# Personal stories of female transitions to adulthood in Gara Godo, Bolosso Sore wereda, Wolayitta

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##  Rich young woman 30s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

These days adolescent girls have better access to education. In adolescence parents did not let girls attend school. Girls can determine their marriage time and can choose their love partner. Her mother had chosen a husband for her and forced her to marry that person, but she refused her mother’s decision and not did marry the man. They lived with parents or husbands. Girls now do not want to have child. Their concern is mostly for their education. Girls participate in domestic work and farm work as she did at that age, but girls have taken part in work more than that of her time. In her time girls were not allowed to participate in wedding or burial ceremonies. She started participation in these ceremonies after she got married, but now girls can participate. Girls’ participation in choirs or other activities of religion has improved. When she was adolescent, she could not move freely. Sexual attacks were considered as normal and the right of men, but now it’s improved. Girls are not economically strong. They want to follow fashions. These may expose them to migration or prostitution. In earlier times young men were forced to help the family in farming. It was their main activity, only a few young men got the chance of education. Schools are everywhere. Access to land has not changed. These days young men participate in business and in the provision of transport services such as donkey carts and motorcycles. These opportunities were not available when she was young. Marriage related things have not changed. Young men can have independent households when they plan to marry. These also have not changed, young men live with parents until they are ready for marriage. Nowadays young men are busy in their work and education. They do not want marry and have children at this age. They participate in construction of roads and schools. Young men have started leading religions. When she was young every young man and young girl respected elders, but nowadays the culture is contaminated and they do not respect elders.

### Your life story

She was born in Bedessa wereda, Wolayita zone. She played with her neighbours’ children and helped her mother in domestic work. She did not experience any shock. There were 4 persons she lived with before she left home. She lived with her mother and 3 children in the house. She moved to Gara Godo , she married a person who lived in this area. She had no experience of serious illness or accident, but her second daughter had a burning accident. She took her daughter to Dubo hospital for treatment. She looked after her daughter for a month and half. During that time she closed her restaurant to take care of the daughter. She completed grade 8 and is not attending now and does not intend to return because she has started her business and wants to send her children to school. She opened restaurant 7 years ago. She helped her mother in domestic work (cooking, fetching water, washing clothes etc). She also participated in farm work like removing weeds. After she moved to Gara Godo, she started her own business. She has been working in her own restaurant since 7 years ago. She started an taking interest in boys in 1995. Her husband was her first boyfriend and her first sexual partner. She married her current husband by her own choice in 1995. Her mother and relatives were not happy with her marriage. She lives in Gara Godo with her first husband and her children in their own home. She has 7 children. The first child was born in 1996. She was circumcised, but there was no problem when she delivers. All her children live with her. She is a follower of the full evangelical church ( Muluwengel). She attends church ceremonies twice a week. Her mother, her neighbour and her father-in-law are the important people for her.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

She learnt up to grade 8. There was a health centre, but other interventions like irrigation, cooperative, drinking water and health interventions were limited. They did not create significant change in her life or in the community.

She has paid 25 birr for land tax. She did not contribute, but her husband contributed. She does not know the amount and the amount of his contribution. She has no role in kebele or sub kebele office. She is not a health promoter, health army or model farmer. She has equb. She contributed 250 birr per week. She also saves 10 birr weekly for Meskel festival with other women. The household has 2 iddirs, women’s iddir and men’s iddir, and contribute 10 birr for each. The school provision has increased. She can send her children to the school. She also can get water nearby, and use electricity for light and mill. She has been made aware of health packages. She has a latrine and bednet and uses them properly. She cleans her house and restaurant, and keeps her own and her children’s personal hygiene. Political intervention is high; most of the people are party members. She did not want to be a party member, but conditions obliged her to be member of the women’s association. She did not circumcise her last daughter. She has been made aware of HTPs.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

She plans to open new restaurants, send her children to a better school and improve the living standard of the family. The community health and education production will improve. They may be aware about everything.

## Middle wealth young woman 30s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

When she was an adolescent girl, girls in her age group did not have access to education and parents did not let them attend school. They helped their mothers in domestic work. If there was no young man in the household a girl worked full time on farm land. Now girls have better access to education. Girls had no chance to choose their love partner. Today girls can determine their marriage partner without their parents’ intervention. Girls are allowed to have an independent household. It was considered as a taboo before. Girls have access to contraceptives. They can determine the time of having a child and the number of children. The burden on girls of domestic work and farm work has been reduced compared with earlier times. Now girls have become active participants in the community. If girls made any mistake, parents would punish them harshly, but now it is improved, girls discuss with parents to solve problems. Young men have better access to education; parents also want to educate them up to college. Land related situations have not changed. Young men work at different things to improve their own income and to change their livelihood. Their participation in off farm activities is better than before. Young men can choose their wives like the old times, but now they cannot marry girls by force. They live with parents until they are ready to get married. At this time a child needs a lot of things. The cost of education and living is high. As a result of this young men do not want to have a child at an early age. Young men’s participation in social life has improved. They also participate in religion. Young men were not allowed to preach, but now they preach and lead committees. They are not ready to listen what elders or parents say to them. They do what they want to do.

### Your life story

She was born in Kashala kebele in Hadiya wereda. Fetching water from a far distance, collecting firewood, helping in domestic and farm work and playing with friends were her life activities when she lived in Kashala with her parents, her brother and 2 sisters. She did not experience major shocks when she was growing up, but she lost two family members 5 years ago. Her mother died of health problems, but her sister died in an accident. She fell from the top of a tree. She died as a result of this accident. She lived in her parents’ house in Kashala with her parents, brothers and sisters. She left home and moved to Gara Godo with her husband. She has had no serious illnesses or accidents during her life. She is illiterate. She started participating in domestic work when she was about 6 years old. She worked on the farm starting when she was 10. She started her own business when she was 17 years old, since then she buys and sells coffee during the coffee season, and butter. She started taking an interest in boys when she was about 15 years old. A boy in the neighbourhood was her first boyfriend and she had her first sexual experience with this boy. There was no problem. She married her first husband 20 years ago by her own choice. A person sent elders to her parents to discuss the marriage. She married him after she got her parents’ permission. She is still married to her first husband. She has 7 children, all are boys. They live with her and her husband in Gara Godo. She is a follower of the apostolic church (Hawariat church). She is an active member and attends church ceremonies 3 days a week, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Neighbours and her uncle, sons and daughters are her important persons.

### Government interventions which have played a role in your life

There was no school or health post at Kashala. There was no irrigation or cooperatives. Drinking water was not available nearby. She fetched river water and used a grinding mill made of stone. There was no political or cultural intervention. There were no infrastructures. She grew up in a backward area.

The household has land and the tax payment for the land is 25 birr. She contributed 15 birr and 2 pieces of woods, provided water and made mud for the wall for school construction. She did not participate in kebele, sub kebele or the women’s association. She is not a health promoter, health army member or model farmer. She has an iddir in the church. She pays 5 birr per month to the iddir. A school has opened in the area and she sends her children to the school. She has her children vaccinated, use a latrine and bednet properly, keeps personal hygiene, and knows how HIV/AIDS and TB are transmitted. Irrigation, cooperative political intervention and women’s association are not playing important roles in her life. She knows the negative impacts of HTPs. She does not want to practice them.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Teaching her children properly, working hard in her business and opening a family petty trade shop are her future aspiration. She has a concrete plan to build a new house. Working together and supporting each other is her future aspiration for the community.

## Poor young woman 30s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

Adolescent girls have better access to education, but in her time parents were unwilling to send girls to school. Now girls can choose their love partners. The girls in her time were married by force or by their parents’ decision. There is no change in independent household. Girls have no independent household. Girls in both times want to have children, but now the number of children is limited by mothers. The burden of domestic and farm work on girls has been reduced because they spend half the day in school. Nowadays girls participate in community affairs more than elders, in her time girls did not participate. Girls also have great participation in religion. There is no problem. Girls have better opportunities at this time, but livelihood has become difficult. Young men have better access to education. Formerly schools were not available in the area. Young men travelled long distances for education. Young men have the right to farm land the same as before. Young men are active participants in productive work such as school, health centre and road construction. Their participation in religion has improved. Formerly young men were not free from their parents’ influence, but now parents’ influence has been reduced. Unemployment is the main problem of young men.

### Your life story

 She was born in Gara Godo kebele. She helped her parents in different kinds of work and played with her age group. She was living with her parents and 3 brothers at Gara Godo in her first 6 years. She did not experience any major shock when she was growing up, but she has lost her 5 children to death. Two boys died from choking and a girl died in one day from diarrhoea. The other two died of different diseases. These shocks affected her life. She lives in fear of losing the remaining 3 children. She lived in her parents’ household before she left their home. She moved to her husband’s house when she married him. She has had no serious illness or accident during her life. She is illiterate. She has not intended to begin attending school. She started working when she was 7 years old. She helped her mother in domestic work, collected firewood and cooked food. She also worked on farm land. Now she is working in her own business. She started the business 10 years ago. She started taking an interest after she married her husband 20 years ago. She had no boyfriend. She had her first sexual experience with her husband. She got married in 1991. She did not choose her husband and did not want to get married. Her husband took her forcefully into his home and married her. At that time she was a 13 year old virgin girl. Beyond her husband there were the hands of her mother and father. They motivated him to take her as his wife. She lived with her first husband for about 8 years. Now she is a widow. Her husband died 12 years ago. Currently she is live in Gara Godo. she has given birth to 8 children. Five of them died, the remaining 3 children live with her. She circumcised, but does not get any problem. She is a follower of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. She is an active follower and goes to church every day. If she has got a problem her important person is her neighbour.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

There was no school in the area. Interventions in irrigation, cooperatives, and political and cultural interventions did not exist as she grew up, but there was limited access to health interventions such as vaccination, personal hygiene and anti-malaria spray.

She has no land. She made contributions such as when the primary school was constructed. She contributed 15 birr in cash, 2 pieces of wood in kind and carried wood in labour. She does not participate in kebele or sub kebele, as health promoter or health army member or in women’s organisation. She is not a model farmer. She has 2 iddirs (women’s iddir and men’s iddir). She contributes 2 and 4 birr per month respectively. School provision has improved. She sends her children to the school which has opened in the area. She uses tap water from the nearest source and electric mill. She is aware of the health packages. She uses latrine, keeps personal and food hygiene, uses bednet and vaccinates her children. She is not a party member or of the women’s association. She is aware about the negative impacts of HTPs such as female circumcision, bleeding etc.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Constructing a new house for her children, teaching her children properly and expanding her petty trade are her future aspirations. She has a concrete plan to achieve them. She has no aspirations for the community.

## Rich young woman mid-20s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

These days adolescent girls have good access to education. Parents also encourage girls to work hard in their education. She did not get such access; now girls can marry by their own choice. They live with their parents until they grow up or marry. After marriage they live with their husband. Most of them have no independent household. Now they can limit their number of children. They give birth at health centres, not with traditional birth attendants. They work at home and farm similarly as before, but outside work has increased compared with her time. Community participation has not changed. The participation of girls in religious ceremonies has increased, particularly in the choir. Now young men have better access to education; they have the same right to land as before. Now they share inherited land with girls equally , but in her time only men inherited land. Young men these days not only work on the farm as in her time, but also they work in off farm activities. They also migrate to other areas at a higher rate than in her time. They cannot marry by force like before. They have better access to independent households. They have children in discussion with their wives. They participate in community issues more than in her time. In her time only elders participated in community issues. They participate in preaching, choir, or other religious activities. Nowadays young men are more highly exposed to developing bad habits than in her time.

### Your life story

She was born in Goffera kebele, Boloso Sore wereda. In the first 6 years she played with her girls of her age. She helped her mother in domestic work. She lived in Goffera kebele with her biological parents and 2 brothers. There was no major shock in her household. She lived only in her parents’ household. She was sick in 2008 and she had bed treatment at Dubo hospital for a week. Her father covered the cost by selling his ox for 600 birr. Her education was disrupted for a week. She took sick leave and continued her education. She competed grade 10. She liked school. She attended school by travelling from home in Gara Godo. She did not go to college or have any training. She supported her parents in farm and domestic work. Now she has been helping her husband in his shop. She started taking an interest in boys when she was 15 years old. Her husband is her first boyfriend and [her first] sexual experience was also with her husband. There was no problem. She married in Feb, 2011. She chose her husband and wanted to get married. Her husband asked her to marry him. She agreed. Then he sent church elders to her parents. Her parents also agreed. All family members attended the wedding ceremony. She is still living with her first husband and they are living together in their home. She is 8 months pregnant. She is expecting her first child. She is the follower of the full evangelical church ( Mulu Wengal). She is not active, but attends church ceremonies every Sunday. Her neighbours and her sister in law are the important people for her. She wants to continue her education after she gives birth to her first child.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

She attended school and completed grade 10. Her family is not a beneficiary of irrigation or cooperative. She fetches water from a nearby place, uses electric grinding mill, uses bednet for reduced malaria effect, family members use a latrine, they have also started to cover food and keep personal hygiene. Most of the community members participate in different organisations like 1-5 cells, women’s association etc. It affects the working hours. The household and community were made aware about HTPs. Female circumcision has decreased, HTPs are not practiced in her home.

The household has land, but she does not know the amount her husband paid. She contributed 20 birr for the fence of school yard. She does not participate in kebele or sub kebele office, health related activities or in women’s or youth association. She participates in iddir. The household has 2 iddirs and pays 5 birr for the main iddir and 2 birr for the church iddir. Among the government interventions education, health and infrastructures have a great role in improving her life, household and community livelihood, but the government intervention in agriculture has failed. It has not improved production, but a large number of households are unable to pay for fertiliser and improved seed. It leads to debt in the community.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

She plans to expand her husband’s shop and send her child to a better school. The community life will improve in different dimensions.

## Middle wealth young woman mid-20s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

Access to education, finding a husband, independent household, work, having children, community and religious participation have not changed, everything is the same as in her time. The situation for young men has also not changed. No difference with her time.

### Your life story

She was born in Gara Godo kebele. She played with her friends in Gara Godo, but she started attending school in Addis Ababa. She did not experience any kind of shock. She lived with two households in Gara Godo with her parents and in Addis Ababa with her aunt before she left her relative. Finally she moved to her husband’s house. She has had not any serious illness or accident in her life. She has completed 6 grades. Now she has dropped out and she does not intend to return, because she wants to care for her child. She worked in domestic work, helping her mother (in fetching water, cooking etc). Now she is working in her husband’s shop since September 2011. She was not interested in boys. She had no boyfriend. She had her first sexual experience with her husband. She married her husband in 2009. She did not choose her husband and she did not want to get married. Her husband forcefully took her to another place and married her. There was no problem. Her mother and father were not happy with her marriage. They want her to come back home and divorce him. She lives with her first husband and her 6 month child. She has a child. She gave birth to her first child in August 2011. She is circumcised, but it did not create any problem. She is a follower of the Apostolic church (Hawariat church). She attends twice a week. Her aunt who is living in A.A. is her important person.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

She attended school up to grade 6. Interventions such as irrigation and cooperatives have not affected her life. She gets tap water from the nearest source. She uses electricity mill. Her life has not been affected by health and political interventions. She is aware about HTPs such as female circumcision and burning with hot iron.

She knows that her husband has land, but she does not know how much he paid. She has no kind of contribution. She does not participate in kebele or sub kebele office. She is not a health promoter, health army member or model farmer. She has no role in the women’s organisation. She is a member of Hawariat church iddir. She contributes 5 birr per month. She is a new resident in the area. Access to education has improved. She will send her child to this school. The Intervention in irrigation is not playing important role, water points and mills have important roles in her life. She has vaccinated herself and the child. She is implementing the health packages. Since she is new to the area she does not know about political interventions or women’s association. She knows about HTPs. She does not want to practice them.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Opening her own business, crop trading, educating herself and her child properly are her aspirations. The community members have better access to education, health centre, work etc. They work hard to improve their living standard. The kebele grows into a better town.

## Poor young woman mid-20s

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

Adolescent girls have better access to education, but attending private college and university depends on the economic back ground of the parents. Girls have the right to choose their marriage partners. Family influence is reduced. Girl are not allowed to have an independent household. They live with parents or relatives. They can have a child if they wish to, but girls can determine the number of children by using contraceptives. Regarding work, the situation has not changed, but now girls become free from work when they go to school. Girls’ participation in community activities and religious affairs has increased. Unemployment is the major problem. Things for young men are more or less similar to adolescent girls. Young men can get land by inheriting from their parents. They can find work in small enterprise packages by organizing together.

### Your life story

She was born in Boloso Sore wereda at Dache kebele. Her life in her first six years was so joyful. She played and sang with her friends, helped parents in fetching water and collecting firewood. She lived with her parents, 3 brothers and a sister in Dache. She lost her parents when she was a child. She did not know about them. She lived in her parents’ home at Dache. She moved to Gara Godo to search for work. She has not had any serious illness or accident. She did not attend school. She is illiterate. She started working in her home. She moved to Gara Godo and she started working as a servant in 2007. She started taking interest in boys when she was 15. Her husband was her boyfriend. She had sexual experience with him. There was no problem. She married in 2003.

 Her first husband was by her choice and they set up a household. She had no parents when she married. She is not with her first husband. He left her and went to another place. She has no husband now. She lives in Gara Godo and is working in as a cook. She has a child. The boy was born in 2009. She has been circumcised, but did not get any problem related with it. Her child is living with her sister. She is a follower of the Kale Hiwot Church, but an not active follower. Her employer, Ato Abraham Bayza, is her important person.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

School provision, irrigation, cooperative, water points, mill, health, political and cultural interventions of government did not affect her life as she grew up. She grew up with the help of neighbours and relatives after her parents passed away.

She has never participated in community affairs. None of the government interventions are playing an important role in her life.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Sending her child to a better school is her future aspiration. To achieve her plan she works hard and saves money. She has no future aspiration for the community.

## Rich young woman 16-17

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

The attitude of adolescent girls towards education has improved. Parents are also encouraging them to work hard in their education. They have the right to choose their husband without others’ intervention. They do not want to marry at an early age. They live with their parents because they are dependent on their parents in every way. They do not want to have a child at this age. They help their parents in domestic work and businesses are improving. They are active participants in community and religious affairs. Young men can attend nearby schools. They do not travel long distances to school. They have the right to land, if they want, but young men at this time have less interest in farming. Young men participate in both on farm and off farm activities, but finding good work is difficult. Young men who work in own business or as daily labourers have independent households, but most of the young men students live with their parents. They do not want to have a child. Their participation in community and religious activities has improved. Young men are exposed to criminal activities.

### Your life story

She was born in Gara Godo. Helping parents in domestic work, playing with friends and attending school were her main activities in her first 6 years. It was interesting and joyful. She lived in Gara Godo with her parents. Her household did not experience any major shock. She lived only in her parents’ household. She has not had any serious illness or accident. She started school when she was 7 years old. She attends grade 7. She started domestic work when she was 5 years old. Until now her major work is helping her parents in domestic work and learning at school. She likes school. Her parents encourage her to attend school. She has no interest in boys. She is a follower of the full Evangelical church (Muluwengel church). She goes to church every Sunday. Her mother and father are important persons.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

The school created better opportunity for her to start education. She has got access to safe drinking water and electric mill nearby. She has been vaccinated against tetanus. She uses bednet and latrine properly. She has better awareness about HIV/AIDS, TB and HTPs. Interventions in irrigation, cooperatives, politics, and youth association have not played any part in her life.

She does not know about the amount of land tax, she has not participated in contributions of cash, kind, or labour, or in kebele, sub kebele, youth association, iddir or equb. She is not a health promoter, army member or model farmer. She is attending grade 7. She is improving her knowledge of subjects at the school. Using bed net and removing stagnant water has reduced the frequency of catching malaria. She drinks safe water and her knowledge regarding HTPs has improved. She does not want to practice them in future, but other interventions are not playing an important role in her life.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Learning properly and joining preparatory high school and then acquiring a degree from university and improving the living standard of her parents are her future aspirations for herself and her household. She is studying hard to achieve her plans. She wants to open a private clinic to provide better health services to the community in future.

## Middle wealth young woman 16-17

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

Adolescent girls have wide opportunities of education. They can attend from primary school up to university. They can marry persons by their own choice. They do not have independent households. Having child at this age is not acceptable to the community unless they are married. Girls work in domestic work and farm work, but the burden is not like that of 10 years ago. Their participation in office work, daily labour and trade has improved. Girls’ participation in community affairs has not changed, but their participation in religious affairs has increased. Young men’s land size has decreased. They work on farm and in other work like daily labour, kebele militia, soldiers etc. In all other conditions opportunities and problems of young men are similar to those of adolescent girls.

### Your life story

She was born in Jinka town, the capital of south Omo zone. Her life was good in her first six years. Playing with friends, helping her mother and attending school were her main activities. At that time she was living with her parents in Jinka. In 2010 her 5 month old brother was injured on his back. He was treated at Dubo hospital, but did not recover. The death of her little brother was the shock she experienced. During that time she was not going to school to perform domestic works. She lived in her home with parents in Jinka and now she is living in Gara Godo with her parents. She moved to Gara Godo because of family transfer. Her father wanted to live with his relatives in Gara Godo. She was suffering from toothache for many years. When the toothache started she did not go to school. She has removed that tooth. She started school in 2005. Now she is a grade 8 student; joining university is her goal. She started working in domestic work, helping her mother in firewood collection and cooking. She still helps her parents in washing clothes and sweeping after schooling. She has no interest in boys. She is a follower of the full Evangelical church (Muluwengale church). Her most important persons are her biological parents.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

She started her education in the school which is found in the kebele. She could fetch tap water nearby. She has better awareness about vaccination, personal and food hygiene, HIV/AIDS and use of bednet. Political interventions, irrigation, cooperative and youth association did not play an important role in her life. She knows about HTPs.

The household has land and pays 20 birr for tax. In other community affairs she does not participate, except that in kebele, sub kebele, health promoter and other organisation her parents have participated, but she does not know the details. She is attending her school. She drinks safe water, uses bednet properly, and washes her hand after the latrine. These have a big role in improving her health condition. She has a better understanding about female circumcision and other HTPs. Other government interventions have no role in her life now.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

Joining university is her future aspiration. To achieve this she studies hard. In future she wants to serve the community with her knowledge and skill.

## Poor young woman 16-17

### Your household - NA

### Youth in the community

Adolescent girls have access to education, they can learn in the nearest area at the kebele level up to secondary school. Access to colleges and universities is improving over time. They have full right to determine the time of their marriage and choose their husband. Girls can have an independent household when they have better jobs or they become economically independent. Girls have less interest to have children. Their focus is on education and work. Domestic work has not changed. Farm work has reduced and outside work has increased. Girl’s participation in community affairs has increased. Religious participation has increased. There is great competition for girls to be successful. Young men also have better access to education. Young men have wide educational opportunities. They have the right to acquire land, but the land size is reducing over time. Since survival without work is difficult they participate in any kind of work, but finding good work is not an easy task for young men. They can choose their love partners, but young men at this time do not want to get married and have a child at an early age. Young men who engage in off farm activities have independent households. The participation of young men in the community and religion is increasing. Unemployment and bad habits are the major problems in the community.

### Your life story

She was born in Gara Godo. She helped her parents and attended school. She also played with friends. She lost her father when she was 8 years old. She lived in one household (in her parents’ house). She has not had illness or accident. She started school in 2005 and she is still attending school. Now she is a grade 7 student. She started domestic work when she was 5 years old. Learning is her main job and after schooling she supports her mother in any kind of work. She has no interest in boys. She has no boyfriend and she has no sexual experience. She is not married. She is a follower of the Kale Hiwot church. She attends church ceremonies every Sunday. Her mother is her most important person.

### Government interventions which have played a part in your life

She started her education at school. The schools are new. Irrigation and cooperatives have not affected her life. She has been made aware about how to protect herself from HIV/AIDS. She removes stagnant water and uses a bednet. She knows about vaccination, hygiene and contraceptives. She has also learnt about the effect of HTPs at school. She is not a member of political party or youth association.

The household has land, but she does not know the amount paid for tax. Since she is a student her full concentration is on her education. As a result of this she has no participation in community affairs. She is getting knowledge of different subject matters at school. She washes her hands after latrine. She keeps her personal hygiene, cleans the home and yard. She knows about the impact of female circumcision and other HTPs. Other government interventions have not had any role in her life.

### Aspirations and plans for the future

She plans to reach a higher position by education. She wants to join university. In her education she scored 85% average mark last semester. She plans to score 95% this semester. Supporting one another and sharing information can improve the living standard of the community.