# Interviews on non- farming by females in [name of kebele, name of Zone]

## Cash crop trading

### Most important cash crop sold by a ‘middlewoman’ trader

No middle woman trader who sells coffee to larger trader.

### Second most important cash crop sold by a ‘middlewoman’ trader

No middle woman trader who sells kocho to larger trader.

### Middlewoman trader’s activity

No middle woman trader who sells cash crop to larger trader.

### Most important cash crop sold by small trader

The respondent is engaged in buying coffee from the community and selling to the community. She also produces coffee and enset from her farm land.

She is involved in trading coffee throughout the year including the coffee harvest season. She has been in coffee trading for the last 10 years. There is no change in trading from her side. She is involved in trading coffee on a very small scale since the beginning. She uses the income earned to send her children to school. Her husband passed away and she is widow. She is the one who has responsibility to manage her household. This is why she is not involved in larger scale trade. The general change in coffee trading in the last 10 years is that for those involved in larger coffee trade it is getting better. These days there is problem in coffee trading as the price has become very low and all traders don’t get much benefit.

She involves in small scale coffee trading and collects from the community so transportation is not a problem. She transports coffee by herself when she buys from people and when she sells at market. Transport is an issue for those involved in large scale trade, particularly in the rainy season because the road is of poor quality and difficult to be used in raining season.

The respondent does not have enough money to trade so what she does is that she takes coffee from the community on credit with no payment and then after she sells the coffee she returns the money to the people. The community understands her problem as a widow so they give her coffee on credit. The respondent works alone; there is no one works with her. The profit that the respondent made on the last 12 months is 300birr. She said that profit is very small.

She is also involved in selling beans and salt. She retails in very small amounts. She brings 1 can of salt with 8 birr from Bule and sells in Adado. She makes 2 birr profit from one can of salt. She buys beans for 30 birr and gets 6birr profit.

This would improve if she got capital to bring much and sell here. The other economic activities she was involved in the last 12 months was farming of enset and coffee. She is involved in both farming and trade because she is the only one to get income for the family.

In the last 12 months she was not involved on education.

### Second most important cash crop sold by small trader

The respondent sells kocho which is source of cash to the community next to coffee. Kocho is produced any time in the year so she is involved in this trade throughout the year. It has been about 25 years since she got involved in this. She buys kocho from her neighbours and sells at neighbouring kebelles of Buchesi and Sokicha.

The change since she started is that the price of kocho increased dramatically. When she started one *chinet* (literary means ‘load’) used to be sold for 30birr; now it has reached 300birr. There is good change in the quality of enset because people are demanding better quality enset.

She collects kocho from different people and she does not mix them up because it brings bad smell and makes it not comfortable to eat because the bad kocho spoils the good one. For this reason she stores and transports different kocho from different people separately in different times. Keeping kocho in separate places is not convenient for her so she buys from one person at a time for selling in a particular market. She stores kocho with enset leaves.

She carries on her back to transport and it is heavy so she takes the amount based on her capacity.

She sells what she harvests from her own farm and uses the money for trading kocho.

She buys kocho on cash. She does not borrow money to run the trade. She uses her own kocho only for her own consumption; she does not sell it. She does not work with anyone else but alone.

The profit she gets varies throughout the year but the average profit is 75 per month (900birr in the last 12 months). She does not pay tax because she is not asked to. She does not trade any crop.

The economic activities she was involved in the last 12 months are coffee and enset growing. She was also involved in selling her own coffee.

She was not involved in education.

She goes to sell kocho only on market day and in the late afternoon after 4pm and it does not make her to be so busy. Even during coffee harvest she sells kocho. The price of kocho gets expensive during coffee harvest time. The production of kocho is time consuming.

### Small trader’s activity

She does not trade other crops. She just sells coffee from her own production.

She sells her own coffee on dry season. She does not know the profit because she does not trade, she just sells her own coffee. She does not know how price is fixed. The price is usually fair. The economic activities she was involved in last 12 months is farming related with coffee and enset. She was not involved in education.

### Most important cash crop sold by self-trader

Martha Mengesha Self trader of coffee

She is engaged in selling her own coffee. She produces about 3 quintals of coffee per year. She sells one quintal during the dry season and sells the other two during the rainy seasons because coffee gets expensive at that time. She keeps coffee and sells it in the rainy season because it is better to keep coffee instead of money.

She is engaged in selling coffee the whole year. It has been 3 years since she started selling her coffee after her father gave her land. The land that her father gave her had some coffee plants and she added some coffee trees. Her father gave her land in 1998EC.

She is getting more money since she started selling coffee because she added coffee plants and also because price of coffee increased. She is using improved technology of compost as fertilizer.

She does not face problem related to transporting coffee to market place. She carries the amount of coffee she manages and which is enough to take to the market. She sells coffee at Adado and Kolisha markets.

She sells her own product and she does not know the profit like those who make the difference between what they bought and sold. In the last 12 months she got 1000birr from coffee sale.

She does not pay market tax because nobody asked her to pay.

She said that her trading of coffee would be improved by working hard on coffee farm and increase production.

### Second most important cash crop sold by self-trader

Aberash Jago Self trader of kocho

She is engaged in selling kocho the whole year. It has been 15 years since she started to sell kocho to the market. She sells kocho produced by herself.

The change since she started is that kocho sells for a better price. What is sold at 300 birr now used to be sold 30 birr when she started the selling of kocho i.e. 15 years back. There is also a change in the way women prepare kocho. In the past they used to prepare kocho by sitting now it is improved as they prepare by standing.

Kocho is heavy to carry but she usually sells kocho at her house. Individuals who buy kocho come to her house. When buyers do not come to her house she carries and goes to the market.

There is no transport problem to take kocho from her house to the market.

Some people buying her Kocho do so for their own consumption. The majority of her buyers are small traders. Sometimes she employs 3 people to work on kocho production.

She was getting an average of 80 birr per month from the sale of kocho, it means 960 birr in the last 12 months. This is the amount she sold by preparing kocho by herself. She does not pay market tax because she is not asked.

In the past she used to sell kocho with cheaper prices. Now she goes to the market and she gets the price and she sells 40birr at home and 50birr at the market. Trading conditions are good if it continues like this.

### Self-trader’s activity

She sells her own coffee during the coffee harvest season. Coffee has good price but she does not know the profit since she does not trade. She goes to the market and she sells coffee based on the market price. She does not know who originally fixes the price of coffee. Mostly the price of coffee is expensive so it is good for her. She feels the price is usually fair.

The other economic activity she was involved in the last 12 months was growing vegetable and using them for her family consumption. These include beet root, lettuce, cabbage and tomatoes.

She was not involved in education.

## Livestock trading

### Livestock trade

There is no woman livestock trader in Adado.

## Livestock products

### Women traders in livestock products

There are 3 middle women traders trading butter. What these middle women traders do is they buy butter from Bule and sell it at Adado. There is no one in Adado who sell her/his own butter.

There is no middle woman trader trading honey, egg and wool.

There is one woman who sells hide when people slaughter cows. She buys hides from Adado and Kolisha and sells at Bule.

There are more than 8 women who buy milk from Bule and sell at Adado.

### Interview with livestock trader

She is middle woman in trading butter.

She started trading butter 3 years ago. Seasonality does not affect the availability of butter; it is always available. She buys butter from people who came from the same area. She buys butter from Guji Oromo at Bule market. She sells butter at Adado market to the people of Adado. She does not always sell butter to the same people. She sells for different people. Her buyers use the butter for their own use. They do not sell it to others because what she sells is retailing in small amounts.

In the last 12 months she made a profit of 120 birr. In general she does not get good profit. This does not include the butter that she uses for herself. The profit is mainly that she just uses butter for herself.

She sells kocho and gets money to buy butter. She faces lack money to do trading of butter.

There is no tax that she pays. She has no business licence because it is not required.

There is no one that she employed.

The economic activities that she was involved in the last 12 months were farming. Sometimes she was preparing and selling kocho, she harvested and sold coffee, and grew pumpkin and cabbage for her own consumption.

The change since she started selling butter is the increasing price. Also, there is shortage of butter due to shortage of fodder and grass. But in spite of these changes there is no change and she is still continuing trading butter.

## Micro, small and medium enterprises

### Skilled production

There is no woman carpenter.

1. There is no woman potter.

There is no woman blacksmith.

There is no woman tanner.

There is no woman weaver.

There is no woman making wool products.

There is no woman block maker.

There is no woman basket maker.

There is no woman spinning.

There is no small building enterprises.

### Livestock and products production

There are no women who buy cattle, shoat and distribute for other people.

There is no individual or cooperative involved in the commercial production of livestock products like milk, eggs and honey.

### Local drinks and food production

There is no one engaged in large scale production of local drinks. There are three people who are involved in producing arake and tella at the same time.

The number of people engaged in selling food varies seasonally with the presence of market during coffee harvest time. During coffee harvest season the number of people selling local food increases. This is because people have enough money during coffee harvest season. At this time it is not coffee harvest season so there are only four people engaged in selling food.

### More detail on areki production

There are three women engaged in the production of araki. All of them produce araki in similar amounts and one of them was interviewed.

She produces arake throughout the year but more during the coffee harvest season. She increases the production based on the demand in the community.

She produces 24 litres of arake per month. She sells arake to customers who comes to drink in her house. She does not have a licence because she is not expected to have.

The inputs she uses to produce arake are malt, maize flour, Gesho. She brings malt and maize flour from Bule market and she buys them with cash. She buys gesho leaves from Adado from her neighbours; sometimes she gives them money after she sells. Sometimes when she sells her arake she makes a loss and it gets difficulty to pay back.

She fixes price of arake by herself based on the price of grain, fuel and other inputs she buys. There is price fluctuation so she increases or decreases the price of arake accordingly.

To prepare for 6 litres of arake she uses maize flour, gesho, fuel wood and malt that cost 120birr, and she sells the arake for 72 birr and then 40 birr tella so a total of 112birr. This is a loss according to the current market. Sometimes there is profit. Even when there is no profit she produces arake and tella because the activities help her refresh her mind.

Some drink on credit and do not pay to her.

She has not employed anyone; she works by herself.

There is no unusual problem that she faced recently in running her business. The problem she always faces is people drinking on credit and not paying her. The other problem that she recently faced is she gets tired when she processes arake because she has kidney problem.

### Non-farm women producer co-operatives

There is no non- farm women co-operative.

### Natural resource sale

There is no woman involved in selling wood.

### Petty production

No one involved in petty production.

### Service enterprises

There is no private education or private kindergarten.

### Food-processing services

There is no grain mill in Adado. Staple food in Adado is kocho which does not need grinding. There are 17 bakeries in Adado. Elsewhere the other RO gave a smaller number of bakeries, but he was probably talking about Adado urban area only. This needs to be checked in the 2nd fieldwork.

### Hospitality services

There are no medium sized hotels or restaurants in Adado.

### Health services

There is no private clinic or pharmacy in Adado.

There are 11 people who practice traditional medicine. They are involved in bone setting and giving herbs for skin diseases. There is no drug shop for veterinary supplies. There are traditional attendants in the community.

### Shops

There are 10 shops in Adado (same comment as for the number of bakeries). All the shops sell consumption goods like powder and bar soaps, oil, lentil, chewing gum, biscuits, sugar, candy, maize and wheat flour, and cigarettes.

When compared to 2008GC the number of shops has increased now to 10 from 4. There are also changes in the items that are found in shops. In 2008 there was no lentil, oil, wheat flour. Now they are available.

### Leisure services

In Adado there is no table tennis, football tables, play stations, billiards, chess board. There are 20 places to watch TV. There are 2 houses where people watch movies.

### Petty services

There are 10 shoe shining and 20 repairing shoes all men (same comment as for the number of bakeries and shops). The shoeshine boys are also involved in repairing shoes. There are 4 men who repair watches. There are 20 people involved in mobile phone charging and 2 men involved in mobile phone repairs. There are 3 men repairing torches. There is no one involved in selling lottery tickets.

### Transport services

There are 80 men who are providing transport using donkeys.

There are 10 men who are providing transport service using bicycle.

There are 10 men who are providing transport using motor bikes.

There is a person named Kebede who has ISUZU car and it mostly comes during coffee harvest time.

There is no one in Adado who is providing transport using trailers, carts, bajaj, truck.

There is no one who is engaged in repairing vehicles. People go to Dilla to fix problem with motor bikes.

## Government support for non-farm activities

No government support for non-farm activities.

## Non-farm employment

N/A