60 | Rich  | FHH |
| Middle | F | 32 | middle | HH wife  |
| Poor  | F | 43 | poor | FHH |
| HEW | F | 19 |  | single |
| Rich  | m | 58 | Rich |  |
| Middle | m | 28 | middle |  |
| Poor  | m | 40 | poor |  |

### Rich woman

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

The health preventive programme started in the Derg period, but is not effective. Now the programme is highly improved, especially after 1995e.c.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

 Provision of malaria prevention service like DDT, bed nets and advice on health prevention are benefiting her family.

#### Benefit to others

Others also are benefited in the same way.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Prevention services are better than curative because it keeps people healthy and saves money.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Some resources (like bednets) would be distributed adequately to the community; they also should work with health extension workers and other health workers.

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

She had suffered from a cold which has deteriorated. She couldn’t work and goes here and there. She walks with the help of sticks. So she appreciates the health preventive programme. She said that 'when I protected myself I have not suffered from disease'.

### Middle wealth woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

In 1995e.c. DDT was sprayed in and around the home to prevent malaria and in 1997e.c. bed nets were distributed to the community. The training was giving at Woreda and in the area. It focuses on private and house compound cleanliness.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The rate of malaria disease has decreased and this is especially good for children.

#### Benefit to others

Others are benefiting similarly.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

They could keep their health without any (or a little) expense.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The service will continue as it is.

### Poor woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

The education was giving by d/t officials (Woreda and Kebele) including HEW currently about cleanness of private spaces and surroundings. In addition to this they teach about the preparation of food and its neatness etc.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The education helps her to protect her family from communicable disease.

#### Benefit to others

Similarly others also benefited from the service.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It helps to protect from epidemics.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Preventive services will be provided to the community.

### Health extension worker

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

She didn’t know about the service before 2001e.c .but since then there have been a lot of preventive services given to the community. These are: DDT, child and mother vaccination, education based on the 16 health package programme. E.g. the community are digging latrines, purifying drinking water, keeping their surrounding as well as their homes clean, etc, separating animal’s homes from the people.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She teaches and advices her family.

#### Benefit to others

Some who accepted advice and education, which are given by HEW or other people who have taken training on related issues.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If all are willing to implement the programme, they protect themselves from epidemics diseases and unexpected expenditure for health conditions.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

It improved through Woreda health center initiator.

### Rich man

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

Digging latrine in 1997

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

I dug latrine and avoided scattering of faeces that avoids bad smell and the reproduction of flies for a healthy family.

#### Benefit to others

All community members that dug the latrine are benefited.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to create healthy community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Enforcing the implementation of what is already told and/or taught by wereda experts and HEWs

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Middle wealth man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Distribution of bed net in 1996 and digging latrine in 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Nobody is excluded

#### Benefit/harm to family

I demolished stagnant water, properly used bed net that is given every year, dug latrine and hence reduced illness.

#### Benefit to others

All people that used the bed net and dug latrine are benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to have healthy community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The bednet should be provided regularly. It is provided with interruption.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Digging latrine, separating smoke and cattle from human residence in 1997

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

By digging latrine, I could avoid flies, bad smell and diseases.

#### Benefit to others

All people that have dug latrine have been benefited.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It creates a healthy community by avoiding diseases through reducing waste.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Giving continuous awareness creation so that the community could apply it properly.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Traditional Medical Practitioner – does not exist

## Curative health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Chronically sick | F | 60 | rich | FHH |
| Malaria or other | F | 54 | middle | FHH |
| Elderly | F | 60 | middle | FHH |
| Poor  | F | 56 | poor | HH wife |
| Chronically sick | m |  |  |  |
| TMP | Not found. Not easy to get |

### Chronically sick woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

In the past Epilepsy and TB hasn’t had a drug, but now they are curable diseases.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Has no effect.

#### Benefit to others

A few people who suffered for a long time are being cured.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People who are affected by these diseases are able to be cured.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services will be given in the area so people can use it easily.

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

She had been suffering from cold for a long period, so she spent a lot of money for treatment but she wasn't cured from her illness. Moreover, it deteriorated and she couldn’t work moving here and there. So she believes/accepts that cold is an incurable disease.

### Woman who regularly suffers from malaria or other

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

TB and cancer have got medical treatments. In the past they were fatal diseases.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Has not had an effect on her family.

#### Benefit to others

To those who were affected by those diseases.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community is protected from fatal diseases.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Some services are given free and will be available in the community. E.g. TB and malaria drugs, which are given free to the community.

### Elderly woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

She didn’t know whether curative health programmes were present or not. But she has an idea- if affected people go to the health centre on time they can be cured, except for HIV/AIDS.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her family wasn't affected.

#### Benefit to others

Currently the service is increasing available at private level/private clinics so a person who has money could get the service easily and is able to be cured in a short time. But the price is very expensive at private clinics.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People who have money are benefiting.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

All medical services will be available in gov’t health services; some expensive drugs will be subsidized. If this is so then all the community can use the services.

### Poor woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

No new things after 1995e.c. but the medical services have improved. People now are also rewarded for going to the health centre on time.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She suffers from malaria and took drugs (facider and chlorophine in the past, quartem now ). So in this case it is benefiting her family.

#### Benefit to others

Her and her family benefit.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will not easily be affected from any disease. Death rates also will decrease in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

The services will be available in the community.

### Chronically sick man

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

Commencement of HEWs in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

The HEWs have given me malaria tablets and cured me.

#### Benefit to others

Many members of the community use malaria tablets

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to create healthy community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Strengthening the awareness creation and education on curative health

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Primary education

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich father | m | 58 | Rich |
| Middle wealth father | m | 28 | medium |
| Poor father | m | 40 | poor |
| Rich Mother |  |  |  |
| Middle Wealth mother |  |  |  |
| Poor Mother |  |  |  |
| Teacher |  |  |  |

### Rich father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

The construction of new school in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

My kids have got education near our residence and could stop drop-out

#### Benefit to others

All members of the community that have kids at school age are benefiting

#### Harm to others

None

### Middle wealth father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

Expansion of the existing school in 2001; construction of new school in 2002; and helping orphaned children by investors in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

My children get awareness of sanitation from school subjects. The school helps me to have education access for my children.

#### Benefit to others

People living in Koro and Chirota Got are benefited a lot as their kids used to travel longer distance to get the service before the establishment of the primary school.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Educated children that joined university will benefit the community participating in different development activities. It also helps to reduce unemployment.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Upgrading the existing school to grade 8 and the new one to grade 5 that will avoid costs incurred by parents to educate sending students in other towns

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

The construction of new school and expansion of the existing school in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

My children learn near my residence avoiding long distance travel that encourages me to send small children to school

#### Benefit to others

The existing school and the new one serve the whole community. The new school specifically benefited Chirota and Arda Got.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

All children of the community get education access and in the future educated children help their parents and the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Hiring sufficient number of teachers

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Rich mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

School age children should be enrolled in school, children should be learning a full day, but this has failed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All school age children are included. No exclusion as anybody who wants to learn can participate in primary education.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a benefit to her family.

#### Benefit to others

Any children benefit from the service.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Attending primary school will help the children to join secondary and higher education. This help them in their future life and their future economic activities.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Additional classrooms will be constructed and enough teachers will be employed.

### Middle wealth mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

After 1995e.c. additional classrooms were constructed and extra grades were expanded; i.e. 3-All children have got an opportunity to learn.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion. Any age group could attend primary education.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her children are attending primary school so her family has benefited from the service.

#### Benefit to others

Those who also send their children to school.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If their children get a good job then their living standards will improve.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Currently there are not enough teachers and because of this children do not regularly attend. So to improve the service, enough teachers will be employed.

### Poor mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

All school age children should attend primary education.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion. All children have equal opportunities to attend school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefit to her family.

#### Benefit to others

Children benefit.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Education will help children in their future life, either in a gov’t job or private.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Enough teachers will be employed to improve the service.

### Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

All school age child should attend primary education, dropout students should be minimised by teachers’ participation, children of the age 4-6 should attend primary school. Generally, the general education quality improvement programme helps to improve education quality.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a benefit to her family. All her siblings are educated.

#### Benefit to others

The community are now able to teach their children in the nearest school.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If their children are educated they will be able to get a good job. So the community will send their child to school and this will have a good impression.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

To improve the service schools need financial support from anybody/organizations to fulfill school material needs. There is no adequate school equipment and not enough teachers assigned to the school. Only 5 teachers are assigned to 1-5 grade including pre-school. One of the teachers has been absent for long time (from October first), still the Woreda education office didn’t assign another teacher. So this makes a big gap in the teaching- learning process.

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

Students are regularly absent on Tuesdays (market day) and when labour works are available in the area. Parents haven't given enough attention to their children's education.

## Secondary education – no intervention

## Government TVET – no intervention

## Government universities/colleges

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| University completed | m | 58 | Rich |
| University in process | m | 59 | poor |

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Do not know

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

Our graduated son buys clothes, coffee, and visits us. He works in Kula Town of Arsi.

#### Benefit to others

Kassim Tuna’s son has also graduated in 2001

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Educated people teach the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Giving more opportunity to the graduates to improve their skill

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

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

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

Do not know

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

 The government provides accommodation and food for university students which we should pay for it had our child learn in private college.

#### Benefit to others

Geno Meda’s son is graduated from university and working in Woliso Town. He helps his parents in case of any problem they face.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Alleviate unemployment in the community and in Ethiopia in general.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Better if students are assigned in the universities that are located relatively near their parents

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Alternative Basic Education – no current intervention

## Government pre-school education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Mother of attendees | F | 50 | rich | HH wife |
| Mother wishing to send |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher | F | 20 | - | Teacher/single |

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

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

Since 2000e.c. the gov’t pre-school education opportunities have been given to this school but they have not been effective b/c the child learns with grade one students and they are not getting a teacher regularly.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Small children whose age is under 7 years.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her daughter is attending it.

#### Benefit to others

Parents who have small children under 7 years old and those whose homes are nearest to the school.

#### Harm to others

Houses far from school as those children couldn’t attend it because of the distance factor.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Children prepared themselves for next grade.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Additional classrooms need to be constructed and more teachers employed.

### Mother wishing child(ren) could attend government pre-school education – not found

### Teacher

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

Since 2000e.c. the programme has been implemented; that the gov’t primary first cycle school should give pre-school education for small children (4-6years old). So the school started to give the service last year (2001e.c.).

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Small children aged 4-7 years.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Has not affected her family.

#### Benefit to others

Few children, whose homes are nearest to the school.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Their children will learn/get good skills and socialize etc instead of spending all their time at home.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

Teachers will be assigned to them. School compounds should be attractive for children with toys and others equipment (helping to entertain) being fulfilled.

## Community-government inter-actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Iddir 1 leader | m | 59 | poor |
| Iddir 2 leader | m | 25 | medium |
| Iddir 1 leader | F | 60 | middle |
| Religious leader 2 |  |  |  |

### Leader of iddir 1

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

There is an iddir established before 10 years.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only members of the iddir are benefited and others are excluded from any benefit as the rule of the iddir sets.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I would benefit in case my family faces any problem such as human death and death of oxen.

#### Benefit to others

The iddir gives 300 birr from the deposit for the member of the iddir whose oxen has died. All members of the iddir also work on member’s farm for six hour for one day whose oxen have died.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves community resilience

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Leader of iddir 2

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

Established during the Derg Regime

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only members of the iddir are included in any benefit according to the rule of the iddir. Any request to be a member of the iddir rejects those that have left other iddir in fear of bad behaviour.

#### Benefit/harm to family

In case I face any problem I would get benefits set by the rule of the iddir.

#### Benefit to others

All members of the iddir get credit from the iddir about 150 birr in case any member of the family faces any illness problem. The borrower is expected to refund the credit in one month time. In case members of the family or close relatives died, the iddir gives 300 birr, 30kg of maize and 10kg of *Boloke*. In case the oxen of member died, all members of the iddir are required to work on the farm of that person for half a day.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves community resilience

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Add cash for whom oxen has died and provide pepper and beans flour in case of death.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Female leader of iddir

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

No new things since then. Iddir is a legal institution; it has its own rules and regulations. If a member breaks its rule he/she should be penalised in the social court. So community and gov’t have strong r/n.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There are two kinds of iddir in the community depending on its purpose. Male (big iddir) and female (‘baltina’) iddir. In male (big) iddir, both male and female headed could be included. In ‘baltina’/female iddir only females are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She got the service when her parents died.

#### Benefit to others

The service is given during death, so members could get the service when she is affected.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is a means of supportive mechanism. It is helping not only during death but members face serious problems, who could lend money without interest.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

There are good interactions b/n them.

### Religious leader 2 – does not exist

## Models, champions, promoters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Model farmer | F | 55 | richest | FHH |
| Other model | F | 60 | rich | HH wife |
| Model farmer | m | 58 | Rich |  |

### Model woman farmer

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

Model farmers and promoters are introduced in 1999e.c. She has received rewards and encouragement from the Woreda. It was a certificate and agricultural equipment.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Rich hard working farmers are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It makes her family proud of her. They have got moral satisfaction.

#### Benefit to others

Others like her who work hard and become rich/improve their lives, those are the ones who get the reward.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

This makes others become competent; it encourages/initiates them to do well.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

It will continue as it is. Because currently the gov’t gives more attention to model farmers.

### Other model

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

Her husband has got rewards and encouragement from Woreda officials. The reward is agricultural equipments and they have got agricultural extensions, etc.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Hard working farmers are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It initiated hh members. All her sons are becoming hard workers.

#### Benefit to others

Other farmers learn the work skill from him.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Currently, the community work skill is changing. In the future almost all people will work well and their lives will change.

#### Long-run harm to community

Lazy farmers are not doing well and they will become harmed. Because the life standard of the majority will be improved the food aid will stop.

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

Gov’t will provide inputs in credit without interest and fertilizer prices will be reduced or there will be gov’t subsidies. These will encourage all farmers (rich, poor/middle).

### Model farmer

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

Awarding model farmers since 1995E.C

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Includes only farmers that are identified as model by extension workers and wereda supervisors

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited by getting different agricultural equipments award like sprinkler, spade, digging materials, axe, and other

#### Benefit to others

Haji Kabeto has benefited a lot with good cane production and becoming wealthier than us and has got all the equipments we have got.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It initiates other farmers to work strongly and hence avoids poverty by increasing food security

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Extension workers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| DA |  |  |  |  |
| Rich working with DA | m | 58 | Rich |  |
| Man appreciating HEWs | m | 42 | Medium |  |
| Poor working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Poor not working with DA |  |  |  |  |
| Woman appreciating HEWs | F | 32 | middle | HH wife |
| Woman not appreciating HEWS | F | 50 | middle | FHH |
| HEW | F | 19 | - | Single |

### Development Assistant (female) – does not exist

### Rich man working with DA – answered about HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The introduction of HEWs in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

They have given me malaria tablets and teach us about preventive health cares such as to avoid stagnant water, to keep personal hygiene, to dig latrine, etc.

#### Benefit to others

All community members are benefited fro the HEWs.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to create healthy community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Man appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Introduction of HEWs in 2002

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Get malaria tablets, awareness and education about preventive health services

#### Benefit to others

Most people get the service from health extension workers.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improves the health of the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Increasing availability of medicines and equipments, and assigning more trained professionals

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor woman working with DA – no answer

### Poor woman not working with DA – no answer

### Woman appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The services have improved since then. The women are able to get contraceptives from the area, malnourished children and pregnant/breastfeeding mothers who are affected by food shortages are getting food aid from here.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All females are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She gets service access in the health post.

#### Benefit to others

Women and small children who are affected by food shortages could get food aid. Others also could get malaria drugs, pain killers/paracetamol, etc.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community can get medical services from the area.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

They could live in the community to provide the services well to the community. Their house should be constructed and other facilities should be fulfilled.

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

She works with HEWs, who are involved in food aid distribution, however, the community blamed her. So she is discouraged in serving the community.

#### Follow-up questions/answers

### Woman not appreciating HEWS

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The HEWs came and started to work in 2001 e.c., however no service changed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Females are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No change, she gets medical services from Woreda/Awash melkasa.

#### Benefit to others

Women who are working with extension workers are benefiting. They take ‘fafa’ and oil for them (she says; she saw oil in those women's homes).

#### Harm to others

Malnourished children and mothers.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the Woreda heath center officer will evaluate and supervise regularly. The right person may benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

This situation will continue as it is, the affected person will be affected more.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

As mentioned above, it needs continuous evaluation and regulation.

### Health extension worker

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Since 1997e.c the health extension worker programme has been introduced, when she was a student. After completing grade 10, she joined HEWs TC at Assela .

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Most of the time females are included.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her family benefited as she was getting a job opportunity.

#### Benefit to others

Both the workers and community are benefiting.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community easily accesses the services from their area.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

#### How might extension workers be improved?

The gov’t should fulfill facilities e.g. houses with kitchens and fences, latrines, etc to live there. In the same way medical services and equipments/furniture in health post should be there to serve the community as well.

## Good governance

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Kebele leader | m | 48 | Medium |
| Participator |  |  |  |
| Man harmed |  |  |  |

### Kebele leader

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

Monitoring the activities of kebele by wereda in 2000

Training on good governance in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

I am harmed as I am working for kebele without salary and my private farm is not properly managed as I spent most of my time for kebele work.

#### Benefit to others

Good governance packages improved the service delivery for the community as a whole.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Provides fast response for service requests by the community by the kebele to save time and engage in development work. Issues get solution before they result in problem

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Strengthening what good governance issue going on now

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Participator in good governance programme – no time to follow-up

### Man harmed by good governance programme – does not exist

## Interactions with the wereda – could not find anyone

### Man who successfully appealed to the wereda – could not find

### Man imprisoned by wereda – could not find

### Other man who had dealings with the wereda – could not find

## Security, policing and justice

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Militia | M | 28 | Medium |
| Customary dispute resolver |  |  |  |
| Rich man | M | 58 | Rich |
| Middle wealth man |  |  |  |
| Poor man |  |  |  |
| Crime victim |  |  |  |
| Crime perpetrator |  |  |  |

### Militia

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

Strengthening security programme in 1995

Awareness and training about security and justice at wereda in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only militia members took this training at wereda level

#### Benefit/harm to family

Teaches the community about security and justice

#### Benefit to others

Improves the security and justice status of the community

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Peace and security enhances community development, stopped theft and youth fighting with each other

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Improving the quality and initiation of the militia and provide training.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Customary dispute resolver - no time to follow-up

### Rich man

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

Do not now

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Our property is properly guarded

#### Benefit to others

Whole Community’s property is guarded

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

If there is peace and security people work peacefully and improve development. There is no stealing of cattle and no theft from the field as a result of the strengthening of peace and security.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Coordinating the community and the kebele officials i.e. the community has to closely work with the kebele officials.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Middle wealth man - no time to follow-up

### Poor man - no time to follow-up

### Crime victim – does not exist !

### Crime perpetrator - no time to follow-up

## Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich farmer | m | 58 | Rich |
| Middle farmer | m | 28 | Medium |
| Poor land taxpayer |  |  |  |
| Non taxpayer |  |  |  |
| Tax collector |  |  |  |

### Rich farmer

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

Terracing in 1995; and school construction in labour and cash in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

The terracing helps to reduce erosion on our farms and helps the growth of trees; and the school

#### Benefit to others

Children of residents living near the school are highly benefited.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

By avoiding long distance travel the school could highly reduce girls’ drop-outs that are afraid to travel alone for long distance. This further helps to avoid ignorance in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Fulfilling teachers

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

None

### Middle farmer

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

Terracing in 1996; new school construction in 2001; health post construction in 2001; and veterinary construction in 2001.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Has no specific benefit to the family. It rather affected my family negatively as I allot much time for community work leaving my private tasks that further harms my family.

#### Benefit to others

Those people whose land is eroded, children of residents near the new school, sick persons and farmers that use livestock extension will be benefited to a great extent.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It helps the community to get different services near their surroundings.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

The government should provide the necessary service equipments once the buildings are constructed.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor land taxpayer - no time to follow-up

### Non taxpayer - no time to follow-up

### Tax collector - no time to follow-up

## Government-sponsored Associations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| FA leader |  |  |  |
| FA member |  |  |  |
| FA excluded |  |  |  |
| YA leader | m | 25 | medium |
| YA member | m | 25 | medium |
| YA excluded |  |  |  |

### Farmers’ Association leader – does not exist

### Farmers’ Association member – does not exist

### Man excluded from Farmers’ Association – does not exist

### Youth Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

Establishment of youth association in 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Get credit being member of the youth association. Get awareness and information on different issues during training and meetings.

#### Benefit to others

Other members of the youth association could also get the above advantages being member of the association.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Sharing of experiences among people about better ways of doing things

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Giving more and continuous awareness programme could improve the advantage

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Youth Association member

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

Establishment of youth association in 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

Could be organized in one of the cooperatives that requests to be member of the association and get income that helped me to buy food for consumption and started saving through the cooperative.

#### Benefit to others

Most youths that are organized under different cooperatives are benefited.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps the youth to participate in development endeavours that reduce poverty and unemployment in the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Initiate all youths to participate in cooperatives

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Man excluded from Youth Association – does not exist

## Presentation of Government models of development

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Active | m | 48 | medium |
| Trained |  |  |  |
| Non-participant |  |  |  |

### Man active in promulgating government models of development

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

Using improved seeds of different types

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Depends on the willingness of the farmer to buy and use improved seeds

#### Benefit/harm to family

I buy and used improved seeds of different types from Awash Melkasa Agricultural Centre every year. In contrast due to failure of the bi-sexual maize species, our production on 0.25ha has totally failed that harmed my family.

#### Benefit to others

Different farmers are using improved seeds and are benefited.

#### Harm to others

About 130 farmers are harmed due to this maize species failure

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to improve the life of the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Better to get farmers consensus before applying any model of development

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Man who has been on a training programme - no time to follow-up

### Man who does not participate - no time to follow-up

## Exemptions for the poor – no intervention

## Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rich farmer | m | 58 | Rich |
| Middle farmer |  |  |  |
| Poor farmer |  |  |  |
| Old man |  |  |  |
| Middle-aged man |  |  |  |
| Young man |  |  |  |

### Rich farmer

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

Women land inheritance law introduced in 2000

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

My wife has inherited and/or shared land from her parents in another area, Sire wereda and hence my family is benefited.

#### Benefit to others

Gena Ado has got land through his wife’s inheritance from her parents in Sire wereda.

#### Harm to others

Younger sons of parents who are living on the land are harmed as their land become insufficient as their sisters share the land through inheritance which further results in conflict and spoils social linkage in the community

#### Long-run benefit to community

Oppression will be reduced in the community and promotes equality that make Allah happy.

#### Long-run harm to community

See 5 above

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Middle farmer - no time to follow-up

### Poor farmer - no time to follow-up

### Old man - no time to follow-up

### Middle-aged man - no time to follow-up

### Young man - no time to follow-up

## Youth policies, programmes and implementation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| YA leader | m | 25 | medium |
| Male later 20s |  |  |  |
| Male early 20s |  |  |  |
| Male 15-19 |  |  |  |

### Youth Association leader

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

Organizing youth in cooperatives for land in 2001; establishing sports club; organizing youths into sand selling and loading and unloading cooperatives

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those that are already self employed youths and students are excluded.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I have participated in land cooperatives and could have food for the family, buying cattle and would bring life change.

#### Benefit to others

Those youths organized in loading and unloading cooperative are highly benefited where they could earn money and save in the bank and use the rest for different personal purposes

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to simplify tasks while working together in contrast to working alone. It also helps to get credit and share skill and experience while working together. It improves the life of the community, brings behavioral change and sharing the desire of work from active ones.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Improving/strengthening women cooperatives

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Male later 20s - no time to follow-up

### Male early 20s

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

Youth cooperatives since 1995

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Students and youths that have land and/or employed

#### Benefit/harm to family

I could buy goats, clothes, and food by the money I earned from cooperatives

#### Benefit to others

Jemal Abdela works in loading and unloading cooperatives and could buy clothes, exercise books and goats.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Prevent the youth from bad behavior and improve its life. The rule of the cooperatives enforces the youth to have good behavior.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Male 15-19 - no time to follow-up

## Community work

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich farmer |  |  |  |
| Middle farmer | m | 42 | Medium |
| Poor farmer |  |  |  |
| Landless man | m | 43 | poor |

### Rich farmer - no time to follow-up

### Middle farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 1995EC

Terracing, road maintenance, closing gorges, and planting trees since 1995;

Community work for school construction health post construction and veterinary construction in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The FFW excludes rich farmers

#### Benefit/harm to family

Provide food for my family thereby could send my children to school. The health post also helps us in getting medicine and awareness about health.

#### Benefit to others

The whole community is benefited from food and services

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Helps to protect the environment and the road increases the interaction of the community with other communities and experience sharing

#### Long-run harm to community

Creates sense of dependency and people started to sell their assets and wait for food aid.

#### How might community work be improved?

Giving aid only in times of crisis, not always

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor farmer – no response

### Landless man

#### Community work programmes introduced since 1995EC

Terracing in FFW

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those better off families are excluded from the programme

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has temporarily benefited my family in providing food, but in the future it increases sense of dependency that kills initiative to work harming the community in the long run.

#### Benefit to others

Most poor families would get the food aid.

#### Harm to others

See 3 above

#### Long-run benefit to community

The terracing protects the environment.

#### Long-run harm to community

Refer to 3 above

#### How might community work be improved?

None

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

## Transport

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Trader |  |  |  |
| Businessman |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer | m | 58 | Rich |
| Poor farmer | m | 45 | poor |

### Trader - no time to follow-up

### Businessman - no time to follow-up

### Rich farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Repairing the boat in 1998; and road maintenance in 2001

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

My family uses the boat and the road to got to market, wereda and transport our products

#### Benefit to others

All community members are benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Increases access to community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

The boat has got many problems mainly during rainy season and hence a bridge has to be constructed. The road has to also be improved to smoothen communication.

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor farmer

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Road construction through FFW in 1995; road maintenance through FFW every year

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

I sometimes use the road to got to the market.

#### Benefit to others

All community members are benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Smoothens communication and market access

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

Construct a bridge

## Electricity and communications

*No electricity. The public phone established in 1998e.c.the community were using it, however the service become decline b/c of two reasons. One, the community couldn’t pay its fee, so it adjust to receive the call rather than call out. Second, since 2000e.c most of the people have mobile, so the community shift to it.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Businessman |  |  |  |
| Rich farmer |  |  |  |
| Middle farmer | m | 42 | medium |
| Poor farmer |  |  |  |

### Businessman - no time to follow-up

### Rich farmer - no time to follow-up

### Middle farmer

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

Mobile network in 200; and v-sat telephone in 1998

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Based on preference

#### Benefit/harm to family

The network supports us to easily communicate with our relatives which was done using transport to visit relatives that has got considerable costs.

#### Benefit to others

Most community members are benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Creates good market information for agricultural products price by asking the price before transporting the product

#### Long-run harm to community

None

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

Better if the price of the mobile card is reduced

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

None

#### Follow-up questions/answers

None

### Poor farmer - no time to follow-up

## Harmful Traditional Practices

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Pro-circumcision | Not found, does not exist. |
| Harmed by circ’n | F | 30 | poor | HH wife |
| Pro-early marriage | Not found, does not exist. |
| Harmed by early m | F | 32 | middle | HH wife |
| HEW | F | 19 | - | Single |

### Woman in favour of female circumcision – not found

### Woman harmed by female circumcision

#### Programmes against not working on Saints’ Days introduced since 1995EC

There are no rules and regulation that are against not working on saints’. The rules say that; everybody should bow on Friday in the mosque.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion, everybody could do it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No change, she didn’t do so.

#### Benefit to others

All benefit, especially orders and religious leaders.

#### Harm to others

No.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Its importance is after death.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

No need of improving.

### Woman harmed by early marriage

#### Programmes against abduction introduced since 1995EC

Abduction is a crime, everybody who does so is punished, either taken to prison/pays cash or both. So after 1997e.c it became abolished.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All males who are involved in it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is harmed by early marriage.

#### Benefit to others

It is a benefit to young females.

#### Harm to others

Young males, because they could marry by force whoever they like.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Females can have their education without any obstacle.

#### Long-run harm to community

No.

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

It is already improved.

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

#### Follow-up questions/answers

### Health extension worker

#### Programmes against conspicuous consumption introduced since 1995EC

The area is food insecure, so no conspicuous consumption after Derg period. She says; ‘’tigab yelem goma egir kemeta’ (drought comes with EPRDF).

## Interactions among policies – NA