# Interviews with female teenage focus groups in Korodegaga, Dodota wereda, Arssi

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## 

## Focus group of females aged 15-19

1. OP 19; no education Poor

2. KB 18; Grade 10 Middle-wealth; Store keeper in micro-credit

3. EN 18; Grade 2; Middle-wealth

4. TL 17; Grade 5; Poor

5. NP 18; Grade 5; Middle-wealth; secretary at new micro-wealth

6. BN 19; Grade 2; Poor

### Land

The development intervention related to land which encouraged landless youth to benefit. However, this was not relevant for female youth. They didn’t know whether it was relevant to them or not, but there was not a tendency of young females to get land. But most young boys were benefiting from the intervention either in cooperatives or individually. However, good things for females related to land are: females can inherit parents’ land and other properties equally with males. Females also can share land and other properties with her husband.

### Resettlement

None

### Government universities/colleges

None

### Irrigation

The landless female youth were not benefiting from irrigation other than daily work. The only users were a land owner and a few landless males either individual or in group (association). The kebele regulation on distribution of irrigable land is not fair to landless youths, especially females.

### Alternative Basic Education

None

### Water harvesting

None

### Government pre-school education

None

### Agricultural extension and packages

No problem to get agricultural inputs (improved seeds). That the DA workers were working closely with the community. If no shortfalls on inputs the youths could get it. However, the priority was given to land owners and model or rich farmers but agricultural extension was the main problem to female youth rather than land.

### Community-government interactions

Over the last 5 years the gov’t policy encourages youths to participate on local issues and they could be decision makers. But in practice it was not effective, especially to females as only a very few youth females participate in meetings and other interactions. The community are not accepting young female interaction in reality.

### Livestock extension and packages

There has been livestock provision since 1997e.c. to youths. Everybody could be included in the intervention voluntarily. In credit the beneficiary should repay the debt within a year. The gov’t provided 3-4 sheep, their price up to 800birr. This intervention was harmful to most of the community as almost nearly all the sheep died. For e.g. from the FGD three of them were harmed, i.e. they had to repay what they borrowed from others or sell their own livestock. One of the respondent told us; four sheep were provided and all of them including father’s 4 sheep died. The Father rented his land and repaid 780birr.

### The use of models, champions, promoters – roles

Nobody among the young females were being models, however they have got good experiences from other models of farmers, family in the community.

### Non-farm extension and packages

None, this intervention was not happening in the area at all

### The use of extension workers – roles

They are users of contraceptives from the health post, if it is available. They also get advice and education from health extension workers about preventive health services and family planning.

### Co-operatives

The gov’t has widely worked on cooperatives since 2000e.c. and young males have cooperated and participated on d/t works since then, but young females were not to do so. They don’t know the reason why they were not participating on these. Some of them had not thought about that whilst others waited for an initiator to engage on cooperatives.

### Good governance

Young females could participate on local issues, this is the result of good governance. There are also a lot of changes in the community linked with this. But most females are unknown to their legal rights for e.g. Females didn’t use the d/t intervention as equally as males, however it was included both (male and female).

### Government Micro-credit

On this intervention most females could be involved, even if they couldn’t benefit from the outcome, by borrowing the money from the association for input price and for renting land. Unfortunately, the crops failed because of poor weather conditions. To repay this they sold their livestock or engaged more on daily labour. On the other hand those who bought sheep are benefitting, as are those who bought heifer and used the money for other food consumption.

### Interactions with wereda

Most of young females were not having interactions with the wereda. Sometimes they meet with wereda officials during the meeting at kebele and interaction with wereda officials has especially increased in this year. Very few young females are kebele officials or have authority so they have more interaction with wereda in meetings, training or communication on specific issues.

### Food aid

Young females could be beneficiaries, if they were poor. There was no food aid specific to youths, that the only criterion to include in the aid was economy of the household.

### Security, policing and justice

Having security and justice in the community, they feel safety. They are made aware about their legal right and don't worry about practicing it. They have experiences of who benefited from justice. The current policies are in favour of females who know how to use it.

### Nutrition

No specific nutrition intervention for young females, but if they were affected by food shortage at the time of pregnancy and breast feeding they could get food aid. The same if their child was affected by food shortage, they also benefit.

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour

Young females who have land should pay tax, school and Red Cross contributions including petty cash. But landless youths who could get food aid should participate on school contribution (10birr/year), if they couldn’t get food aid they aren't involved in any contribution.

### Family planning

They know well about family planning, even if they didn’t implement it. Most youths have too many children and give birth with one or two year intervals because there was not regular contraceptive services in the area. Currently almost all are using it and during the gap they become pregnant.

### Government-sponsored Associations

None

### Pregnancy and childbirth

They have got education and advice about what to do during pregnancy and childbirth. They know and practice that when they become pregnant they take a vaccination and should check their blood test. They take their children to the health service or center for vaccination after 45 days. They didn’t use traditional drugs for their child instead of taking them to health services.

### Presentation of government models of development

None became gov’t model among the young females but they could take work skills from others. Some of the respondents said; if youths get the resources access, they become better off than those models.

### 

### Drinking water

None

### Exemptions for the poor

None

### Sanitation

They are digging latrines and using them, keeping their houses and surroundings clean and keeping personal hygiene. They also are aware how to keep their cooking and feeding materials clean.

### Gender laws, policies , programmes and implementation

The current policies are smart for females, on sharing properties from their husband and enabling them to inherit their parents land and other properties. Females shouldn’t leave her house at the time of conflict, she should stay in her home with her children until the problem is solved.

### Preventive health services

They know about preventive health services and practiced it. To prevent malaria they clean their surrounding and avoid keeping water in a container for long time, use a bed net (they got it five years before). But DDT is sparing at 5/6 months intervals. Again they are aware that to prevent typhoid and other diseases they need to use fresh food and well-cooked or cleaned food.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

These policies were not affecting them.

### Curative health services

Most of the time people, especially women including youth, are affected by kidney infection which hasn’t got medicine. Even the affected people who got medical treatment were not cured. In the area there was no curative health services like the one found in Nazret.

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

Landless youth didn’t participate in community or non-gov’t work, if they are included in PSNP they could do so.

### Primary education

Most of young females are beneficiaries from primary education. They could learn up to grade 4. Others who have children send them.

### Transport

None

### Secondary education

Very few young females completed her secondary education or are in the process.

### Electricity and communications

None

### Government TVET

None

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’

Now, harmful traditional practices have been abolished. There is now no female circumcision, abduction, ‘welgera’(kind of marriage) and other practices which harmed females.

## Focus group of females aged 11 – 14

1. OL; Age 14; Grade 5; Middle wealth; Student

2. TN; Age 14; Grade 5; Little poorer; Student

3. NL; Age 13; Grade 1; Rich ; Student

4. AB; Age 12; Grade 2; Little poorer ; Student

5. AO; Age 12; Grade 2; Little poorer; Student

6. HI-H; Age 13; Grade 5; Rich; Student

### Land

Parents land help to them as source of food and source of income. That when parents’ rent their land, they buy clothes, shoes and educational materials.

### Resettlement

Not applicable.

### Government universities/colleges

Not applicable.

### Irrigation

It helps them on improving nutrition. Irrigation uses as source of food and income. Those children participate on irrigation work as labourer or collecting the remaining part of production for sell and own consumption. This help them not only for own but for mothers’ expenditure. Some of them are participate on daily work.

### Alternative Basic Education

Not applicable.

### Water harvesting

Not applicable.

### Government pre-school education

Not applicable.

### Agricultural extension and packages

Parents get agricultural inputs from wereda as well as kebele. Last year parents’ took hybrid maize from wereda and it failed. This brings serious food shortage with unexpected drought. The food shortage has an impact on their education. To participate on labour work about three of them are regularly absent from class.

### Community-government interactions

It was not relevant to their circumstances.

### Livestock extension and packages

Some of their parents’ got livestock (ox, sheep). This changes parents’ life and hh members. One respondent’s father had got pair of oxen and the life standard of the family is improving. The same to two others family. This also has positive impact on their education. There is similar effect on this intervention, among pair of oxen, one was died.

### The use of models, champions, promoters – roles

This is not relevant for their circumstances. It doesn’t affected them.

### Non-farm extension and packages

Not applicable.

### The use of extension workers – roles

They could able to use latrine. They keep own private cleanliness and didn’t eat raw vegetable as before.

### Co-operatives

It doesn’t affected them.

### Good governance

Teachers couldn’t beat them when they absent from class or not doing homework/class work. They feel free on school compound. They play in school with boys freely, etc.

### Government Micro-credit

When their mothers borrowed money, there was a change on their life. That they got good quality of food and was bought clothes and fulfilled other need. So they feel happy on this intervention.

### Interactions with woreda

It was not affected their life.

### Food aid

Their parents were beneficiary of PSNP and get relief assistance in this year. PSNP has a positive impact on their education, that it was a main source of food for most of them. In the absence of PSNP in this year, most of the groups faced serious food shortage.

### Security, policing and justice

This intervention helps keep the community security. They also feel safety in all cases.

### Nutrition

In this year they seriously affected by food shortage. But the previous year was good in production and well in nutrition than before.

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour

This was not relevant for their circumstances.

### Family planning

Not applicable.

### Government-sponsored Associations

Not applicable.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

Not applicable.

### Presentation of government models of development

Not applicable.

### Drinking water

Not applicable.

### Exemptions for the poor

Not applicable.

### Sanitation

They award on preventive health services, so to do it they keep own private and surrounding clearness. All have private latrine when dug in last year by HEWs influence.

### Gender laws, policies , programmes and implementation

None.

### Preventive health services

They know well to prevent STD, that they didn’t eat raw vegetables; keep private and surrounding cleanliness, etc.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

It was not affected them.

### Curative health services

Some of them got sickness and went to private clinics for treatment. Then they improved form illness.

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

They didn’t participate on it.

### Primary education

All are beneficiaries from education.

### Transport

Not applicable.

### Secondary education

Not applicable.

### Electricity and communications

Not applicable.

### Government TVET

Not applicable.

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’

It was not affected them either positively or negatively.