# Interviews with kebele officials about Korodegaga kebele, Dodota wereda, Arssi – Stage 1 questions

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## 

## About the kebele

### Notable people

Living in the community

| Name | Social positions | Main activities in the community |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Haji L 70 | Wealthy, elder  The 1st model farmer in the community; wealthy, respected elder | Settling disputes in different situations  He served the community as Chairman during the Derg period for a long time; now participates in conflict resolution |
| Haji K 69) | Wealthy, respected community elder | He is involved in conflict resolution |
| IE - 42 | Wealthy, good speaker | Kebele chairman; controls overall activities in the kebele |
| LS | Medium wealth | Known speaker |
| KG 45 | Educated, medium wealth  Wealthy, purchaser in irrigation co-operative | Ex-chairman of the Kebele; recently, Kebele cooperative head.  He serves the community as purchaser |
| BM 38 | Knowledgeable, medium wealth  Vice chairman; Cabinet member | Ex-chairman for long time  He worked as kebele leader for a long time |
| LG | Speaker, educated | Acting as elder, Ex-Kebele secretary |
| NM | Medium wealth, good speaker  Religious leader, respected | Head of Mosque  He gives advice to follow the Muslim religion and controls the mosque’s security. |
| JK (65) | Community elder, respected | Participates in conflict resolution |
| Haji II (40) | Wealthy, respected | Contributed money when requested |
| TB (40) | Kebele manager, respected, religious | He facilitates all activities in the community and serves as secretary for all sectors. Introduces new things to the community |
| BL (27) | ‘Social court?’ leader | From 2002 until now he has served the community – he has an ability to solve the problems. |
| HF (48) | Wereda councillor; respected | He controls the overall political issues in the kebele, gives advice etc. |
| Haji H Haji I (70) | Respected, wealthy elder | He participated in the school committee, resolves problems etc. |
| TX Female (32) | Educated; model family (on health) | Before 2001 she distributed pills, condoms, malaria tablets (Facider and chlorophine); now she is a health promoter. |
| AM Female (42) | Women’s leader | She organises the women and tells what she heard from the wereda |
| BL Female | Wealthy model farmer | The community learns work skills |
| HC Female  42 | Respected, good speaker; Kebele Women’s Affairs, wereda councillor, speaker | School parents committee  She gives training for women |
| TH Female | Respected, good speaker | School parents committee |
| KL Female | Educated, good speaker | Head, Kebele credit and saving |

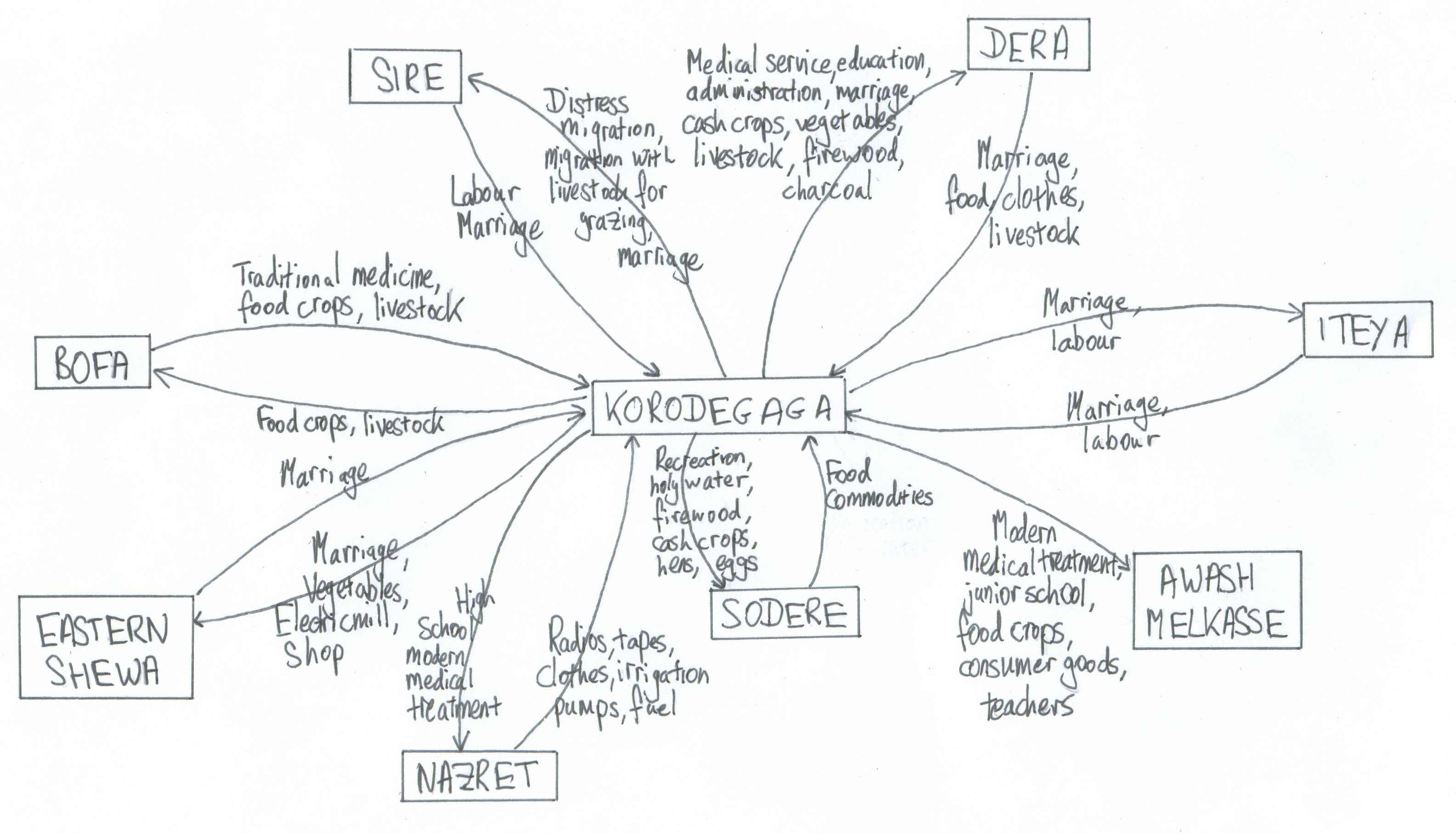
Living outside the community

| Name | Social positions | Main activities in the community |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LI | respected | Living both in Sodere and Dera. Contributes money to Kebele in case the Kebele requests money. |
| MI (50) | Wealthy; respected; lives in Addis Ababa | He has been an investor for the last 15 years; he holds about 15 hectares of land but it is not profitable because he produced cereals (boleke, maize, wheat etc.) and he didn’t come to the area – the work is done by others. |

### Kebele chairs since 2003

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002-4 | 2004-5 | 2005-7 | 2007-8 | 2008-9 | 2009-10 |
| Name | BM | BI | TT | KG; BM again | KG again | IE |
| Reasons for change | Reluctant, could not take measure on rule violators, could not manage and hence people refused to accept him The wereda didn’t trust his political mobilisation for the 2005 election | Just after the election he was changed because OBCO won in the area . He had promised the wereda that EPRDF would win and to do so he faced a lot of conflict in the community so he was disliked by the wereda as well as the community | Biased to his own work – no time to participate at meetings in the wereda and kebele | Failed to agree with Wereda officials refusing to provide land for investment proposed by the wereda officials.  He didn’t want to continue in his position. When he lost his position as Chairman works as VC. The community likes him – he is a democratic leader and didn’t force them to do what they didn’t want but just reported it to the wereda. So the wereda doesn’t want him to be the leader. | He was demoted because of corruption, i.e. irrigable land distributed to his relatives and taken for himself. He worked only for 9 months. | Acting till now |

### External linkages map



MAP 2 Source: Catherine Dom + WIDE1



### Changes in kebele boundaries

None

### Changes in kebele structures

Kebele Council

Peace & Security

Affairs

Chairman

Secretary

**Korodegaga Kebele Structure 2003**

Vice - Chairman

Gerie

Co-operatives

Women’s Association

Justice Committee

Kebele Council

Peace & Security

Affairs committee

Chairman and Cabinet

Manager

**Korodegaga Kebele Structure 2010**

Got

Youth Association

Women’s

Association

Education

Committee

Gerie

Health

Committee

Development

Committee

There was no Got before 1997 where the Geres were directly accountable to the chairman. The Geres are considerable in numbers that make accountability tiresome. The Gots could avoid this problem as the Gots consists of three or more Geres accountable to the Got.

The post of kebele manager was introduced in 2007-8. The manager is a full time worker that could avoid customers’ dissatisfactions that would have prevailed due to irregular service provided by other officials on part-time service and at the same time with unknown office time for customers. On the other hand, the manager can easily facilitate the application of community members’ full day.

The structural changes could avoid lengthy bureaucracy and getting the desired service at any time the customer wants.

### Changes in wereda boundaries

In 2005-6 Dodota Sire wereda was divided into two separate weredas; Dodota and Sire. As the Wereda (Dodota Sire) was a wide Wereda and had made service delivery for those living longer distance away from the Wereda capital very difficult, fuelled by infrastructure problem. Due to this problem, people in Sire have requested for distinct Wereda to get administration services nearer to the community and hence the government allowed them and established the new Wereda-Sire.

### Changes in wereda structures

Wereda Council

Wereda Administration

Court

General assembly

Office of Council Speaker

Standing Committee

Education Office

Health Office

Civil Servants & Social

Affairs

Culture & Tourism

Information & PR

Youth and Sport

Women & Children

Affairs

Capacity Building

Finance & Economic

Development

Agric Devt Office

Irrigation Office

Food Security

Co-operatives Office

Trade and industry

Mineral & Energy Office

Rural roads

Natural Resources

Agricultural Office

Capacity-building office

Administration &

Security Affairs

Prosecutor

Police

Justice Office

**Dodota Wereda Structure 2003**

Wereda Council

Wereda Administration

Court

General assembly

Office of Council Speaker

Standing Committee

Administration and Security Affairs

Investment Office

Agriculture and Rural Development

Land and Environmental Protection

Mineral and Energy Office

Livestock Agency

Co-operative Office

Rural roads

Justice Office

Food Security

Inland Revenue

Youth and Sport

Irrigation

Finance and Economic Development

**Dodota Wereda Structure 2010**

Education Office

Technical and Vocational Office

MSE Office

Civil Service and Social Affairs

Water Resources

Police

Information and PR

Culture and Tourism

Capacity Building

Women and Children Affairs

Trade and Industry

Towns’ Administration

Dera Town Water Service

Prosecutor

Natural Resources

## Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele

### Land

List of interventions

2002-3

2003-4

* Provision of communal land to youth for irrigation which is about 2ha.

2004-5

* Implementation of gender law of women land inheritance from their parents

2005-6

2006-7

2007-8

* Provision of communal land to investor which is about 10ha

2008-9

* Provision of communal land to an investor which is about 26ha
* Provision of communal land to the youth for rain fed agriculture about 40ha
* Allocating communal land for the construction of school-about 2ha

2009-10

* Provision of communal land to landless youths for irrigation-about 5ha
* Provision of communal land to seven organised men and women-about 2ha

Intervention 1: Provision of c2 hectares of communal land to co-operative of 3 men & 4 women

* Kebele officials and DA workers implemented. No kebele officials benefited or were harmed
* This was not related to the Wereda. The kebele with the DAs usually reports/announces the amount of land distributed to the community, which is the only relation of kebele and wereda in land distribution.
* Three men and four women are under the cooperative.
* The land was near residential areas and a grazing land and people near the land complained to push the land back some distance from their compounds and fences. It was resolved by pushing the land back from the fences of residents in coordination with Kebele officials and elders.

Intervention 2: Provision of c 2 hectares of communal land to 8 youths for irrigation

* Kebele officials and DA workers implemented. No kebele officials benefited or were harmed
* This was not related to the Wereda. The kebele with the DAs usually reports/announces the amount of land distributed to the community, which is the only relation of kebele and wereda in land distribution.
* 8 youths from 1477 kebele residents benefited
* Long-run benefits? Helps members of the cooperative improve their livelihood. The community also benefited buying vegetables and maize from these youths.

### Re-settlement – no intervention

### Irrigation and water-harvesting

List of interventions

2002-3

* Introduced water harvesting

2003-4

* Community irrigation on 60ha using a pump.
* Provision of 2ha irrigation land from communal land for eight organised youths

2005-6

* Starting repair of irrigation channels through FFW

2006-7

* The government pump was repaired and all channel structures constructed

2007-8

* All irrigation association members (240 hhs) produced maize

2008-9

* Two water pumps bought by ARCD. New maize seed distributed to 130 households.

2009-10

* Provision of 2ha Irrigation land from communal land for seven organised people (3 men and 4 women)
* Provision of 2.5ha irrigation land from communal land for 10 organised landless youths
* Seven new members joined the irrigation association.

Intervention 1:

* The Kebele and the Wereda were involved. The Kebele organised the community to contribute labour for different activities at the scheme; the Wereda provided improved seeds and fertilizer.
* Kebele officials have also got land for irrigation from this programme.
* Succeeded at the beginning but failed after one year due to theft and removal of the generator due to an increase in the volume of Awash River.
* 245 households out of the total 300 households of the Kebele have been participating.
* All 245 households both male and female have got good production of maize for their food consumption.
* The land on which the scheme was planned to be implemented is communal land and before the Kebele had allowed for some farmers to use part of the land. During implementation those farmers that were using the land temporarily refused to return the land as requested by the Kebele. Finally they were convinced in a meeting and left the land. During distribution too, using a lottery method, people that got a relatively infertile land refused to accept their share. Finally the Kebele has decided to give their share to other landlesses if they refused to accept and they thus accepted what is offered to them in fear of losing the land at all.
* Long-run benefits? The scheme has already stopped.

Intervention 2: Irrigation generally

* Irrigation association officials work with DAs and kebele officials co-ordinately. They also have direct relations with the wereda irrigation office. So they get improved seeds and fertiliser (in the past) through DAs and kebele officials and water pump directly from ARO/irrigation office in the wereda. NGO interventions, like CRS (Catholic relief services) come through the wereda ARO/irrigation office. In the past with Self-Help International (SHI) it was direct contact in the kebele.
* They benefited from the interventions as members of the community and sometimes they get incentives when they are involved in the implementation programme.
* If interventions fail – e.g. water harvesting and last year’s new maize seed – then all the community members and wereda officials blame the kebele officials.
* No it didn’t succeed – the government-sponsored irrigations scheme failed to work in the last two years. They promised to repair them on time and we paid what they asked (electricity fee, foot bulb price, cell prices (spare part), cable and others) but not yet.
* More than 50% of the households participated in irrigation. That means from 400 households 240 households are included and more than 200 individuals are involved in irrigation work privately or in groups.
* Households which own land have an opportunity to participate in the irrigation association. Among the 240 households plus 7 newly joined in 2002 53 are female-headed and 15 landless youths.
* Hardworking farmers have benefited and they have improved their lives. They could also buy private pumps and work more and more, construct corrugated iron roofs, and buy oxen and cows. Those who are rich and have work experience in the past have benefited. Some poors, FHHs, lazies who didn’t work well including because of lack of seed, fertiliser, pesticides and not watering well, weeding, digging etc couldn’t get good production. They also planted maize which is not profitable in the market; it is used only for food.
* There are no strong conflicts and small ones are resolved among members. If not kebele officials take the case and discuss it with irrigation association officials and then it is resolved.
* Long-run benefits? If the big pump is repaired, i.e. the government-sponsored irrigations scheme works, it can change the community’s life. Even daily labourers and other landlesses can benefit.
* All community members want to be irrigation association members. Those excluded from the membership refused kebele contributions in cash and labour. Kebele officials with wereda officials told them at the meeting that first the landowners have priority to get irrigable land and then all are included when the scheme becomes improved or irrigation capacity is increased (an additional pump will be bought).
* Improvements? If in the Self-Help scheme everybody got work skills from it.
* Among the 130 households from the SHI scheme 15 households were excluded from accessing the government-sponsored irrigation scheme. They didn’t utilise the irrigable land properly.

### Agricultural extension and packages

List of interventions

2002-3

* Improved teff and wheat provided

2003-4

* Improved maize and vegetables were provided

2004-5

* Improved teff, maize and boleke were provided

2005-6

* Different improved seeds of grain and vegetables and sweet potato

2006-7

* Improved maize, boleke and vegetable seeds

2007-8

* Improved vegetable seeds – onion, tomatoes, green peppers etc

2008-9

* Hybrid maize which failed; 2 pumps provided

2009-10

* Freely improved teff

Intervention 1: credit for seeds, fertiliser and pumps

* Providing improved seeds, fertiliser on credit before 1999EC and providing pumps on credit as well as without (free).
* DAs with kebele officials were involved more in the implementation of agricultural extension. It comes through WARD. Between 1995EC and 1999EC there were different kinds of improved grain seeds and vegetable seeds provided on credit. Especially in 1998EC improved teff was provided which gave good production and still it is used for food and seed. It spreads all over the wereda.
* Kebele officials could take any kinds of inputs if they wanted and they could get reward/incentive when they participate in wereda meetings.
* No it didn’t succeed because in different times of the year different kinds of grain and vegetable seeds were provided but the community’s life was not improved. The reason why it was not profitable was that because of the harsh weather condition the seed was used as food.
* All community members participated. For instance in a year different kinds of grain would come at the same time. Some community groups got wheat and maize and others got boleke. If one group did not benefit in the first round they should get it in the 2nd/3rd round.
* Some poor people used the improved seed for food. Later they suffered to pay the debt in its expensive price. Sometimes because of rain shortage the crops totally failed like this year. People had taken improved teff on credit. All people are affected.
* Some important inputs were distributed among the kebele officials like teff, vegetables etc. Others which they didn’t need were distributed for other people – most of the time maize, wheat and boleke. Nobody complained to the wereda. Some people talked about the issues at a meeting.
* All things should be evenly distributed. Food aid should be given for poors. Prices of improved seed should be reduced which could be affordable to the poor.
* Because of drought the crops failed; to pay its price the farmers sold their cattle.
* Officials were biased in the distribution of inputs.
* Improvements? It (agricultural extension) is since the Derg regime but now especially from 2003 it shows a significant change. That is its frequency increased towards improved seeds.
* Some people sold the improved seed or used it for food. Especially they dislike vegetable seeds.
* Most farmers purchased from the market except improved seed on credit. After 2007 inputs are in cash so farmers prefer to purchase from the market – Nazreth for seeds.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

2002-3

* Bulls for fattening were bought

2003-4

* Oxen for model farmers

2004-5

* Sheep for youth and chickens and sheep for poor women

2005-6

* Oxen for active poors; sheep for youth and poor women

2006-7

* Sheep for youth

2007-8

* Oxen for poors and sheep for youth

Intervention 1: oxen and sheep provision

* Kebele officials including the cabinet jointly with DAs working with WARD. Geres selected the beneficiaries depending on instructions given from the wereda. Then the list was sent to the wereda and finally kebele officials (Cabinet members with DAs) bought the cattle from the market and gave to the beneficiary.
* They might have got incentives when they acted; sometimes they might benefit if they fit the criteria.
* No it didn’t succeed because of lack of vaccinations and drugs for animal diseases; a lot of cattle died and also chickens.
* About 50% of the community benefited.
* Most of the time poor people benefited (men, women and youths). About 20 model farmers have got oxen, poor (active) farmers about 18; about 30 women got sheep; about 50 youths got sheep.
* Livestock were affected by diseases which led to death. Some beneficiaries were harmed. For instance, a farmer who was provided with a pair of oxen and both died.
* Conflict arose during selection that the interventions were for poor people but the rich were benefiting. During that time the poors went to the wereda SRD office complaining orally and in writing. They did not resolve the problem and came back to the kebele. The wereda officials said that they could not identify who was poor and who rich and the kebele officials know well about the community. Because of this reason the problem was solved.
* Long-run benefits? Animal vaccination treatment should be given on time. The service should be in the area with adequate medicine.
* If the service is not improved livestock will be affected
* Poor people who haven’t relatives who hasn’t relation with officials are excluded. In the case of lack of quota they said to them you will get in the next round and registered them (for cheating?)

### Non-farm extension and packages – no intervention

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2007-8

* Youths organised for loading on the lorry

2008-9

* Youths organised for sand production and irrigation work

2009-10

* Women and other youth groups organised for irrigation work

Intervention 1: co-operatives for loading and irrigation work

* Individuals with a similar interest in participating in a particular job. They organise and ask the kebele leaders/cabinet or submit an application. Then they evaluate the aspiration and send it to the wereda M-SE office. If the organisation fulfils its legal right (has a stamp, rules, laws etc) they give a license and then they can get involved in their particular job – if they would like to get natural resources from the kebele they could get it.
* Jobless have got job opportunities
* Yes – the wereda provided two water pumps for a youth irrigation association and contributed 30% of pump prices for a women’s irrigation association. They also encourage the co-operative association programmes.
* About 15% of individuals in community
* The intervention benefited landless youths and a few women. There are about 6 groups (co-operatives) on irrigations and among the six one is the women’s irrigation association. Besides these there are other co-operatives on loading on the lorries and producing sand and stone.
* Long-run benefits? The part of the community will improve which brings community development as a whole. Especially workable people (youths) benefited from the intervention and the number of jobless (independent) people will be reduced.
* Improvements? Those who are included in the programme should work hard to become fruitful. Government will contribute on the input price.

### Government micro-credit programmes

List of interventions

2008-9

* Credit-saving association implemented

Intervention: Women’s credit association

* Kebele officials were involved in facilitating the implementation. Wereda co-operative co-ordinating with the wereda women’s credit-saving union were initiated to implement the new credit-saving association in 2001 in Korodegaga/
* Yes it succeeded. Women who couldn’t participate in the Self-Help I initiated co-operative (credit-saving association) could be involved in this service.
* About 50% of the community’s households; on the other hand all are involved who need to join the service. Most women are involved – i.e. about 171 women and 7 men totalling about 178 members. Those men substitute for their wives or mothers in all cases as a result of death/divorce/went abroad.
* The intervention harmed the members who borrowed 500 *birr* to buy inputs for 2009/10 production. The crops failed because of the drought. They repaid the debt, about 530 *birr* within 6 months. So they sold their assets to repay.
* If a similar event will happen in the future the members will be severely harmed.
* The community was aware about credit-saving associations as a result of the SHI initiated association
* About 30 women were participating in the SHI initiated credit-savings association. *Iddirs* are also providing credit without interest for one month. But after a month s/he pays some amount according to the *iddir’s* rules. Another nearby credit-saving service is being implemented by JICA – it is in process.
* Neighbours and relatives lend to their relations; no private moneylenders.

### Food aid

List of interventions

2002-3

* Relief assistance throughout the year

2004-5

* PSNP started

2005-6

* CRS provided cattle for some PSNP beneficiaries

2009-10

* Emergency food aid

Intervention: PSNP and supportive packages

* DAs bring instructions from the wereda food security office to the kebele. Gere are involved in selecting the beneficiaries and identifying whether they get direct support or food for work. They also have a responsibility for the public work. Then the DAs report to the wereda FS office.
* DAs get incentives when they are involved in the public work that the community is to do.
* There is a big workload on DAs and kebele officials. There is also a lot of conflict during selection for targeting.
* It did not succeed; because of quota shortage all poor people did not benefit.
* About 70% of the community benefited.
* The intervention particularly benefited poor people.
* Long-run benefits? Other supportive packages provided with PSNP for poor people as well as the community as a whole until they graduated.
* Everybody wants to be included in PSNP. The excluded poor went to the wereda to complain and then back to the kebele officials to solve their problem. Then kebele leaders, gere and DAs with the community discussed the issues and solved the problem.
* Improvements? There was relief assistance in 1995 throughout the year by CRS. Then the PSNP started in 1997 in food insecure areas in the wereda as a whole. In 1998 the Revolving Fund provided for the purchase of cattle but wasn’t repaid and other people in the community couldn’t get the opportunity and it stopped as it was.
* The better-off in wealth were excluded from PSNP and the poors who came from outside the area were excluded from OFSP because of quota shortage.

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2005-6

* Providing food nutrients for malnutrition children and pregnant mothers.

2007-8

* Health education on feeding habit by the kebele and the wereda.

Intervention 1: food nutrients for malnourished children and pregnant mothers

* The kebele and the wereda have implemented it. The kebele controls the distribution of the food while the wereda provides the food.
* Yes, all children and mothers identified with food shortage could get the food nutrient
* 60 children and 24 pregnant mothers have got the food that are identified as malnourished as measured by wereda experts.

Intervention 2: nutrition training

* The wereda and the kebele have implemented the intervention. The kebele arranges meetings and the wereda provides the education/training.
* The wereda regularly come and teach according to their plan without any interruption.
* Majority of the community benefited
* Long-run benefits? Helps the community to be aware of health related issues and thereby protect themselves from diseases to have a healthy community that could participate in development.

### Family planning

List of interventions

2002-3

* Traditional birth attendants took training at the zone and wereda; training on STDs, family planning etc were given at the wereda

2003-4

* Training on similar issues

2004-5

* The community started to get pills and condoms in the area

2008-9

* They could get injections (dipo) in the area because the HEW was employed.

2009-10

* Seven health promoters took training on mother-child health conditions and how to screen for malnourished mothers and children

Intervention: Health promoters

* No new interventions after 2003 but the services show improvement by giving continuous training at wereda and kebele. The community is made aware about family planning services.
* Kebele officials selected 2 health promoters who have served the community since 2003. One is at Sefera and the other is in Arda. They distributed pills, condoms and tablets for malaria treatment (facider and chlorophine). They worked from 2003-7. During that time SHI was involved in preventive health services and also provided incentives for trainers and health promoters.
* Kebele officials are part of the community and benefited from the service.
* No it didn’t succeed. Sometimes the community faced lack of pills in the area and in the gap women became pregnant. Due to this reason the birth rate in the area has not decreased.
* About 80% of women use birth control. Birth control pills are used by women and condoms given to men (youngsters). TT vaccination for females
* Currently the services were given in the area health post. If the health post gets adequate medicine from the wereda the community can use without any gap and the fertility rate will decrease.
* Improvements? The family planning training has been given since the Derg period but during EPRDF especially after 2003 the intervention became improved.
* Jica provides funds for family planning training through the government.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

2002-3

* Training about mother and child health conditions

2003-4

* Polio and anti-six vaccinations

2004-5

* Training about infant health care

2008-9

* HEW gives services in the area

2009-10

Training mother and child health care

Intervention: mother and child service

* All services concerning mother and child health care started in the past but now, especially after 2004-5, it becomes improved
* Kebele officials and DAs work with the wereda health centre. According to instructions they select and send people to the wereda or other training centres. Again those kebele officials and DAs organised the community to take the training from those already trained. Currently they work with the HEW. That HEW could give advice, tell messages and give instructions at meetings.
* No it didn’t succeed. When the health post was constructed the wereda health service officials promised that all services would be given to the community at the health post. But there are no medical services; even the people couldn’t get quartem (malaria medicine). And also there is a lack of pills, injections etc. Generally the community didn’t get a better service than before.
* With regard to child and mother vaccination almost all have benefited.
* The service should be given in the health post in the area.
* The community is aware of the services theoretically since the Derg regime. Currently the services are given and they use it if it is available in the community.

### Drinking water – no intervention

### 

### Sanitation

List of interventions

2005-6

* Construction of separate latrines for girls and boys at school.

2007-8

* Strengthening the construction of private latrines

Intervention 1: strengthening the commenced construction of private latrines

* The Kebele, Wereda and health extension workers were involved. The Kebele and the extension workers give the training for awareness creation to the community while the Wereda health supervisors controlled the activity.
* Yes, the Wereda promised to provide water purification tabs for those who dig latrines as an incentive and did so. Accordingly all the community has its own latrine although some of them are not using the latrine due to less attention for its importance.
* Most members of the community participated. It helps to improve community health and prevents diseases.
* Improvement? Undertaking continuous awareness creation before the implementation.
* At the beginning people resisted to build and use the latrine. Due to the incentives and indirect enforcements, people constructed latrines and now most of them started to use the latrines. The enforcement was that avoiders/resisters were warned to be excluded from other advantages such as food aid unless they dig latrines and the incentive was the provision of water tabs for those who dig a latrine.

Intervention 2: construction of separate latrines for girls and boys at school

* Parents and teachers committee and school teachers were involved.
* The project was not related to Wereda
* Most of the community participated in contributing labour.
* School girl students benefited
* Long-run benefits? Increases confidence of female students.

### Other preventive health services

List of interventions

2002-3

* Introduction of improved stove

2003-4

* Bed net provision for the community every two years

2008-9

* Introducing Health extension workers to the Kebele

2009-10

* Education on separating animals and smoke (kitchen) from human residential rooms or houses

Intervention 1: Education on separating animals and smoke (kitchen) from human residential rooms or houses

* Implementation was by the extension workers and Kebele officials. The Kebele officials arrange meetings and the extension workers give the know-how training.
* The implementation was not related to the Wereda
* Most members of the community has received the awareness training/education.
* Long-run benefits? The community understands the possible causes of different diseases and keeps himself from diseases to have a healthy community.
* Although people theoretically accepted the education they do not implement it. There are still people live with animals in the same room and most of the people especially that could not construct a corrugated iron house and living in thatched houses use smoke in the same house.

Intervention 2: assigning health extension workers to the kebele

* The Kebele and the Wereda were involved in the implementation. The Wereda requested to the Kebele if they want extension workers and explained its support and hence the Wereda assigned the extension workers to the Kebele.
* The Wereda has promised to assign the extension workers and did so. Moreover, the Wereda provided equipment for the health post and other construction materials.
* All members of the community have been participating in the implementation through contributing labour and cash. All members of the community benefited.
* Long-run benefits? The extension workers teach the community to prevent themselves from different diseases. Provide treatment for malaria and refer for other diseases to clinics to have a healthy community in the long run

### Curative health services

List of interventions

2003-4

* Training of traditional birth attendants

2009-10

* Introduction of health extension workers

Intervention: Training of traditional birth attendants

* The Wereda requested the Kebele for training of traditional birth attendants and the Kebele selected and sent the trainers to the Wereda for training.
* Two traditional birth attendants were trained.
* The whole community has benefited
* Long-run benefits? Reduces birth related problems of mothers and children for a healthier community.

### Primary education

List of interventions

2002-3

* Cash contribution for the construction of the school

2003-4

* Labour for school construction

2005-6

* School expansion for grades 5 and 6

2008-9

* Labour contribution for the construction of the new school

2009-10

* New school construction for grades 1 and 2
* Employing 3 teachers

Intervention 1: new school construction for Grades 1 and 2

* The Kebele created awareness and mobilised the society for labour and cash contributions in order to reduce the distance travelled by students. The Kebele and the cabinet convinced ‘Gere’ and ‘Got’ officials about the importance of the school. These officials convinced their respective communities and called for meetings and arranged a bazaar at the Kebele for contributions and a plan for the commencement of the task. The Wereda came to meetings and supported the plan by creating awareness in the community. The Wereda also provided corrugated iron, nails, tables/desks that could not be covered by the community.
* Succeeded in that the Wereda has provided materials it has promised on time.
* The whole community participated
* The new school has particularly benefited children living near the new school as it reduced the distance they have been travelling. The Koro and Chirota Got children are more benefited, reduced drop-outs and absenteeism for the longer distance and in fear of security problem mainly of the girls.
* All children will get education and would be skilled for any development activity and improve their livelihood.
* Improvements? Had there been sufficient budget the necessary equipment like fencing, latrines, painting would have been fulfilled.
* The Wereda requested the NGO for help and the NGO provided some materials.

Intervention 2: school expansion for Grades 5 and 6

* The Kebele mobilised the community for the contribution of cash for purchasing educational equipment.
* This was not related to Wereda
* The whole community have participated.
* The children of the community as a whole benefited.
* Long-run benefits? The children of the community would get education at near distance to their residence that reduces cost of education that would be incurred by sending students to longer distance. Hence it would help to have educated community.
* Improvements? Had there been enough budget, the school could have been improved to grade 7 and 8.

### Secondary Education – no intervention

### Government TVET – no intervention

### Government Universities and Colleges – no intervention

### Alternative basic education – no intervention

### Government pre-school education – no intervention

### Good governance package

List of interventions

2004-5

* Establishing women’s association at Kebele level

2006-7

* Establishing youth association at Kebele level

2008-9

* Preparing suggestion diary for comment as a response to accountability and improvement of service provision

2009-10

* Preparing suggestion box for comment for members of the community to seek improvement in service provision.

Intervention 1: establishing a Women’s Association at kebele level

* The Kebele gives awareness creation, organizing them, initiated for contribution, help to elect their leaders and send their contribution to bank. The Wereda provided the rules and regulations pertinent to organizing associations and provided trainers.
* Succeeded in that the Wereda has provided the rules and regulation for forming associations and sent trainers for awareness creation regularly even after the establishment.
* 200 women that are members of the association could obtain government credit for different businesses and/or activities like irrigation, buying goats, provision of seed and fertilizer through credit, buying sheep and cattle.
* As organizing association was operated on voluntary basis, there was no conflict.
* Long-run benefits? Helps the community to gain awareness about different development ideas through their association thereby improving their livelihood.

Intervention 2: establishing a Youth Association at kebele level

* The Kebele gives awareness creation, organizing them, initiated for contribution, help to elect their leaders and send their contribution to bank. The Wereda provided the rules and regulations pertinent to organizing associations and provided trainers
* Succeeded in that the Wereda has provided the rules and regulation for forming associations and sent trainers for awareness creation regularly even after the establishment.
* 175 youth that are members of the association, organised in to cooperatives to run different businesses to improve their livelihood.
* Helps the youth to gain awareness about different development ideas through their association thereby improving their livelihood and increase the profitability of their businesses.

### Security, policing and justice

List of interventions

2006-7

* Change in the role of social court and elders. The social court had the role of settling land-related issues and a role of charging/punishing criminals with up to 1000 Birr. In the new role, land-related issues are given to the cabinet. The cabinet and the elders try to settle the problem and if it is beyond their capacity to settle it, they pass it to the Wereda court. In the new changed role of elders, they participate in security issues with the militia and the cabinet at Gere and Got. The elders also participate on land-related issues with the cabinet.

Intervention 1: change in the role of the social court

* The Kebele implemented the changes of roles into practice whereas the Wereda provided awareness creation training for kebele officials about role changes.
* Succeeded in that the wereda has given the awareness creation training to the Kebele officials as it promised.
* Participants included the three people in the social court, three elders in each Got and Kebele officials.
* Long-run benefits? At the time while the social court had the responsibility of settling issues up to 1000.00 Birr, people went to them frequently for silly things/issues and consume the time of the suspected person calling him to the social court now and then without any witness. With the role change the issue becomes the responsibility of the Wereda court. To this end, those people that have any appeal preferred to settle their issue with the elders than going to the wereda that could have consumed their time appealing at the Wereda. The other benefit of the elders for the community is that they settle disputes easily in the community and avoid disappointments among contradicting people which could have been the case while the cases are taken to Wereda court for resolution. Hence peaceful settlement of issues by elders would further help for community development.

### Tax and other contributions

List of interventions

2004-5

* Labour contribution for mosque construction
* Labour contribution for digging/construction of irrigation canal

2005-6

* Labour and cash contribution for the construction of Kebele office

2006-7

* Cash contribution for school expansion
* Labour contribution for the construction of health post

2007-8

* Labour and cash contribution for the construction of new school

Intervention 1: Labour and cash contribution for the construction of new school

* The Kebele and the Wereda officials were involved in different aspects. The Kebele organised and mobilised the community and follow-up for timely completion and controlled the activities. The Wereda education office provided the inputs for construction and final equipment. Finally the Wereda administration controls and follow-up the overall activity.
* Yes, the Wereda provided what it has promised like providing inputs for construction, employing teachers, providing desks and books.
* All community members have participated.
* Long-run benefits? Educated children could change the locality in different perspectives.
* Improvements? Had there been sufficient budget the school could have been improved to 1-6 grade; but now it is 1-2 grades.

Intervention 2: labour contribution for the construction of a health post

* The Kebele and the Wereda officials were involved in different aspects. The Kebele organised and mobilised the community and follow-up for timely completion and controlling the activities. The Wereda health office provided the inputs for construction and final equipment. Finally the Wereda administration controls and follow-up the overall activity.
* Yes, the Wereda provided what it has promised like providing inputs for construction, employing health extension workers and providing pharmaceuticals.
* All community members have participated and all have benefited.
* Long-run benefits? Helps to increase the awareness of the community about how to protect themselves from different diseases at home and in the locality to have healthy community for development.
* Improvements? The health post could have been improved to a clinic had there been sufficient budget.

### Presentation of government models of development - NA

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

List of interventions

2002-3

* Food aid

2004-5

* PSNP in direct support for those who couldn’t participate in FFW.

2005-6

* Sheep for 25 poor women and oxen for 17 poor men were provided

2009-10

* Food aid for the poor

Intervention: food aid and purchased cattle

* Kebele officials were involved in the selection of the poor. DAs worked between the community and wereda ARD and FS offices.
* It did not succeed; only a few people benefited among the many poor.
* About 2% of the community benefited from the livestock package and 20% in food aid.
* In livestock it depended on the instructions from the wereda
* Long-run benefits? If the livestock were distributed evenly for the poor and the livestock were vaccinated before being taken by the beneficiaries.
* Long-run harm? If vaccination is not given in time and also treatment the disease will spread all over the area. It may affect the community’s livestock as a whole.
* All poor people want to benefit from interventions and because of lack of quota not all are included. As a result they complain to wereda officials and then the case comes back to kebele officials to resolve.
* Improvements? From the 1980s the area became food insecure. As a result food aid provides and the supporting packages also link with it.

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2002-3

* Government policies give more attention to abduction, female circumcision and rape

2004-5

* A lot of trainings was given on harmful traditional practices at the wereda

2005-6

* Among 100 community representatives 50 are women

2006-7

* Policies in favour of women – i.e. encouraging women who take leadership positions.

2007-8

* New family law implemented

2008-9

* Child affairs implemented link with women’s affairs.

Intervention: new family law

* When the new policy was implemented kebele officials and other concerned people organised at wereda and other training centres to give training and discuss about the issues. Then depending on the instruction they/kebele officials implemented the new policy and also gave training to the community.
* Kebele officials: Before 1999 there were incentives during training but now nothing. They spent their time during training.
* Yes it succeeded. The new family law practised that females could inherit their parents’ land. About two females came from outside and accused their brothers and then they shared the land equally. The same was done in the area. On the other hand women couldn’t leave her their homes during conflicts with husbands. She should keep her children in the home; if necessary he leaves the home until the problem is resolved.
* With regard to female rights to land both men and women benefit; if a female shares land with her brother her husband benefits and the reverse is true for her brother when he gets his wife’s share. In relation to divorce property division and during conflict not leaving the home women have benefited.
* About four women accused their brothers to share parents’ land at the wereda court. After a long litigation the court decided to share the land equally.
* Long-run benefits? It is practised in the community and the community is also aware of women’s legal rights.
* Generally the community accepts the new family law. But the things happening to him or herself they refused it. Kebele officials are involved as mediators and give advice to solve the problem.
* The instruction came from above – the wereda.
* Males refused the land share request by their sisters. Even they didn’t share following the advice of elders – only when it went to the wereda court.

### Youth policies and programmes

List of interventions

2006-7

* Organizing youth and providing credit

2007-8

* Provision of irrigated and rain fed agriculture for youth cooperatives

2008-9

* Organizing youth in to sand selling cooperative
* Organizing youth in to loading and unloading cooperative

Intervention 1: organising youth into sand-selling co-operative

* The Kebele provides the place on which the youth work. The Wereda cooperative office helped in giving training and awareness for the youth and introducing relevant government policies.
* Yes, the Wereda officials introduced government policies, forming cooperatives according to the policy and providing awareness and training for the youth.
* 20 youths benefited.

Intervention 2: provision of irrigated and rainfed agriculture for youth co-operatives

* The Kebele provided land for the youth. The Wereda cooperative office helped in giving training and awareness for the youth and introducing relevant government policies.
* The wereda introduced relevant government policies and forming cooperatives according to the rule.
* 35 youths were benefited by producing maize and pepper which further helps them to improve their household food security and livelihood.

### Community work

List of interventions

2002-3

* Free – water harvesting, soil bund, check dam;

2003-4

* Free – school latrine, terracing;

2004-5

* PSNP – soil bund; funju (?); maintain road; partinium weed; stone bund etc;

2005-6

* PSNP – terracing, soil bund, funju, hillside terracing, micro basin for planting trees, school fence, DAs fence etc;

2006-7

* PSNP – road maintenance, irrigation channels, FTC construction, planting trees around the hillside etc;
* Free – maintaining and making irrigation channels; cleaning the irrigable land;

2007-8

* PSNP Constructed kebele and MS-E office; maintaining school, FTC and DAs fence and similar work

2008-9

* PSNP Maintaining teachers’ home and fencing it; terracing
* Free – planting trees around the FTC

2009-10

* PSNP – none
* free – school fencing

Intervention: PSNP work and construction of houses for all the services

* DAs with kebele officials discussed the type of work in the kebele. Then they report it to the wereda ARD/ irrigation and FS offices. They agree with them then according to the instructions given they applied it.
* DAs co-ordinate with the wereda ARD, especially natural resources, soil conservation and water resource management department.
* DAs get incentives when they participate/facilitate the Public Works. Others benefited from the interventions. There are sort of conflicts on work, loss of time etc
* No it didn’t succeed towards PSNP work; the community spent most of their time on doing terracing. But it doesn’t show improvements because it was destroyed by the cattle so it doesn’t bring any environmental change. With regard to construction it gives services to the community; since 2006-7 there are all sorts of constructions happened in the area, like the FTC, kebele and N-S-E office, school, health post, teachers’ home, HEW home, veterinary which are constructed by the Government budget. After 2002 about four mosques were constructed with free community labour.
* Almost all participate in community work, but at PSNP (FFW) the workable person participate and the others get direct support.
* All benefit from the interventions
* Some persons were absent from work and refused the penalty either in food aid or cash.
* Long-run benefits? If the community keeps their cattle from the intervention land it will change the local environment. From the construction services all are benefited.
* Some people do not participate in the work. They should be penalised in cash or food aid.
* Improvements? At the beginning some people resisted the work. They forbade terracing on their land. After a year they were aware of its importance.
* The interventions started through the rehabilitation programme in 2003.

### Electricity and communications

List of interventions

2004-5

* Dry weather road maintained by Public Works

2005-6

* Community telephone implemented

2007-8

* Some people use mobile phones with full network coverage

Intervention: community telephone and mobile telephone network

* Kebele officials co-ordinated with the wereda administration office to implement the community telephones
* Kebele officials benefit from the interventions
* No it didn’t succeed. The community couldn’t pay the telephone fees and as a result they couldn’t call from the area and could only receive the message. However, it is not a problem as they have alternatives (mobiles). Everybody is using the mobile of their relatives/neighbours as they want.
* Most youngsters have mobiles and rich farmers also. No women have mobiles except teachers and the HEW; however all are using it.
* Another community telephone will be established at the farthest villages like Alel, Arda and Chirota. As in the previous case the operator is not done well; the telephone fee will be unaffordable and the community will lose the service.
* Improvements? Having good network coverage of community telephones implemented throughout the country

### Harmful traditional practices

List of interventions

2002-3

* Training on harmful traditional practices at wereda and zonal levels.

2003-4

* The same thing

2004-5

* Training to abolish HTPs and actions which should be taken in the locality

2005-6

* Training on the same issues

2006-7

* Training on the same issues

2007-8

* Training on the new family law

2008-9

* Training on the new family law

2009-10

* None

Intervention: abolishing abduction, female circumcision etc

* They were involved in the training with other selected persons (females). Then they organised the community and told them about the issues.
* At the training they got incentives and also they learned different things from the training.
* Yes it did succeed. Female circumcision and abduction are abolished after 2005. At once in 2005 the women who took training took action on the practice of female circumcision. They seized both the practitioner and female-harmed households at Sefera. Then the community became afraid of the action and abolished it.
* All participated; especially women and girls are benefited – almost all are benefited.
* There was conflict among the Harmful traditional practitioner, kebele officials and concerned person (who had taken training). The conflict was resolved by elders.
* At the beginning the community refused the intervention. But being afraid of punishment they accepted it.

### NGO interventions - NA

## Interactions among policies and programmes

*Positive synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation | NRM |
| Education |  | -Sanitation and personal hygiene courses included in the curriculum | -discourages migration and dropouts of students | -provides clothes and teaching materials for students by selling animals and their products. | -investors help poor and orphaned students  -investors contribute for school construction | -NRM clubs in school teach students and their community about NRM. |
| Health | -awareness on health by HEW reduces sick student’s absentees. |  |  |  | -Improves nutrition from cereals and other products |  |
| FFW |  | -improves nutrition |  |  |  | -terracing work performed for FFW improves the environment. |
| Livestock | -provides students with clothing and other educational materials. | -Improves nutrition from animal products | - |  | -used for farming irrigated land  -earn money for irrigation schemes by selling livestock |  |
| Irrigation | -students and parents earn money to buy educational materials and food | -improves nutrition |  | -provides grass/fodder for livestock |  | - Soil conservation on irrigation helps for environmental protection. |
| NRM | - | -Reduces disease causing things like wind and dust |  | - improves fodder | - conserves soil and water for irrigation. |  |

*Negative synergies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation | NRM |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFW | -child absentees to do FFW | -eating without washing hands after work |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock | -children herding absentees | -people and animals living together in the same house |  |  |  | -destroys conservation structures  -overgrazing |
| Irrigation | -Working as daily labourers results absenteeism | -malaria infestation due to stagnated water for irrigation |  | -reduces grazing land |  |  |
| NRM |  |  |  | -closures and conservation schemes reduces grazing land. |  |  |

## Site-specific module – irrigation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002-3 | 2003-4 | 2004-5 | 2005-6 | 2006-7 | 2007-8 | 2008-9 | 2009-10 |
| Government scheme | none | none | none | none | none | worked | none | none |
| Self Help scheme | worked | worked | worked | worked | worked | worked | worked | working |
| Smallholder farmers with pumps | none | none | started | not strong | worked, new group | worked, new group | worked, new group | working |
| Private investors | worked | worked | worked | worked | worked | newcomer | worked | newcomer |

### Government scheme

#### How land was distributed

There are about 60 hectares of communal land in the community. It is distributed to 240 land owner households: 115hhs are in the SHI,92 hhs were newly joined and the rest are active ‘girata’ who actively participated in local politics. The 115hhs got 0.5 hectare and the rest 0.25 hectare of irrigable land. Among the 240hhs,53hhs are FHHs.

About 130hhs got 0.25hectares of irrigable land. Those who voluntarily resisted first then asked them to include them in the scheme.

#### How and when the scheme worked

After a long time of destruction (unusable) of the pump, It started to work in 2006-7. It was repaired by the government in 2006-7, and then the association members produced maize in 2007-8. But the pump was again destroyed by Awash River flood, i.e. the pipe which is inserted in to the river was taken away by the river. Since then the scheme is not working.

#### How the scheme was/is run

Still it is not yet functional, but now things become adjusted for next production. Such as the transformer and the cable have been replaced and the stolen pipe was returned backed.

#### Conflicts

During implementation there was a conflict b/n kebele officials and some ‘girata’ who wanted to get irrigable land. Those ‘giratas’ took their case to the wereda , and then wereda officials and irrigation experts allowed to give the land for active girata. As a result a few of them are included.

#### How the scheme came to fail

First, the plastic pipe (‘footbulb’) which inserts in the river was taken away by Awash river flood at the beginning of 2007-8Second, the cable and the plastic pipe (other than taken by flood) were stolen by theft in 2001. Then the electricity company (ELPA) took the transformer to another place until they fulfilled the stolen materials with agreement.

#### Attempts to get the scheme working again

As mentioned above they have tried to adjust the necessary things for next production at kebele as well as wereda level. E.g. the association paid the electricity fee of the 2007-8 production from what remained of the budget that the community received from the government for pump maintenance in 2006-7.

### Self-Help scheme

#### Changes since 1995EC

It works well and they produce throughout the year. After 2007-8 most members are producing maize and green pepper. Maize for consumption and green pepper for sale; to produce these it needs a small amounts of money unlike vegetables. All members in SHI scheme work well b/c they award its importance, and there is a regulation, which says a member who is not doing well will be excluded from the scheme. Which was applied before; among 130hhs, 15hhs were excluded from government scheme. The rest (115hhs) become benefited from that.

They have four pumps with 4’’, other than the previous two with 8’’. They bought two pumps in 2004-5 by their own selves, and the last two they got from CRS through the wereda without fee. So the scheme becomes improved.

#### How the scheme is run currently

It included seven new members, by adding an extra 2.5 hectares of irrigable land in this year (2009-10). They are on the way to produce. Six of them are girata, one of them is the old person who lives on the other sides of the Awash River (East Shewa). Most of the time he complained and blamed the officials. The other ones are land owners. Currently the scheme is the only important one in community life. They produce at least two times in a year.

#### Viability

With regard to market access there is a big problem. Because of the distance factor they sold their production with cheap price in the area. With regard to running costs and maintaining the reliability of the pump there is a fund that SHI gave before it phased out to be used for running costs. They have extra pumps (6 pumps, 4 are with 4’’ and 2 are 8’’). If one/two of them is destroyed, they could use the others successfully until they have repaired the rest. They also have enough budget to do so.

#### Who is benefiting most, who least

Rich persons who have a good economic back ground benefit more than the poor. Those rich people expend more for inputs and produce well. Most poor are producing cereals (maize, boleke) which they use for consumption rather than selling. Some of them are giving their land for other with share-cropping, this is forbidden in the regulations. But it happens in most cases.

#### Conflicts

Conflict was happened, when the 15hhs were excluded from joining in the gov’t scheme. Depending on their regulation, they did so. But those who excluded went to wereda and complained there, they also returned back to kebele to agree with them. Currently, no conflict.

### Private investors

#### Information re investors and land

There are a lot of informal investors who rented land from farmers for one/more than one production time. Other formal investors come through the wereda; there are four such investors. The two are staying for long period (since the 1980’s), the other two have recently intervened.

#### Links with kebele and wereda

Both formal and informal investors have direct interaction with the community rather than links with the kebele. The formal investors use labour from the community, but others rent land from farmers and hire labour from outside the community who construct a small hut near to the farmland (see photo) and live from planting to harvesting. They work effectively and got better production than the formal investors except for the foreign investor. Formal investors have more interaction with the wereda unlike the informal ones.

#### How investors work and services

The **two investors** (L and N) have been working for 15years; but they are not profitable. Because they didn’t work well like other investors, they also produce cereals (maize, boleke, wheat etc) by using rain. The community also didn’t benefit from their intervention.

The **third investor** came in the area in 2000e.c. He took the land which was previously used by the former investor (F). His name is G; he works well and serves the community. e.g. he helps orphan children (about six) in fulfilling educational materials (uniform, exercise book and pen). Some time he participates in community contributions. The community like him. Two of the kebele militia among 20, keep his farmland at night and he paid a salary of 200birr/month to each and also bought clothes for them to protect them from cold at night. He produces vegetables (onion and tomatoes).

In the same way, the community like the **foreign investor** (Australian). He collaborates with farmers, especially the cooperative producers by ploughing their land with his tractor; they only need to pay for the fuel. He works well but has not yet produced. He plan to produce (seedlings) vegetables, like; tomatoes, onion, salad, cabbage, etc.

#### Conflicts and resolution

There might have been a conflict between investor and labour, labour from community and outsider. Conflict on work or fee (but not strong). If the dispute was not resolved among themselves, one of them took the case to the kebele then they resolved.

There was also dispute between investor and his representative (F), he is called/ known as investor. Once a time he told to the owner as the inputs were stolen after he had hidden it. Then the owner came from A.A. and complained to the kebele social court. But the social court couldn’t see cases above 1000 birr. That inputs prices were about 150,000 birr, so to resolve this problem, the case was seen by elders with the social court. After a lot of struggle, F accepted (took) his fault, then they agreed and the owner returned back to Addis. Then on the following day the wereda police heard about the case. And then they arrested the kebele militia for about a day in the case of not taking the case to the wereda. Because the case was beyond the ability of social court.

### Smallholder farmers with pumps

#### The smallholder farmers with pumps

Most of them are youths organised in groups who participate in irrigation work. There are about six groups of smallholders farmers. The number of members is from 7-32 individuals. Most of them are cooperated b/n 1999e.c.-2001e.c.; it includes youth and women irrigation associations. But we cannot say youth/women irrigation associations only. Because in the youth irrigation association there are two women and also in the women’s irrigation association there is one man.

#### Where the land is and how they got access

In Chirota, near Keleta river, in Olati around the edge of the Awash river, in Sefera around the edge of the Awash river in many places including Buko and Shalota. Approximately the land held by those youths is about 70 hectares. Before 2006-7 youths held the communal land around the edge of river, then they asked permission from kebele. If it was not confirmed, they took their case to the wereda administrative and irrigation office. Then they discussed the issue and were allowed to use or not. But now, to get land the group should have their own regulations and rules, and stamp and initial capital. Then they can get land by a wereda cooperative office notice.

#### Links with kebele, wereda, Self-Help and government schemes

They could get by the two (kebele and wereda) collaborative work. They haven’t interaction (relation) with SHI and gov’t scheme.

#### How they work

They contribute money for the running costs of the next production. Sometimes they work individually, if they produce different crops among them.

#### What is grown

Most of the time they produce vegetables and sometimes, maize and recently green pepper. Some of the other association member not yet produced.

#### Conflicts

There is no observable conflict. But there was a disagreement with the landowner nearest to their land.