# Interviews with kebele officials in Adado kebele, Bule wereda, Gedeo, SNNP - Stage 3 questions

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## Kebele structure

### About the kebele

Structure in the Wereda Module



The Adado kebele structure does not fit with diagram given in the module. There is no information desk at Adado kebele structure. The kebele council and the social court of Adado kebele are not under the kebele chairperson - they are independent entities. The political leader in the kebele is the chair person and the structure for the political organisation is not mixed with cabinet. There are distinct structures for developmental and political activities. There is no secretary under the social court. In the kebele structure of Adado the kebele manager is not included in the cabinet. The kebele manager has its own structure being accountable to the kebele chairperson.

Adado kebele

Kebele council

Social Court

Right and left judges

registrar

sebsabi

Kebele chair person

Kebele cabinets

1.kebele chair person

2.Vice chair person

3.Secretary

4.Health extension worker

5.Development agent

6.Women affairs

7.School director

Meseretawi Aderegaget(political organisation)

Kebele manager

Hiwas

### Sub-kebele structures

There are three sub-kebeles named as ketenes. The role of the ketenes is to organize development works above the development teams. Below ketenes there are development teams. There are 13 development teams having 25-40 members each. Below development teams there are 1-5s. Sub kebeles help to distribute the development activities. The ketenas are used only help to development activities. They do not work to organize political activities. In the structure for political activities there is kebele then *mesertetaw aderegaget* then *hiwas*. The lower level party structure is called Hiwas/cell.

The development and party structures are distinct and there is no link. Both discuss on development activities but through their own structure. Even though there is no link between structures one can be member in both for instance a leader of a cell can be leader of a development group. Those who are members in cells can be members in development teams and this is very common.

In development groups men and women are separate but in cells (the political structure) they are mixed.

The development teams are used to deliver development intervention to the community. The health sector uses the women development teams to deliver the health extension program. The agriculture DA uses both women and men teams. The leaders organize and facilitate the activities given by the DA and health extension workers. Now there is no woman cell leader, in the past there used to be women cell leaders.

The male 1-5s do mainly the agricultural interventions through the DA.

The women 1-5s are used to implement agricultural interventions in addition to health interventions which they are mainly involved in. The development teams started in 2011 and the 1-5s started in 2012. At this time both are working as they are planned to function. They are helping to deliver development interventions in an organised way.

### Kebele Committees

There are 10 committees that are active in the kebele.

1. Rural land committee
2. Health committee
3. Water committee
4. Good governance committee
5. Appeal hearing committee
6. Education committee
7. Justice committee
8. Inspection team committee
9. *Tesetita* peace committee
10. Development committee

All the committees are effective expect for the water committee which is less effective. They are not well organized.

The education committee is very effective. They make meetings once or twice in every 15 days. They control school drop outs, they buy stationary materials for the school and they control the school income and expenditure and evaluate its activities in a good way.

The health committee is effective. It follows the achievement in the community in latrine use, inform the community whenever there is campaign, teach the community on hygiene and sanitation.

The development committee is active seasonally. It works hard in the season of farm activities, advising the community to work hard on seasonal farming activities.

The good governance committee works with the development teams and cells. The committee has a meeting once or twice a month.

### Kebele leadership

His predecessor was VZ. The kebele chair person has been in the office since 2008. His predecessor left due to poor evaluation he got from the party and the community. The name of the chairperson before his predecessor was BN. He left the position of Adado kebele chairperson because he was promoted to wereda .

The challenge that the chair person and the rest of the kebele cabinets face is work burden. They make house to house visits and meetings with cells, 1-5s and development teams. This makes the chair person and other cabinet members not to work on their farmland and other economic activities. They get no payment by working at the kebele but they are spending a lot of time.

At the beginning the plan was to work 2 days per week and the manager was supposed to do most of the activities in the kebele. But now they are busy even to the point of not having time even on Sundays. They do not have enough time to eat lunch.

The developmental and political activities are carried out together, one task overlapping the other. This makes the chairperson busy and there are no time gaps to get a rest. For the future it would be good if a salary was paid to the chair person and those spending their time on kebele works.

*Kebele relations with neighbours*

The kebele has good relationship with all the five neighbouring kebeles. There is good relationship with Kolisha, Dilla zuria (Hoticha), Osolomnego, Basura and Doro.

Historically there was tension with Basura and it got solved by elders. This was a long time ago and is no longer there. Adado has no other historic tension with the neighbouring kebeles

There is no recent conflict within the kebele but community members of Adado participated in a conflict that took place in Bule the wereda capital. The conflict took place in 2006.The conflict started in a school in Bule. The cause of the conflict was ethnic difference between Amhara and Gedeo students. The respondent was not willing to openly and deeply talk about it but it seems to have been provoked by one ethnic group undermining the other. The conflict in the school spread in the town and the community attacked Bule town by throwing stones. There were students from Adado. It was on Thursday which is market day so there were people from Adado who went there for market. Those who went for market supported the students. There was no death but there were minor injuries. There was participation from the community. The Federal police intervened to settle the conflict and about 10 people from Adado were injured in the conflict. The conflict was solved soon and things became peaceful.

## Agricultural extension

Agricultural DA

Ketena

Development team

(Male and female)

 1-5

The ketena and development teams and 1-5s came in the last five years. The above structure was not used for the agricultural extension in the past. The ketena structure started in 2002EC, development teams started in 2003EC and the 1-5 team structure started in 2004EC. In the absence of the above structure the DA used to go house to house to teach the community. The teachings at that time were not effective to bring change in the community. Good improvement in the community came when teachings started to be given in organised way through the structures. They started to use the above structures immediately. The DAs also use the political cells to deliver his message on the agricultural extension program. In general the structure is very much more efficient than the previous working way.

The development agents plays big role in agriculture. They are the only one who are working to implement the agricultural extension activities. The development agent works with both women and men.

The model farmers pre-2010GC are used today to teach the community and there are also new model farmers selected annually because generating new model farmers is done through the structures mentioned above. The development teams are used to create models farmers and followers (individuals who do what they learn from model farmers). The model farmers will be then used to teach the rest of team members.

There is nothing called champion.

The agricultural extension is doing well. It should continue in a strengthened way.

## Health extension

The health extension service also uses the same structure as the agricultural DA.

Health extension worker (HEW)

Ketena

Development team

1-5

The health extension program started in 2007. At that time there was no structure like now. Health extension workers used to pass messages through door to door visits. Ketena started in 2010, development teams started in 2011 and 1-5s came very recently in 2012. In 2008 there was a structure called *mengistawi* *budin* and debo. Now it is much improved and the service delivery is much better. The use of the organised structure is very efficient. The health extension workers teach in both male and female development teams.

There are health volunteers assisting the HEW. The health volunteers are involved in disseminating information in campaigns, making women to use family planning services, convincing pregnant women to make ANC and deliver at health centre. The health volunteers take pregnant women who stopped taking ANC from the health centre.

Women development teams and 1-5s are organised and implement the health extension program packages. The health extension worker discusses with the teams and the leaders of the teams follow up on implementation. The team members learn from one another in the development teams. 1-5 are structures found beyond the development teams. The difference is in size. They discuss on the implementation of the health extension packages and they share the experience of one another in the team. They also communicate with their respective development teams.

What the kebele calls health army is all the 1-5 groups.

There is one Traditional Birth Attendant. She is giving good help for those pregnant women who do not want to go to health centre. For those who like to deliver at health centre she takes them there. The TBA has high acceptance in the community.

The system in health is good. There is very significant change. It is making the community to implement what they have learned. The community is using latrine, keeping hygiene and sanitation. Infant death has also decreased by a lot.

## Investors and in-migrants

There is no land leased to investors from outside.

## Credit

The wereda does not provide direct credit for farmers for fertiliser and seed. OMO microfinance gives credit but it is not for fertilizer and seeds.

The amount of credit that OMO gives for farmers is 1000 to 4000birr. Men and women can access the credit service.

There is a committee called OMO central committee, comprised of community members in the positions of chairperson, vice chairperson and secretary. When a person applies to take credit this committee participates in screening, assessing who will be able to pay back and who will not. After this the credit is released for the person. In the past the debt used to be collected at wereda but after this an agent was hired at Adado who collects debt from the community directly. He was hired in 2004EC.

There is no service cooperative providing credit to farmers.

OMO is a government affiliated MFI and it is actively working in the Kebele. The kinds of people who can borrow from OMO micro finance are those who can work and repay. Landless people cannot borrow. People who borrow from OMO microfinance use the money for trading, fattening bulls and rearing sheep. The collateral required is land. People also take credit in groups - whereby one takes the responsibility of the other group members.

The majority of those who took credit has paid back. There is a problem with some people. So far there is 24,000Birr debt in Adado.

There is no Village Savings and Loan Association in the kebele.

There is no RUSACCO in Adado. Farmers do not borrow from bank.

There is no private MFI operating in the community.

There is no NGO providing credit to the community.

There is no source of credit in the kebele other than OMO microfinance.

The overall kebele debt is 24,000birr and it is not big debt according to the respondent. The people are also paying.

The community is developing a saving culture. They are making saving groups with religious and neighbourhood links. The OMO agent is also making people to save .The community members keep their money with the OMO agent and the agent deposits the money at the wereda.

## Drinking water - NA

## Taxes and contributions

### Taxes and licences

There is only one type of tax source to the kebele and that is land tax.

The total amount of land tax that the kebele collects per year is 40,000 birr. The kebele takes the collected land tax to the wereda.

The rate of land tax is calculated based on landholding regardless of its fertility. The minimum land tax paid is 25 birr for 0.5 hectare and the maximum land tax paid is 300birr for 7 hectares of landholding. The 7 hectare land is owned by a model farmer.

There is no market tax payment.

There is no one who pays income tax at kebele. Those government employees pay income tax direct to the wereda.

 There is only one person who has business licence but he pays tax direct to the wereda.

The problem that happens in collecting taxes awareness. Some community members do not know their duties and responsibility so they are reluctant to pay land tax. Some of them even go to other places without paying tax and this becomes unpaid money for the kebele. Most people wait until they are asked to pay tax. People are given information to pay land tax on time and if not they will be called by militia and made them to pay.

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### Contributions

The regular annual cash contributions are for Gedeo Development Association 10 birr, for Red Cross 5 birr, for sport 2 birr from all residents. The contributions are collected from households having land or not. The annual school contribution is 10-20birr depending on the amount of money decided to be collected. School contributions are made by families having children going to school. The poor are exempted from the contribution for the Gedeo Development Association and from school contribution.

For Red Cross people who are not members do not pay. The old and the poor are exempted from contribution for sport. Contributions are made at household level. The amount paid for the above mentioned purposes is the same for all households.

There was one-off national cash contribution collected for the Renaissance Dam construction. 2000birr was contributed for the dam construction. The amount of money contributed varied from 50-100birr based on the wealth status of the community.

There was no one-off contribution made in kind.

## Government volunteers

The cabinet members are not paid but they spend a lot of their time to do activities for the kebele. They lose what they should get by doing their own farm activities and there is no compensation given for them. Sometimes the community members do not implement what they are told by the cabinet members.

The cabinet members face shortage of stationery materials like paper and carbon to copy. There is no enough budget in the kebele office so cabinet members are forced to get stationery materials from their own pocket.

There is no problem that cabinet members face in their relations with the wereda and the community.

There is no problem that cabinet volunteers face in their relations with the kebele manager and the kebele council. There is no problem that cabinet volunteers face in their relations with the government employees in the kebele.

The problem that the cabinet volunteers have is shortage of time to run their own activities and the work of cabinet members.

## Youth

Nowadays there are problems that young people are facing to establish an independent livelihood .There is scarcity of land and financial problem to establish a business. Young people do not have start-up capital to start a business. Those who have attained better educational level also do not get jobs. The living costs are increasing over time so it became harder for young men and women to establish their own livelihood.

The demand for daily labour workers is increasing especially during coffee harvest season so this is good opportunity for those who are less educated. The wage rate increases in coffee harvest season and decreases in raining season. Young women also face the same problem as young men.

There is no special problem that young women face. There was no land distribution on an individual basis or to youth co-operatives.

There is no youth package. For the future there is a plan by AGP to give money for the youth as start-up capital. So far there is nothing done by the AGP for the youth.

There are so many young men who migrate to other places. More than 100 young men migrate annually. Those who migrate are as young as 10 years old. Young married men also migrate soon after their marriage. The place where young men migrate is Oromiya region.

Migration is increasing because of population increase, land scarcity and absence of business opportunity.

Young women do not migrate outside of the community.

Those young men who migrate usually stay 1-5 months. Some of them stay for one year. Some of the migrants have relatives in Oromiya region. The migration to Oromiya started in 1988.

## Public Works

### Environmental public works

Land is occupied by permanent plants of coffee and enset so there is no problem due to erosion.

There is no problem due to floods .There is no problem related to de-forestation.

There is no grazing land in Adado and that is why there are no large livestock holdings .Only a few have very small plots of grazing land. There is no communal grazing land in Adado.

The problem in the environment is sometimes coffee is not able to grow well. Sometimes coffee flowers are not able to produce coffee seeds. This is caused by coffee disease.

There is no public works conduced in the community to solve environmental problems.

There is no regular public works but when there are some damages in the neighbourhood they work.

There are no resources given from wereda.

### Other public works

The public works recently done by the community was to maintain the main road. It was done by community and it is repaired by community labour. The road has been widened with community support. The community brought wood for bridges. The community is willing in providing labour and materials expected from the community

In 2012 a bridge was constructed by the community which gave three big trees. There was no input from the wereda.

There was no public works on public buildings.

The classrooms of 1-8th grade elementary school were built exclusively with community support .

To improve the quality of the works done by the community the wereda should give support to increase the quality of roads, bridges and buildings.

### Organising public works

There is enough labour to cover all the needs of the community. The works are not that intensive so it does not require making priorities. There is no given number of days for public works in a year. It depends based on public works that needs to be done in that year.

There is no regular time each week for the works. When public works come men and women all participate. There are some people who do not come to public works due to awareness problem. Those who are opposition of EPRDF are reluctant to participate in public works. Even though politics and development works are distinct they reflect their political ideas in development work.

There is an opposition party called Gedeo Democratic Party and there are some opposition party members. The party does not always exist; it becomes active when it is election time. There are about 10 people who are not happy about development activities in the community.

There is no punishment for those who do not come because in good governance there is no forcing and punishing but it is only to convincing people to work.

Sandstone and wire transportation was done by the community to the top hilly place. It was intensive work and 3 women faced miscarriage. One of them had 3 months pregnancy, another was pregnant for 4 months and another woman 2 and 1/2 months. To construct water point that generates water to the newly installed water pipes, the community worked for six months daily. They worked only in mornings 6am-9am.There is no difference in the number of people coming for different types of work.

The community participation is still good.

## Government propaganda/public relations

The main routes through which developmental and political messages are delivered to the community are development teams and cells. New messages are passed to the development teams through Kebele cabinet members. Messages pass through general meeting and development team meetings. When development teams are usually concerned with development activities cells are mainly for political activities. But cells are also important to pass development messages. Women also participate in cells.

General meetings are not frequent in the kebele. They are held in rare cases. General meetings are done to hear about the performance of the kebele and to aware the community on new things and new development plans. Topics on general meetings are evaluation of school performance, to encourage students, when new things come to raise awareness (for example why land measurement is needed) and why development teams are needed. Before people got confused as new things were directly taken to the community. It is better to aware the community before taking things to them.

The attendance level in the community is generally good but in rare cases there is a problem of punctuality and absenteeism. When some people get late for meetings those who came on time get bored to wait others.

There are 576 party members (522 male and 24 female).

The meeting done at kebele is held once in a month. At cell level there is meeting twice a month. The cell members are given newspaper and they discuss on that selecting a topic. The newspaper includes development activities. The newspaper comes twice a month. After making discussion the members implement what is related to them. In the past women cells were distinct; now they are together with men.

There is nothing that happens to people who do not attend meetings. There is no punishment but he or she is asked for absenteeism and admits his fault.

People are interested in government newspaper. They like to hear stories in the newspaper.

There are frequent training for models in development teams. Recently men and women who are active in development activities, having good motivation and having good acceptance in the community were selected for trainings. The trainings were on watershed preparation work, preparing coffee and enset seedlings and compost preparation.

Community members listen to government message on radio .They usually listen program on farming, health and saving. There is a program in Gedeo language and they usually listen to that. Community members learn a lot from radio programs.

The government use models to speak at meetings and share their experience with others in order to make others to do like them in health and development. Promoters (bego melktegna) support health extension workers. They teach households, facilitate implementation of the 16 health extension packages.

There is no term called champion in the kebele.