# Interviews on non- farming by males in Ude, East Shewa

## Trade

Note: As it is discussed Sirba has farmers mainly and there is limited tendency to engage in trading activity. The general facts are provided here below from various informants.

### Facts about trade

## Cash crops

### Most important cash crop sold by big trader

N/A

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

N/A

### Big trader’s activity

### N/A

### Most important cash crop sold by middle trader

N/A

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

N/A

### Middle trader’s activity

### Most important cash crop sold by small trader

N/A

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

N/A

### Small trader’s activity

N/A

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

N/A

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

### N/A

### Self-trader’s activity

N/A

## Livestock trading

## Livestock products

### Male traders in livestock products

N/A

### Interview with livestock trader

N/A

## Micro, small and medium enterprises

### MSME facts

There are no livestock processing enterprises in the kebele, however a milk processing company based in Debrezeyt collects milk from farmers every day.

### Skilled production

There are about 3 carpenters, 2 construction workers for the work to be done with cement and bricks, there are 2 women named as ‘Gombisa Were Tolchu’ who make plates for enjera baking. Besides this there are no other skilled workers in SIrba. However in Ude village there are wood workers producing furniture, horse cart and the like.

### Livestock and products production

There are no livestock traders in Sirba, but people from the community usually sell their own livestock at the market in Mojo town and also they buy them from this same market. With regard to livestock products there is a milk processing company located at Debrezeyt which collects milk from the community and pasteurizes it for sale. The cooperative is known as Adea milk processing PLC.

### Local drinks and food production

There are about 20 small local drink houses where Areki, Tela and Tej are available. There will be detailed information from women informants from Asmeret.

### More detail on areki production

Male are not engaged in Areki production.

### Non-farm male producer co-operatives

The respondent said that 83 people were organized in 2004 GC in a cooperative and engaged in the extraction of stone meant for construction. However, some left the cooperative when they wanted to do something else on their own like irrigation and other farm activities by renting land. Some also preferred to join the Chinese company which they hoped would provide a better income and some skills to learn. Four of the members died at different times. The cooperative produces stone and sells it. They earn about 60 birr per meter cubed. Currently there are only 30 people left in the cooperative. There is no employee hired by the coop. They sell the stone on the spot where they produce it; buyers come from Debrezeyt and Dukem mainly. They don’t need storage. During the dry season it is hard to extract the stone, which is a challenge for them. In addition the strong sun makes them tired. They mentioned that they have expanded the work from what it was in the beginning.

According to the respondent, it is advantageous for members to be in this coop because there are many who were able to change their life, who were able to rent land to plough. Some were able to buy oxen, some were able to build a house, others also bought chickens, cows, and shoats.

Even though the number of members reduced, the amount of income is the same, because it depends on the personal work done. Members should pay contributions to the Coop: 85 birr per truck of stone whether it is done by one person or two, but the rest is taken by those who produced it. For a big track called *ENETREA* the sale is about 500 birr, which might be produced in two days for two people.

The informant mentioned that he has personally benefited from this business, earning about 1200 birr maximum a month. He has been able to educate three of his children, support the family with this income besides the smallholding farm earning. He bought chickens from the income he got from this business, he has about 20 chickens now.

### Natural resource sale

The only natural resource production found in Sirba and the entire kebele is stone. There was at one time sale of red ash/sand and eucalyptus tree which is used to build classrooms in the school at sirba. The stone extraction is done by a group of men who are organized in cooperatives.

### Petty production

There are about 2 women from Sirba who are engaged in the production of the cover of enjera baking plate/MITAD in Amharic. These women make this item out of mud and straw of Teff mixed and sold at the market and at their home. The informants mentioned that these women are economically poor but they have the skill to make the item. Not all poor women can do the production. That is why the skill is mentioned as important.

### Service enterprises

Sirba village has a public first cycle school, 6 shops, about 19 local drink houses like Tela, Tefj and Areke. Besides there is no other service enterprise found in the village. However, at this time the kebele has expanded and has included other two villages (Ude and Kumbursa), the first one being the administrative and business centre. In Ude there is a KG/Day care service provided by an NGO named RATSON, there is a private clinic, hotels, shops, veterinary service, open market and kebele and municipality office.

### Food-processing services

The Keble has three villages in the new structure; Sirba, Udea and Kumbursa. In all these three kebles there are about 6 grinding mills and two of them are found in Sirba Village. There are no food processing organizations in the keble.

### Hospitality services

There are 7 small restaurants and a big Hotel which is called AROSE. Only in SIrba village, there are about 17 small bars for Tella and Areke sale. They all have the same price and there is no competition in price. These traders didn’t employ anybody from outside; they use their children to assist them in the business. All the small bars mentioned have drink sales as an additional business next to farming. But four of the seven small restaurants are opened near to the Chinese camp set up for the road construction (Addis –Nazret road), and these people don’t have any farmland.

### Health services

There is a clinic in Udea village in the keble but there isn’t one here in Sirba village. This clinic is found on the main asphalt road side, and there is a doctor there, and many people from Sirba go and get treatment there. There are three traditional healers in the keble, two in Udea and one in Sirba. They give medicines from roots and leaves for various illnesses like pain on the ear, teeth, on the leg, for injuries, for evil eye, and for cattle when they are sick, for new born calf as a protection from evil eye etc.

A veterinary shop is found in Udea village which was opened by the government where drugs are sold with discount for farmers. This shop opened six years ago. There are many kinds of drugs needed for animals here.

### Shops

There are about 8 shops in Sirba village, in Udea there are a lot more than 20 shops. There are about 3 in Kumbursa village. Most of the shops in Sirba sell; sugar, coffee, salt, oil, biscuits, soap, hair oil, etc. There were only two shops in Sirba in 2008 and now there are 8.

### Leisure services

There are no recreation items listed in the module at all, there was one bar football table in Udea village but it is not working now. But in many HHs except in Kumbursa village where there is no electricity, there are TVs by which children could entertain themselves. There is a football ground where the youth can entertain themselves. There is a club called Sirba football club that has tournaments with other kebles including those in Debrezeyt. Yesterday (24/03/2013) this club won the club in one of the kebles’ in Debrezeyet.

### Petty services

There are no shoe shiners in Sirba but there is in Udea. There are no lottery tickets sold in the keble at all. There is one man who repairs watches and radios, but he can’t maintain mobile phones. There are 3 barbers also in Sirba village, they use electric razors and they charge 5 birr per person. They started three years ago. There are no shops for new or old clothes and shoes. There are skilled butchers who are paid to slaughter bulls, whenever needed they are called on.

### Transport services

There are no donkeys used for business for transport, but people lend them to each other when they need them. There is one person renting a bicycle for people who want to learn how to ride, but it is not rented to for transport. Many people buy trailers for personal use to transport animal dung to the field. It is not rented at all. There are 3 horse carts used for transport business that take people from SIrba to Udea, to Kumburso, to Denkaka and when people are sick they also use them to take the ill to Debrezeyte. There are no bajaj or motorbikes in the village or connecting the villages. There is a Lonchina bus owned by the community member that transports people from the kebele to Debrezeyt. There is one old truck owned by the community member that transports stone, sand, soil and eucalyptus tree within the village, from the village to other places, and sand from Mojo town to the village.

No one is providing maintenance for these vehicles in the village, but there is only one person maintaining horse carts in Udea.

## Government support for non-farm activities

There is credit for non-farm activities like for butchers, for those who run rural bars, for grain trade, for livestock trade. The criteria is being resident of the kebele, having some fixed asset. If the person is married, the partner also signs. The keble should give a letter as proof of residence and ownership of a fixed asset like land, eucalyptus tree, a house, livestock, etc. The government doesn’t give land with the credit and there is training before the money is given out. There is no other input given to the clients taking credit in addition to the money. There is no tax exemption if the people are involved in any non-farm income generating activity, income/profit tax.

Those involved in trade are required to have a license, for example for the shops, for grain traders, for butchers, the better small restaurants but not for all of them, only 2 out of the 7 have a license. For those 17 small bars for Areke and Tela, the Keble didn’t ask them to get a license, because they are doing it on a very small scale as a part time income source in addition to farming. The barbers also don’t have a license.

The keble has electricity except kumbursa village which is three km from Sirba village. People in Kumbursa are now asking the Electric power office at Debrezeyt to get access to electricity. The power helped those three barbers to emerge, and for those who trade soft drinks and beer, they were able use refrigerators. For the shops and bars they are able to work late at night. Shops were able to work till 9 at night unlike the early closing at 7 earlier. The bars also work up to 9, though keble gave them a time limit up to 6, because when people drink a lot conflicts began to arise and also those who steal livestock stay around these bars till it gets dark.

## Non-farm employment

There are about ten government employees including 3 DAs, two HEWrs, 4 teachers and the keble manager. There are others employed by the community as guards for the first cycle school and for the water point for whom the community pay the salary (two school guards and one water point guard).

There are about 35 people who were educated at various levels and were able to get a job further away. Some are working in the AA electric power office, some work in Mojo, Debrezeyt and Dukem in agriculture as DAs, some are working as Traffic police and public police at Asela and Fitchea town. Some are working as HEWr around Kaliti/AA, there is one nurse working at Debrezeyt, there is one lawyer who is working in AA. There is one store keeper and a Mechanic working for the Chinese company for road construction.

No one is hired in an NGO and there is no local industry established in the village. No one was employed by traders permanently, but they allow periodic jobs like loading grain on a truck, and some rich farmers’ hire laborers on their farms, to construct a house, to build a fence, to carry grass and straw etc.

HHs who have at least a pair of oxen get a farm servant who will work on the farm by agreement for a year. The payment could be grain or money, or you give him part of your land and allow him to produce for himself from that piece of land. The other arrangement is paying him some money and some grain as well. For some well to do families they also have maids, if they don’t have many daughters to take care of the house chores. There are no businesses from which people get employment opportunities. During house construction people might get a chance for employment, even though there is support from the community that support might not last until the house is completed.