# Interviews with kebele officials in Aze Debo’a kebele, Kedida Gemele wereda, Kambata - Stage 2 questions

*Note: a lot of gaps*

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## Kebele structure

### About the kebele

The kebele cabinet comprises seven members from the kebele and sectoral offices such as the administrator and vice administrator of the kebele, representative of youth, representative of women, principal of the school, representative of agriculture (DA) and representative of Health Extension Workers (HEWs). In most cases, the manager of the kebele is closely working with the administrator of the kebele and other cabinet members. She writes letters in consultation with the administrator of the kebele and invites them for meeting that would be held every Thursday.

The kebele is led by the kebele administrator and all letters are released from the kebele by his signature. The kebele manager is responsible to do all office works, to keep the records and archives. She also invites the cabinet members for meeting. The current manager is the first person assigned in this position to the kebele and started her job in April 2008. She has multiple relations and interactions with different people in the community.

### Sub-kebele structures - NA

### Kebele Committees - NA

### Kebele leadership

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2005-2007** | **2007-2008** | **2008-2009** | **2009-2010** | **2010-11** |
| **Name** | CG | NB | QN | NB again | UF |
| Reasons for leaving the post | Due to poor performance and capacity limitation | Because he employed in the government office in Durame town | Due to poor performance resulted from his additional responsibility of being evangelist and church leader | Due to providing land to an investor without consulting anyone in the Kebele |  |

### Women's organisations

Almost all women in the kebele are members of the association. They contribute 5 birr per year and they may meet once in a month or in three months.

### Youth organisations - NA

## Roads, paths and bridges

There is access to public transport to travel from Aze Debo'a to east and west directions using a gravel road constructed during the Derg regime three decades ago. Work has started to asphalt that road at the beginning of October 2011. One is expected to pay the same price that is, seven Birr, for transportation when travelling from Durame to Aze Debo'a as the transportation fee from Durame to Shinshicho town and vice-versa.

There are also a number of motor cycles providing transportation service mainly to Durame town and to different villages and kebele in the wereda. Motor cycles have no fixed price and often charge two to three Birr. They tend to charge more money especially on market days compared to non-market days. In addition, since about two years horse-drawn carriages have also started to provide transportation service to people and goods from Aze Debo'a to Durame town especially on market days. As they charge less (three Birr per person and five Birr for 60 kg of goods) than the motor cycles and public buses, they are mostly used by lower income groups.

The inhabitants of the kebele have access to ambulance service from the Red Cross when any of their family members is sick or needs emergency assistance. Nevertheless, there are many cases in which the Red Cross failed to give the service to needy people due to various reasons. Hence, the inhabitants of the kebele heavily depend on the ambulance of KMG (Kambeta Women Self Help Centre), which is 24 hours standby to provide service to people throughout the zone.

Apart from this, there are a number of feeder roads that link one kebele or village with the other, which were constructed by local community some hundreds years ago. Such roads were constructed for the first time during king Dilbato (1967-1989) of Kambata who was killed by gun bearers or troops of emperor Menelik. Most of these feeder roads are maintained through PSNP and sometimes through campaigns.

The inhabitants of the kebele move on foot from one village to the other. They use horses or mules only when they travel to distant places outside their neighbouring kebeles and when they are sick.

## Community land use

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Proportion of land allocated** | **Recent Important change** |
| Small holder land | 1050 hectare |  |
| Irrigated land | 1.5 -2 hectare |  |
| Cooperative farming land | No |  |
| Land for kebele centre | 0.3 hectare |  |
| Area covered by forest and bushes | 166 hectares |  |
| Protected grass and wood land (area enclosure) | 208 hectares | Increasing over time |
| Land for investors | 0.5 hectare |  |
| others |  |  |

There was no land reallocation in the kebele and in the entire Wereda and zone after the collapse of the Derg regime in May 1991. However, 0.2 hectares land was allocated for a washing coffee plant. There is also a person having a licence and providing sand and stone for construction works.

## Public buildings

There are few public buildings in the kebele. The major ones are Aze-Debo'a and Millennium schools, which are well furnished and of good quality. The remaining buildings like kebele office, health post, FTC, police office and DAs office are decent houses, with walls made of wood and mud but with cemented floors.

## Modern infrastructure

### Electricity

Electricity is available in the kebele since 2010. Currently, about 25 households became the beneficiary of electricity by paying the advance payment of 1,500 birr for meter. There is also electricity in the kebele public building and Aze Debo’a primary school.

### Phones

There is one wireless phone providing a service to all inhabitants of the kebele. It was very busy before access to cell phone was made available in Durame town and its network started to work in the kebele. Currently, only few people come to the kebele office to use the wireless phone as there are more than 200 cell phones in the hands of people in the kebele.

## Land-related interventions

### Land re-allocation

There was no land allocation or redistribution in the kebele. There is no land leasing in the kebele. However, roughly about 25 hectares from private holding is assumed to be rented by farmers to other people. In most cases, individuals rent their land to other farmers in the kebele for farming when they get sick or became old. On average, one hectare of fertile land could be rented up to 5,000 Birr per year, while moderately good and poor land could be rented for 4,000 and 3,000 Birr respectively. The maximum duration for which people commonly rent their land in the area is ten years.

### Land registration

Within the last few years, all communal, private and institutional land was measured and registered by the kebele administration. The process of land registration has taken more than a year and was completed last year. Currently, a certificate having the name the husband, the wife and their children is provided to all land owners in the kebele. As the informants underlined, one of the successes in conjunction with land certification is that it gives them confidence in land tenure security to invest in tree plantations and other conservation measures. Women also are happy as their land rights are confirmed by their name on the

certificate.

### Rights to land

In the former time, women and girls had no right of claiming the land and property of their parents. In most cases, if the widow had no children from her deceased husband, her husband’s brothers would insist for her to leave the house and go to her parents' house. At present as the kebele manager explained, women are aware of their rights towards land and property inheritance, and where and how to apply to wereda court. In this regard, the role of the wereda Women Affairs Office is very high in providing support for women having court cases related to land and property inheritance. As a result, no widow is uprooted from the land, especially since the last one decade.

### Zero-grazing

According to the information obtained from the kebele administrators and confirmed by our observation, there are 100 and 108 hectares of zero-grazing and wooded areas protected from human and animal contact in the kebele. The grass in these lands is sold by the kebele administration and used to individual farmers by cut and carry.

### Community forests

Currently, there is more than four hectares of communal forest ready to harvest in the kebele. However, there is no clear policy how the community members share the community forests.

### Communal grazing areas

No policy at all

### Other land policies

In general, Kambata is widely known to be one of the smallest zones and facing serious shortage of land for its inhabitants compared to other zones throughout the SNNPR. This is also the case for the Gedeo and Wolayitta zones. Compared to the seven weredas found in Kambata zone, Kedida Gamele wereda in general and the Aze Debo’a kebele in particular have been known for having the smallest land size for most of the households. In addition, there is a big difference among households regarding the size of land they hold. For instance, half of the households in Aze Debo’a kebele have 0.4 hectare or less. There are also a large number of households with 0.1 hectare of land in the kebele. The majority of households who returned from resettlement areas and displaced owing to ethnic conflict are categorised into this group.

There is a direct correlation between land size and the economic status of the household except for a few households who managed to enter into medium economic status by reaching a very high production on a small area of land. Shortage of land is one of the major limiting factors that adversely affect the productivity of the households in Aze Debo’a. As a consequence many households are not willing to implement soil and water conservation schemes like terracing on their land even though they are aware of their relevance, because these schemes reduce the area used for planting crops.

The possible option to increase productivity in such situation is through irrigation allowing production two or three times in a year, or by increasing productivity per hectare by using improved technologies and agricultural inputs like chemical fertiliser, improved seeds, pesticides, herbicides and others. However, there is limited access to irrigation and it is not utilised effectively. Even though there is some effort with the second option, it is adversely affected by several factors. The major one is the variability and erratic nature of rainfall. What is to be noted here is that the improved varieties can give high yield only when all necessary factors are adequately available. In other words, local varieties are much better than the improved varieties in resisting moisture stress and shortage of rain. Furthermore, high price of inputs is another challenge discouraging most of the households from using the inputs. For instance, the price of one quintal DAP fertiliser has reached up to 1,550 Birr which is beyond the affording capacity of many farmers.

The other option is strengthening the magnitude of off-farm activities or constructing small-scale agro-industries that could absorb by creating job opportunities for a large number of households facing shortage of land. This option needs huge capital and rigorous research and secured market outlets before embarking on any off-farm activity as an alternative means of a livelihood.

### Re-settlement

There are many factors that force people to leave from their place of origin or home place to move or resettle in host areas. The immediate contributing factors for moving or looking for job opportunities in other areas are shortage of farming land that resulted in poor agricultural productivity. There are also other factors such population pressure, high level of unemployment and limited livelihood options.

In the former time, a large number of young boys and adult men were moving from Aze Debo'a and the entire Kambata zone to state farms in the Rift valley area mainly for temporary employment. Since ten to twenty years, however, this has become much less common. In contrast young boys have started to move to other places to look for jobs, and so do young girls. In the past young girls could not move from their home area to other places, except in the case of marriage or to visit relatives. These days young girls have started to move to big cities in the country like Addis Ababa, Hawassa and others to work as housemaids. They also started to work as daily labourers especially in flower and other private farms in the country, which was unusual for girls of Kambata.

Especially since the last two years, young girls started to move to Gulf countries like the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and recently to South Sudan and to the Republic of Sudan to work as housemaids. There are also girls who migrated to South Africa under the guise of visiting someone or getting married. A large number of youth, both males and females, migrated to South Africa particularly since the last one decade. One of the informants stated:

*If job opportunities were adequately available in this kebele or wereda, a lot of young people would not leave the country. But they have no other option. What sadden me most is that even those young people who would have done well at schools and college and university graduates are forced to go to South Africa to look for jobs*.

All informants unanimously declared that the process of migration is facilitated by organised brokers having a link with brokers in South Africa and neighbouring countries like Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Botswana. Various groups of people (predominantly unemployed youth, high school and college graduates, civil servants and engaged girls) move to South Africa. Some of them migrate legally by obtaining their visas directly from the South Africa Embassy to Ethiopia with a payment of 100,000 Birr, which is shared between brokers and people in the embassy. In 2001 and 2002, only 7,000 Birr was charged to obtain a visa to South Africa.

If the brokers cannot get enough visas from the embassy they contact the embassies of Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique or Namibia – against a payment of 90,000 Birr. Once migrants have arrived in these countries they can easily cross the border either on foot or by vehicles, being assisted by brokers in those countries. If the embassies of these countries refuse to grant visas, first embassies of yet other counties like Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and even embassies of Tanzania, and Angola will be contacted. Then, the embassies of the nearest countries would be contacted for transit visa and they would easily be dropped in these countries. If none of these options worked migrants travel by public transport from Ethiopia to Kenya through border towns like Moyale and Omoratie in southern direction. Then, they move to Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, and South Africa. For such travel, migrants are charged only 33,000 Birr.

Those returned from South Africa have constructed well-furnished corrugated iron houses for their parents in the kebele. The living conditions of their families have also been improved and made them to start their own business by purchasing Isuzu Vehicles and motor cycles. Those living in South Africa are sending money not only to their families, but also to their mother churches as offerings. As a result, some churches are constructing huge buildings that can hold a large number of people at the same time. Those in South Africa have also purchased new musical instruments like electric guitar, accordion, key board, saxophone and others to their mother churches. There are huge amounts of money coming as remittances and kept at banks in Durame and in other ways.

But there are many cases that some young people have been cheated by brokers and lost their money. There is also several cases that the young people have been exposed to death on their way to South Africa.

There are a number of young people who are detained and still in prison in countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and others as they were crossing the border of these countries illegally. Others were killed by armed robbers after they managed to arrive in South Africa and secured employment. Some of them were eaten by wild animals like leopards and lions when they were travelling at late nights and crossing the jungles. There are also many young people whose whereabouts is not yet known. When migrants die in South Africa, their bodies are repatriated back to Ethiopia for burial in their home villages. The researcher attended the funeral of a young boy who was killed by armed robbers in South Africa during the fieldwork.

Compared to this huge migration abroad, only 5 households resettled in Dawro and Kaffa zones of the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region since 2005, even though shortage of farming land has been a serious problem in Kambata in general and in Aze Debo'a in particular. According to the administrators, the average land holding in the kebele is only 0.3 hectare. They underlined that still, the majority of community members are not willing to resettle anywhere because they have prior information about the problems faced by resettlers during the Derg period; and they don't want to miss their plot of land in their home place.

### Villagisation

No villagisation in the kebele.

## Farming interventions

### Water for farming - irrigation and water harvesting

Although there are some perennial rivers with good potential in the kebele, what has been done in terms of irrigation is quite insignificant mainly due to lack of attention by the government. Some years ago, attempts were made to construct water harvesting structures by campaign and through PSNP, but most of them are not utilised by the community at present, mainly due to lack of attention and continuous follow up by the government.

### Producer Co-operatives

None

### The Service Co-operative

None

### Other Co-operatives

None

### Other farming interventions

According to members of kebele administration, seeds of improved crop varieties (maize, wheat, teff, and different vegetables) were supplied to many households in the kebele to increase crop production and performance. A large number of households were trained and encouraged to establish or expand vegetables gardens and provided with seeds of improved varieties of vegetables like tomato, cabbage, carrot, beetroot, Swiss chard, and new varieties of root crops like potato, sweet potato and taro. In 2011 for instance, improved seeds of cereals (wheat and teff), vegetables, banana, and taro were distributed to 190, 220, 10 and 14 households by Mekaneyesus and World Vision. In the area of annual and perennial crop production, training and promotional activities were carried out for thousands of farmers in the kebele on Integrated Crop Management, Improved Vegetables Production and Management of newly introduced varieties, Improved Fruit Production and Management, Nursery Management, Compost Preparation, and Promotion of Newly introduced Crops. Moreover, experience sharing tours (in other kebeles in the wereda, in the zone and beyond) were undertaken. Several farmers' field days were organised and communal and private nursery centres were established to produce and multiply seedlings for use of households in the kebele.

On the other hand, a number of activities were undertaken in the kebele concerning livestock production by government and NGOs. To increase production in livestock sector, sheep were provided for breeding and fattening; cattle were provided for fattening and milk production; forage multiplication centres were established and forage seeds were distributed; livestock vaccination crushes were established and numerous trainings and promotional activities related to sheep and cattle production, fattening and management were carried out. Training was also carried out for farmers in relation to cattle and sheep fattening, dairy development, and forage development.

In 2011 and 2010 for example, a total of 130 and 72 egg lying chickens were distributed to community members by the government, including day-old chickens and two month old roosters and pullets. Similarly, 32 chickens were distributed by World Vision in 2010.

One of the major interventions of the government is introducing bull service and artificial insemination. Poor genetic potential of indigenous breed coupled with other factors had been a limiting factor for the productivity of animals for several years. Currently, the government is working on this through provision of artificial insemination free of charge service, bull service and distribution of heifers so as to improve the genetic make-up of indigenous breeds thereby improving the productivity and production of the sub-sector. For example, artificial insemination service was provided to 87 and 116 cows and 51 and 63 calves were born in 2010 and 2011 respectively. This is complemented with the introduction and promotion of forage development. This has enabled several households to breed their local stock with Holstein Frisian and Jersey having higher productivity and better capacity to resist diseases. Roughly 35 % of the households in the kebele have one or more hybrid cattle which is a significant change compared to some years ago. Furthermore, substantial increasing of livestock production was recorded despite climatic problems (drought and late in rains in 2008, 2010 and 2011).

## Non-farming interventions

According to the kebele administrators, NGOs like KMG and the Evangelical Church Mekaneyesus have provided training in petty trade, embroidery, pottery and wood work. A total of 31 individuals participated in these activities: 22 of the trainees were women. Subsequent to their participation in the training, some participants were provided with equipment or funds needed to put the training into practice. Woodwork equipment was provided to 4 participants; other trainees received seed money (working capital) calculated to be adequate for their petty trading. Women appear to have been the most successful participants in these training exercises.

## Food/cash for work (PSNP and Emergency Food Aid)

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD). PSNP has two components. The first component involves payment of wage in cash to participants in various public works/activities such as road construction or maintenance, pond building, terracing, construction of water-retention and erosion control structures, tree planting on hillsides, developing nurseries, cleaning, protection and maintenance of springs and wells, and the construction and maintenance of school buildings. Public works related to watershed management and soil and water conservation can only be done on communal land. In most cases, family members (one or more members of the household) participate in such public works for six months of the year and are compensated for their participation in these activities. If the family members are children who cannot work, their parents work for them and collect the PSNP payment. The basic approach taken by PSNP is to create valuable community assets, while protecting private assets of participating households through cash compensation for their work. With regard to compensation, there is no payment in kind as it had been paid some years ago.

The second component of PSNP is a direct support scheme that provides free cash support to those individuals and households who 1) are physically too weak or otherwise incapable of working on public works (due to age and infirmity), and who 2) do not have other sources of support (sons/daughters, relatives, etc.). Direct support entitles such families to receive cash assistance without a corresponding contribution in labour to public works. In addition, children below the age of 12 and women who are six months of pregnancy or more and lactating mothers receive direct support without corresponding labour contributions to public works.

According to information from the Kebele administrators, there are 262 (146 male and 116 female) PSNP beneficiary households in the Kebele comprising a total of 407 male and 495 female family members respectively. From these households, only one male-headed household was graduated from PSNP in 2010 from the entire kebele. The kebele administrators underlined that some of the beneficiaries of PSNP became poor and couldn't develop assets due to their inability to work hard, and being extravagant and alcoholic in their personal behaviour. Many of them couldn't utilize their farm land and feed their families because they consider the money transferred as a salary provided to civil servants. Furthermore, they wrongly interpreted the very idea of PSNP. For some of them, creating assets leads to being excluded from the PSNP. Therefore, they do not want to develop the assets necessary for graduation. Rather they want to stay within the program for an unlimited period of time. Above all, they developed a dependency syndrome through time.

## Credit and debt

### Credit and savings opportunities in the kebele

According to the kebele administrators, a significant number of saving and credit groups were established and provided loans and a considerable amount of money was provided for those organised in groups of IGA and Credit. In 2011 for instance, 67,000 and 11,925 Birr was provided to 75 and 49 organised women IGA groups in Aze Debo'a by KMG and Rural Finance Fund. In addition other loans and credit services were provided by other NGOs working in the area. But there is no adequate recording or documentation that indicates the actual amount of financial resources provided by all stakeholders intervening in the area.

However, the current level of credit services fails to meet the much higher demand from people in the kebele. Various studies assessing the potential of various kinds of IGAs and on the saving culture and credit experience were carried out in the area. Working capital was also provided to help people to get their business started; experience sharing tours were organised; and numerous training sessions on a broad range of topics were held for households and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)/ These IGAs and credit schemes started to provide a significant source of income for those engaging in these activities and at least able to cover their daily consumption requirements.

### Dealing with debt in the community

According to the administrator, in the kebele there is presently no debt that would be owed to the government. Most of the households are encouraged to take agricultural inputs from the government through cash payment instead of taking them on credit basis as it has been done during the Derg regime.

## Investors and in-migrants

The only investment in the kebele is washed coffee processing industry.

## Interventions against HTPs affecting livelihoods

According the information obtained from informants, the recent trend of wasting money on wedding and funeral ceremonies have been the major HTPs affecting the livelihood of the community.

## 

## Food aid

There is no regular programme of food aid in the kebele. However, due to extreme drought in 2008, there was food aid and feeding program in the kebele mainly by NGOs like Samaritan Purse and World Vision Ethiopia. Except a good year of 2009, there was a delay in rain for three months in 2010 and 2011, and resulted in shortage of food throughout the kebele.

## Nutrition

In terms of nutrition, the wereda Health Office channels all necessary vitamins and supplementary food stuffs for needy people in every kebele through Health Extension Workers (HEWs). Accordingly, HEWs provide these items primarily to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers after measuring their weight. For instance, there a number of children using supplementary food after their growth have been monitored.

## Drinking water

Based on informants’ accounts and the researcher’s personal observation, roughly 85% of the community in Aze Debo’a kebele obtains drinking water from protected sources such as springs, boreholes (shallow and deep) and hand dug wells due to the interventions of several NGOs and other organisations in the supply of safe water to households especially since 2005. At the time of the fieldwork, of all protected drinking water sources only two shallow wells were not functional.

For most of the people in the kebele fetching water takes 15 to 20 minutes (round trip) on average. However, the distance and time needed are a bit higher (20-25 minutes) for those living on the hillsides and in the mountainous parts of the kebele. Fetching water continues to be primarily the responsibility of female household members although gradually male children and teenagers are involved in this too.

The kebele administrators mentioned that a water committee comprising five members (men and women) was established; and five individuals were trained how to maintain water points.

## Hygiene and environmental sanitation

According to the kebele administration, dozens of activities have been carried out by HEWs in relation to the package of hygiene and environmental sanitation. One of the main packages has been residential or home improvement activities. The majority of rural people have lived since centuries in thatched roof huts shared between human and domestic animals, with extremely poor sanitary condition in most of the huts. This is found to be one of the causes for the prevalence of communicable diseases among family members and it has therefore strongly affected rural households’ wellbeing. HEWs are making concerted efforts along with DAs to raise the awareness about the need for having separate homes or partitions for livestock and human beings. In addition, they are promoting home management techniques. We observed that indeed, there is a transition of having corrugated iron sheet roof houses for human use, while smaller homes are used for livestock. Moreover, grass covered houses have partitions for cooking and livestock.

In addition, a number of trainings, house to house visits and campaigns were carried out by HEWs, health professionals and staffs of NGOs towards hygiene and sanitation practices such as taking shower, using toilet, hand washing by soap before and after eating as well as after using the toilet. As a result, all households of the kebele have toilets for their families, including 15 public toilets providing service for travellers. Our informants reported they are consistently using toilets and waste disposals; and expressed their satisfaction towards the package of hygiene and environmental sanitation. According to the researcher's observation, all randomly visited households have toilets and waste disposals in their premises. Many of them were clean and well protected, while some of them were dirty and without adequate protection.

There are 720 model health graduate households, and the kebele has been recognised as free from open defecation. Besides, 670 households have waste disposal and hand washing; and 335 households have separate rooms for livestock and human beings. Moreover, 1,280 households were able to construct houses with adequate light.

## Disease prevention and control

The government of Ethiopia designed the Health Extension Program and deployed Health Extension Workers (HEWs) to all kebeles throughout the country since 2005. Accordingly, two female HEWs are allocated to the kebele since 2005. They are and working predominantly on preventive services through sixteen extension packages. For instance, safe water supply has been one of the health extension packages. Currently, almost 90 percent of the kebele community have adequate access to safe water, and HEWs are promoting hygiene and sanitation practices such as using toilet, hand washing by soap/ash before preparing food, before and after eating food and after using the toilet, which have been the core areas of preventive services.

In addition, informants are well aware of the packages of HEWs such as ANC, PNC, safe delivery, family planning, vaccination services, malaria diagnosis, and education against harmful traditional practices as well as health treatment to some extent. Regarding these prevention issues, HEWs are providing intensive health education for community members. When asked how they perceive the preventive services targeted by the Health Extension Program, most of the informants expressed their satisfaction and appreciated the preventive services by recalling the time before the launch of the HEP as "dark for their people" as there were fewer options to deal with some common diseases.

The following table indicates the plan and achievement of preventive and curative services in the past one year. It is one of the highest achievements in the Region. The HEWs explained that HEWs from developing regions like Afar, Somali, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz and even Oromia and Amhara as well as from other weredas in the region have visited the kebele at different times for experience sharing.

**Plan & Achievement of Health activities in Aze Debo'a from September 2010 to August 2011 (2003 EC)**

| **Activities** | **Target public (no. of people)** | **Yearly plan** | **Percent** | **Achievement (of yearly plan)** | **Percent** | **Coverage (of target public)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BCG | 261 | 261 | 100 | 268 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Pent 1 | 234 | 234 | 100 | 238 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Polio1 | 234 | 234 | 100 | 238 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Pent3 | 234 | 234 | 100 | 236 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Polio3 | 234 | 234 | 100 | 236 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Measles | 234 | 230 | 98 | 232 | 100 | 99 |
| Fully Vaccine | 234 | 23o | 98 | 229 | 99 | 98 |
| Anti Natal Care (ANC) | 261 | 229 | 80 | 243 | 100 | 93 |
| Delivery service | 261 | 157 | 60 | 161 | 100 | 62 |
| Post Natal Care (PNC) | 261 | 157 | 60 | 168 | 100 | 64 |
| TT2 for pregnant women | 261 | 229 | 85 | 243 | 100 | 93 |
| TT2 for non-pregnant women | 1300 | 1040 | 80 | 1142 | 100 | 88 |
| Family Planning | 1300 | 1040 | 80 | 1274 | 100+ | 82 |
| PMTCT | 261 | 64 | 24 | 136 | 100+ | 52 |
| Voluntary Counselling & testing | 3241 | 875 | 27 | 1166 | 100+ | 36 |
| Growth Monitoring | 806 | 806 | 100 | 807 | 100 | 100 |
| TB Patient Detection | 10 | 10 | - | 10 | 100 | 100 |
| People undertook malaria test | 6705 | 1341 | 20 | 309 | 23 | 5 |
| Community Conversation | - | - | 14.4 | 300 | - | - |
| Support for Orphans | - | - | - | 286 | - | - |
| Stationery orphans Ed’n Office | - | - | - | 135 | - | - |
| Same by Health Office | - | - | - | 24 | - | - |
| Students provided food | - | - | - | 124 | - | - |
| Households received cattle | - | - | - | 29 | - | - |
| Students received health treatment | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| No of plumpynut users | - | - | - | 35 | - | - |
| Children healed after plumpynut | - | - | - | 26 | - | - |
| Children currently using plumpynut | - | - | - | 9 | - | - |
| Plumpynut in hand (in the store) | - | - | - | 28 carton | - | - |

Source: Kebele Health Post

## Interventions against HTPs affecting health - NA

## Curative health services - NA

### Health Post drugs

### Health Centres

### Non-government health services

## Reproductive health services

### Reproductive health services generally

Reproductive health services in the kebele mainly focus on intensive awareness creation on prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs, fighting against HTPs and improving access to family planning by organizing women and youth groups like peer group Anti-HIV clubs, community conversation groups and others in the kebele.

Informants reported that the deployment of HEW played a significant role in enhancing knowledge about reproductive health in general and family planning in particular. They also confirmed that the collaboration between the HEWs and Health professionals of NGOs has contributed to improved utilisation of reproductive health services.

### Contraception

The number of mothers using family planning services has risen dramatically over the last few years. For instance, among 1,562 mothers at child bearing age, 1,274 are presently using family planning services, which is about 82 percent achievement. Various types of family planning options are available in the kebele. Health professionals from the wereda also provide services to mothers through outreach program. According to the HEWs most women are using pills.

### Abortion

Abortion service is not given in the health post. It is provided in health centres and hospital.

### Infertility

According to informants, infertility is not a serious problem in the kebele. However, HEWs confirmed that there are two households who have no children due to fertility problem.

### HIV/AIDS and STDs

There is effective and continuous education, sensitisation meetings and workshops have been carried out by different stakeholders towards HIV/AIDS.

One of the HEWs underlined that the inhabitants of the kebele are well aware of the conventionally known modes of HIV transmission and means of its prevention. She further stated,

"*The people in our kebele have high level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS; and misconceptions are no more a serious problem at this time. A few years ago, people considered HIV positive people to be wild, cannibal, and deserving extinction. However, that is no longer the case today. Currently, everyone recognises that HIV/AIDS can affect anyone in one way or the other, and it is no more an external problem of those contracted with the virus*".

As a result of coordinated and continuous efforts made towards HIV/AIDS by various stakeholders, 1,166 people underwent HIV test up to the end of August 2011. This is a tremendous achievement compared to some kebeles in the wereda. Among them seven individuals (3 males and 4 females) were identified to be HIV positive and disclosed their status to the public. The HEWs explained that the magnitude of stigma and discrimination have declined over the last few years. Many respondents highlighted that the HEWs can take the lion’s share of the success regarding awareness creation towards HIV/AIDS and STIs in the kebele. However, the observed results cannot be solely attributed to efforts of the HEWs; they are the outcome of concerted efforts of all other partners and stakeholders working in the target area like KMG and others.

### Fistula

According to informants, a number of women with fistula problems due to severe type of excision were taken to Fistula Hospital in Addis Ababa by KMG and Ethiopian Kale Hiwot Church and KMG to have a treatment.

## Mother and child services - NA

## Education

### Pre-school education - NA

### Primary education

There is no any kindergarten or independent pre-school in the kebele except the Aze Debo’a Junior First Cycle School (1-8) and Millennium Primary First Cycle School (1-4). Currently, children at this age learn alphabets of Amharic, English, and ordinary numbers either within their homes, churches or in these schools in the kebele. The former is located at 100 metres distance from the main road crossing the kebele; the latter is located at two kilometres away from the main road in southern direction.

According to instructors of both schools, most of the eligible children are sent to schools by their parents without gender differences. As a result, the ratio between male and female students in both schools is 52-48 and 53-47 respectively. Almost 95% of children at school age from the kebele are attending class in these schools; roughly 3 percent of children from the kebele attend class in private schools in Durame town. The remaining 2% of children may not be sent to schools by their parents due to various reasons.

The major problems adversely affecting education is the lack of job opportunities for high school and college graduates, lack of adequate reading materials, frequent curriculum change and others. For instance, there are more than 100 high school and 20 college graduates from the kebele who have not yet been employed in any organisation. This situation highly discourage most of the students especially those above grade six. Instead, they wish to go to South Africa as many of their neighbours travelled to this country and earned a lot of money in a short period of time. In addition to lack of adequate reading materials, one reference book is allocated to 5 and more students. It is noteworthy that reference books for different subjects for grade 7 and 8 were changed before they had been adequately disseminated and used.

By and large, most of the instructors are not interested in the self-contained teaching system.

### Secondary education

There is no high school in the kebele. However, there is one public school and one private school in Durame town, at four kilometres from Aze Debo’a. There is also one high school in Adilo, the second town of the Kedida Gemele wereda. There is also one preparatory and one vocational school in Durame town, and also one private college. As a result, most of the students in the wereda go to Durame town for high school, preparatory and vocational school as well as for college. Both the Durame high school and preparatory school are better than most other such schools throughout the zone in terms of quality of the education. They have well qualified teachers, and there is better access to facilities like libraries and laboratories.

However, only a limited number of students pass grade eight to high school. And among those who joined high school only one fifth join preparatory school.

### Post-secondary education

From those who joined preparatory school, about one-fourth would join government universities and colleges in the country. Roughly, half of them would join the vocational and technical colleges of the government within the zone. Due to the low quality of education in primary schools at kebele level, very few students succeed and join universities compared to the number of students who take the matriculation examination.

Most of the students who fail to join university are sent to private colleges and universities in other towns like Hawassa, Hossana and Addis Ababa. This requires investing a lot of money, which is unaffordable by poor households. Lack of any government college and university in Durame prevent many households from sending their children to higher institutions because many parents cannot send their children for education farther away than Durame. There are some students and government employees attending university studies through distance learning programmes. However, the informants highlighted that if the government was to open a university in the zone it would be a big move for the zone and the development of the town itself.

There is also a problem of unemployment once students have completed university.

### Other training - NA

## Marriage

The past few years have seen rapid change in the Aze Debo'a community in terms of marriage. In the former time, a member of one clan married a girl from another clan and he would trace his genealogy up to the seventh generation. Currently, people are expected not to marry from their father's and mother's clan only (one generation). Currently Protestant Christians intermarry with members of their faith only because their leaders forbade marriage with members of Orthodox Christians and with followers of traditional religions. The former are permitted to consume alcohol and the latter worship the "evil" spirit respectively.

Many informants explained that in the past marriage among the Kambata occurred after the age of twenty, but presently girls have started to marry even at the age of sixteen. Unmarried girls were not allowed to go to markets and funeral ceremonies whether the place was in a walking distance or far away. Moreover, there was no unsupervised contact between adolescents when they presented "Zararut" (a flower) to their neighbours during "Masaala" (the finding of the true cross holiday) and when they collected firewood. Currently, there are many occasions for youth from both sexes to meet openly such as market places, schools, youth meetings, funeral and mourning ceremonies, spiritual conferences and Sunday church programmes in the neighbourhood or in distant places.

Marriage was arranged in the past through mutual agreement of the families. In particular, the parents of a boy were responsible to choose a girl for their son, and to send elders to the girl's house. Engagement also took place when a girl's parents agreed to give their daughter to a boy. Currently, marriages have started to happen by agreement between the partners themselves. Accordingly, a boy has the right to choose a girl for himself, but his decision must be supported by his parents because the bride price is still paid by them. The bride price has also tremendously increased, from 2 Birr in the 1890s up to 2,000 depending on the income of the boy and his family. In contrast the tradition of giving one heifer and one young bullock by the parents of the girl to the new spouse has been maintained without any change. There is no marriage by abduction since the last few years.

## Using customary organisations to help implement interventions - NA

## Planning and consultation

Once a year community members are invited for a one day meeting to discuss the annual plan of the kebele. People from the wereda consult them mostly during election time and to mobilize them for tax payment.

## Accountability

The tradition of evaluation (criticism and self-criticism) locally called “Gimgema” in Amharic became common at all levels including the kebele structure. In general, there is at least one Gimgema program in a year regarding the performance of the kebele administrators. The kebele officials can be accountable when they are evaluated in front of 200 members of the kebele council. Through this mechanism, many officials were reshuffled from one position to another and even demoted to lower ones in the kebele. There are many cases that regular Gimgema took place in the kebele and some kebele officials like the chairman and others were removed from their position due to nepotism, corruption and weaknesses in assuming their responsibilities.

Some officials left their position out of their own will; others want to stay many years in power. Some of the informants argued that the Gimgema is not genuine and officials who are accused lobby to defend themselves during Gimgema. In general, Gimgema creates an opportunity for community members to present the weaknesses of the officials and make them accountable for their achievements while being in power. Appeals against the decisions of the kebele officials are possible. However, using citizen's report card, putting information in a suggestion box, posting the budget on the board, are not common in Aze Debo’a.

## Security and policing

Two policemen are assigned to every kebele in the wereda. In addition, there are more than 20 militias in each kebele who assist the police when the need arises. One rich woman informed the researchers that the presence of the police in the kebele largely contributed for the existence of peace and security in the kebele, and for the protection of girls from any attack. They are also patrolling the kebele at night and make a follow up being around the schools especially in the beginning of class hours and when the students leave the school compound after class hours.

## Justice - NA

## Taxes and contributions

### Taxes and licences

There are no new taxes or contributions recently decided by the government in the kebele. The major tax paid by households having a plot of land is the land use tax, which is paid depending on the income of the household. Accordingly, the households of the kebele are divided into three categories (rich, middle and poor) and pay 50, 30, and 20 Birr respectively. Currently, there are 725 households paying land use tax and other contributions in the kebele. Members of the kebele administration explained that the land use tax and other contributions are paid by most households promptly and without complaint.

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### Contributions

In addition, there are other contributions uniformly paid by all households in the kebele: 5 Birr for Red Cross, another 5 Birr for Sport, and 10 Birr for Gogota (Kambata Development Association).

## Differences between taxpayers and non-taxpayers - NA

## Public Works

### Environmental public works

Members of the kebele administration, including the DAs, underlined that numerous environment-related activities have been undertaken by the government and NGOs like KMG and World Vision in their kebele. Watershed management activities carried out by PSNP are the major ones. The interventions target the whole watershed, starting with the top hillside and treatment on the upper reaches of the watershed followed by interventions on the cropland below. For instance, 208 hectares of grass and forest land is now protected (area enclosure) from human and animal contact – and has provided a source of income for the kebele administration. At the same time, different soil and water conservation activities were undertaken. For instance, soil and stone bunds (terraces) were constructed, gabions were constructed on gullies, forest trees and grass strips were planted, and water harvesting schemes were built.

These hillside interventions have significant downstream effects which include:

* Reduced flooding of cultivated land downstream and treatment of gullies,
* Reduced erosion and sediment loss from the watershed, resulting in higher productivity,
* Soil conservation practices not only save existing land from further degradation, but allow some land previously lost to be reclaimed for agriculture, and
* Replenishment of the water table, reduction of flooding, more stable stream flow, making groundwater supply more dependable for irrigation and potable water points
* Biodiversity is increased by enclosed areas allowing native species to return and regenerate and encouraging the return of wildlife which were on the verge of extinction.

Lastly, the informants pointed that households with larger landholdings have benefited a lot from these environmental activities compared to households with small landholdings.

## Government propaganda/public relations - NA

### Growth and Transformation Plan

### Delivering development messages to the community

## Social equity interventions

### Insurance - NA

### Promoting equity for women

Currently, NGOs like KMG and others that were aggressively working on issues of women and human rights seem to have stopped after the NGO proclamation except the wereda women Affairs Office.

### Youth livelihoods

There is no well organised youth programme except the youth organised in groups to obtain loans from government.

### Youth recreation - NA

### Youth and HIV/AIDS - NA

### Exemptions for poor people - NA

### Support for poor people - NA

### Interventions to help vulnerable people - NA