# Interviews with wereda officials re Dinki, North Shewa – Stage 1 questions

Dinki, which was a Peasant Association in 1994, was a sub-kebele in Hagere Selam kebele in 2010.

## Ankober wereda

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Locating the kebele in the wereda

Dinki, which was a Peasant Association in 1994, was a sub-kebele in Hagere Selam kebele in 2010.



List of all the kebeles in the wereda

1. Mescha

2. Zenbo

3. Ememihiret

4. Hareamba

5. Laye Gorobela

6. Mehal Wenz

7. Zego

8. **Hagere Selam**

9. Laye Debedebo

10. Chefa

11. Aliyu Amba zureya

12. Washa

13. Derefo

14. Wedera

15. Zoma

16. Ayerara

17. Webet Gola

Municipality Kebeles

1. Gorobela

2. Aliyu Amba

3. Gorgo

### Comparison of Ankober wereda with neighbouring weredas

The development potential for Ankober, Asagirt, Baso, Tarmaber, Dulecha, and Gachene Weredas is similar. The potential is land, water and human capital. The difference is not that significant but Ankober Wereda, has the following potentials:

* The landscape is very mountainous, it has a potential for forestation. Though it is also a challenge in other instances.
* It has mountains covered with indigenous trees (5551ha of land), that are tourist attractions. There is also an endemic bird in the area called Ankober Ciditer.
* There are eight rivers and the source is Ankober. These waters are the source for fruits in the Dega Kebeles, while they are used for irrigation in the Kola Kebeles.
* It is a historical area. There are different heritages and there is a potential to have an international museum. This would create work opportunities for many. There are 99 churches and 11 mosques.
* It is a suitable place to live and other people might come to spend the hot season here, if the infrastructure is improved.

The topography is very challenging. It is difficult for farming, and people are forced to plough hillsides. The topography is also difficult to improve the infrastructure – making roads and bridges, which are needed in many places, make the challenge high.

In terms of roads, there are three Kebeles in the Wereda which are not yet accessible by cars, while the other Kebeles are relatively better. Asagirt Wereda is the worst in this regard, as the topography is very rugged. Basona Wereda is very plain, and it is better in terms of road network.

Building roads is like putting the money on the surface, and this is very difficult given the topography of the Wereda. There are places, which are tourist attractions, but since the road network is poor no one visits them. There are people in Addis Ababa, who drive to Entoto to breathe fresh air. This would be possible if the roads were good here. The trees are indigenous, there are wild animals and birds; but nothing can be done without the necessary infrastructure. Related with the inadequate network of roads, there is also absence of bridges that make the transport problem very serious.

There used to be malaria in the Kola Kebeles in the Wereda; which was the same to other Kola Kebeles. But now the problem is minimal since preventive measures are being taken.

The other challenge in the Wereda, as in the other Weredas is HIV/AIDS and this is a challenge everywhere in the country.

Basona Wereda is very near to Debre Berhan and there are several NGOs working as it is accessible and near. Asagirt Wereda is in a better situation as far as NGO involvement is concerned. Mention for mention alone is doing projects with a huge sum of budget. Though the involvement of NGOs in Ankober is minimal, it is better than some Weredas like Debre Sina, in which their involvement is very insignificant.

### Wereda structures

**Ankober Wereda Structure**

Wereda Council

(80 Members)

Wereda Cabinet

(31 Members)

Standing Committees

(4 Committees with three members each)

Sector Bureaus

(22 Bureaus)

Wereda council

Women’s Affairs, and

HIV Prevention and Control Bureaus

Economic Affair Standing Committee

Wereda cabinet

Capacity Building and Social Affairs Standing committee

Women’s and HIV/AIDS affairs Standing Committee

Justice and Administration Affairs Standing Committee

ARD,

Trade and Industry,

Micro and small scale Trade and Industry,

Plan and Finance,

Revenue,

Municipality, and

Water Bureaus

Administration,

Administration and peace,

Justice,

Police,

Militia,

Environmental Protection and land administration,

Capacity Building,

Education,

Health,

Culture,

Youth and Sports, and Information Bureaus

### Comparison of Hagere Selam kebele with others in the wereda

The distance from the wereda centre to the kebele is 26 km. There is public transport to Aliyu Amba which is bordering to the kebele. After that people take the government-owned cars that enter the kebele for field work or will have to take a walk to their destiny.

60 % of the population fall under Argoba ethnicity and are Muslims. The rest 40 % are the Amara who are Orthodox religion followers .

Much difference is not observed between the wealth of the kebeles.

There is no bridge constructed and electricity is not available in the kebele but there is a dry season road that passes through the kebele to Haramba and it is being maintained now.

In the centre of the kebele there is one wireless telephone that gives service to people. Mobile network is not available as a whole though sometimes there is a chance to work in Aygeber got.

*Research Officer observation: In my third field visit, there was mobile network in some parts of the Kebele including Dinki. This is because the mobile network for Ankober started to function.*

A health post with two HEW and one nurse is available in the centre of the kebele. Cases that are beyond the health post’s capacity are referred to the wereda hospital.

There is a primary school located in Gendeweha. Another school which provides education up to fourth grade in Aygeber and an alternative school in Aygeber got. Four Satellite classes are launched in the kebele. To get secondary education the children go to Aliyu Amba which was extended up to tenth grade this year. All the other kebeles have education access from 1-6, there are only two schools that provide 9th and 10th  grade found in Aliyu Amba and Gorobela. There aren’t any schools in the wereda that provide 11th and 12th grade.

The kebele is one of the kebeles that have a better water resource together with Mehalwenz, Debedebo, Zego and Derefo. The kebele has river, spring water and not extracted ground water. Other kebeles like Washa and Wibit Gola lack this. From the kebele, Aygeber got has less water resource. Due to lack of water they were forced to use pond water accumulated from rain water. The other advantage is this kebele has gravity springs which are more favourable for developing springs (there are two types of springs named as Artesian spring and Gravity spring. The former one is the type of spring gush out from the ground like a fountain and is difficult for spring development. Whereas the second is a kind of water spring that fall from higher elevation to lower elevation)

More than fourteen thousand ( 14,748 )farmers pay tax for the land they own and more than fifteen thousand (15,254 ) have registered and received land certificate. Land redistribution is done long before when the Derg came to power. Many people especially the youth are landless, and they have to get land via different arrangements like sharecropping. Parents could give part of their land for their children up on their wedding, which decreases the average landholding. The land holding is better in the Kola Kebeles while it is very small in Dega and Woinadega Kebeles. In Hagereselam the average land holding is about six ‘timad’. Though the average land holding is better in Hagereselam Kebele, the unit productivity is lower than other Kebeles.

Even though 7-8 kebeles are drought prone however non are under PSNP. There are seven Kebeles that are on permanent food support via FFW and these are: Ayrara, Wubitgola, Zoma, Washa, Zenbo, Haramba and Hagereselam. The latter two are relatively better and all the ‘gotts’ are not on food aid. All these Kebeles are now (starting from March) on direct food aid by International Red Cross, and the aid is going to last for four months. In Hagereselam there is irrigation in two ‘gotts’ – Dinki and Chibite/Gendawuha, which puts them in a better situation.

*Research Officer observation: In the third field visit, the International Red Cross was giving direct food aid for some people in seven Kola Kebeles that were affected by rain failure.*

All kebeles use traditional irrigation only Hagereselam, Webit Gola and Washa use motor pumps. Hagereselam Kebele is in a better situation as far as development potential is concerned as compared to the other Kola Kebeles. This is because of the availability of irrigation in two of the ‘gotts’. People involved in trading ask what is being harvested in Dinki and Chibite, but since the road is not good, this has not developed. But now there is a plan to upgrade the road, as a Catholic organisation is going to work on the irrigation project and Chibite. And the road is necessary to promote the access of markets to the people, to sale their products, which will be produced by using the improved irrigation scheme.

The kebele has many development challenges as malaria is connected to the lowlandness of the area and the water available in some sites as Dinki and Addis Alem. The poor condition of the road is another constraint for development by not allowing enough transport. Even if there is a river that crosses the kebele any bridge haven’t been constructed. Drought has also been a challenge throughout the wereda in different levels. . In Hagereselam, ‘gots’ like Aygeber, Saramba, and Addis Alem are affected; and as far as Kebeles are concerned Deway, Washa, Webitgola, Ayerara, Zembo, Aramba, Mescha, Zoma are drought prone.

There are three Kebeles in the Wereda with no access to roads, hence cars cannot enter the to the Kebele. There are no bridges in the Wereda, and the road condition is not that much promising. The topography is very mountainous and this poses great problem for the construction of infrastructure like roads and bridges.

An NGO called ANFEE ( Adults non formal education in Ethiopia.) work on education in 7 of the kebeles Agereselam, LayGorobela, Aliyu Amba zureya, Gorgo, Haramba, Washa, Derfo.

PADET is also a part taker in the development. There is an NGO called SUNARMA (Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association that works in six Kebeles, but Hagereselam Kebele is not included.

Another NGO – ANFEAE (Adult and Non-Formal Education association in Ethiopia constructs classrooms in schools and it also helps in building satellite schools. It has constructed two classrooms and one room for office for the school in Chibite. It is also supports students and families that are very poor, but this is not in Hagereselam Kebele.

There is another NGO called PADET (Professional Alliance for Development in Ethiopia. It is involved in different activities in six Kebeles but this does not include Hagereselam Kebele.

Fana Addis Tiwlid Ethiopia is another NGO working in the Wereda, but it has a very limited budget and it only works in Ankober town.

Amhara Development Association (ADA) is working in the Wereda. It was working in every Kebele regarding family planning.

Carter Centre was involved in distributing bed nets for Kola Kebeles that are susceptible for malaria.

HAPCO is also involved in the Wereda, and it was helping children who lost their parents to HIV/AIDS.

Catholic NGO is now developing the irrigation in Chibite.

Generally, NGO involvement is not that significant in the Wereda. And the involvement is very minimal in Hagereselam Kebele; with the exception of the Catholic organisation which has started to develop the irrigation in Chibite, no other NGO was involved permanently.

The people demand aid to work together with the wereda officials. For instance to maintain the rood that extends from the centre to all the gots they cooperate for the aid provided by the food for work program without aid it would be impossible to make the people work together with the wereda officials. The Kola Kebeles that are bordering with Afar are very difficult to work with, and this included Hagereselam Kebele. The cooperation by Dega and Woinadega Kebeles is better. In Hageresalam Kebele, when 900 people were expected to come to a certain meeting only 80 people came and at other time only 145 came; and it is difficult to get the cooperation of the people.

The kebele have 200-300 council members with chairman and vice chairman. They meet once in a month to discuss on development and good governance. The kebele council is strong in evaluating works done in time and ongoing works according to the plan. Councillors in other kebeles don’t meet regularly.

They have a better resource of water and fertile land than other wereda kebeles though the people didn’t make use of it.

Both religions (Christians and Muslims) lives in peace with each other. The people have started growing korerema which will bring them a good deal of profit.

### Comparison of the development progress of Hagere Selam compared with the wereda as a whole

In livelihood development the kebele was worse until 2008, but it is improving since then. Reasons include the distance from other centres and accessibility problem. Other Kebeles which have access to market and roads are doing much better, whereas there are some Kebeles with no road access which are much worse. The road that goes to Hagere Selam Kebele was maintained last year, and there is a plan to cover it with gravel this year and a budget is allocated by the Wereda. Remote Kebeles face another problem and it is educated man power. People with experience want to be in near Kebeles which are accessible. . In the Hagereselam Kebele two ‘gotts’ have access to irrigation and that they are in a better condition. Two of the ‘gotts’ are facing severe water shortage. Thus, the two ‘gotts’ are better than other Kola Kebeles, while the others are similar with the other Kola Kebeles.

There are no much employment opportunities in the Wereda as a whole. But it is better in Hagereselam on a relative terms. People might work for other farmers on peak harvest season, while mowing; and during weeding – this is true for all the Kebeles. But in Hagereselam and other Kebeles with access to irrigation, there are employment opportunities on irrigable lands. People might work on onion fields, as this is labour intensive. Some people also work in the nursery which is found in Dinki.

In terms of food security the kebele is average. There are Kebeles which are doing relatively better, but there are also Kebeles which are much worse. There is a difference among the ‘gots’ of the Kebele as well. Two of the ‘gots’ Dinki and Genda Wuha/Chibite, are better since they have irrigable land, while Saramba and Aygebir are much worse, with Agere Selam being average. But the number of people receiving food aid is on the rise.

Health services in the kebele are better. Health post and HEWs are available in the Kebele as they are in other Kebeles. However, this is the only Kebele with a nurse in its health post. Most extension packages are also being applied – latrines.

Education services in the kebele are about the same.80-90% of school-aged children are going to school, as schools are available. And because the teachers are working hard the number of dropouts is declining.

Micro-credit : *The head of ACSI was unwilling to cooperate in giving information, information is available on Hagereselam with interview with the ACSI representative in the Kebele, but it is not possible to compare it with other Kebeles, as information on other Kebeles is not available.*

The kebele is average in terms of infrastructure. There are Kebeles like Wubitgola, Zenbo and Ememihiret that are not accessible by cars, as there is no road. And there is a plan to improve the road for trucks to enter along with the improvement of the irrigation in Chibite. In terms of electricity, there are new Kebeles where there is a plan to provide them with electric service. This is due to the fact that they are relatively densely settled, but this is not done in Hagereselam Kebele.

On average the kebele is better in terms of access to water. Though there are no developed water points in the Kebele, two of the ‘gotts’ have a better water access and irrigation. There is a developed water point in Chibite. But two of the ‘gotts’ – Saramba and Aygebir have to travel long distances to get water. There are some Kebeles with no water source. And it is very difficult to build water points for lack of water and for lack of budget.

Governance in the kebele is about the same. The introduction of the Kebele manager position has improved the governance condition in the Kebeles. This is because the Kebele manager is better in terms of education, and he is always available in the Kebele administration, and people come at any time and they can get the service they want. This might be complaints, or other issues.

Peace and security in the kebele was much worse before 2008, but now it is much better, and it is like other Kebeles. The police used to go to the Kebele on several occasions before 2008. But now there is a community policy officer and there are also peace committees, and they handle many cases that used to come to the Wereda. The people now work and cooperate with the police and they even bring criminals to the police.

## Wereda event history early 3003-early 2010

|  | *Crises* | |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2005-6 | A disease that affects cattle, sheep and goats, and it was rampant until 2000.  Drought | It killed many livestock.  There was a drastic decrease in crop production because of the drought. |
| 2006-7 | Drought in Kola Kebeles of the Wereda  Frost affected the crops that were spared from the drought  A worm affected the beans and pea  A disease that affected people (diarrhoea and vomiting) | Many people are relying on FFW for their subsistence  Many women are migrating in search of employment opportunities because of the problems.  6 Kebeles including Hagere Selam Kebele were affected by frost, this affects especially those people who rent out their lands, like FHH.  Three Kebeles were affected with the disease, including Hagere Selam, and a total of ten people died. |
| 2007-8 | Locusts came from Djibouti (September)  Drought | Kebeles bordering Afar were affected but most of the locusts returned back without causing much damage.  There was a drastic decrease in crop production because of the drought. |
| 2008-9 | Drought especially in Kola Kebeles | Many livestock died |
| Later 2009 | Insects affected maize and sorghum | This includes Hagere Selam Kebele. The crops were affected. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Economic events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2004-5 | Many people were migrating in search of work | Many people in most of the Kebeles including Hagere Selam were migrating to towns like Ankober, Debre Berhan and Addis Ababa. |
| 2005-6 | After the election of 97, there were conferences to initiate and encourage the people | This has enabled the people to involve in development activities |
| 2006-7 | Drastic increase on price  Increased and improved use of irrigation | As the price for fertiliser went up unexpectedly, the people were very frightened. But the equivalent increase on the price of outputs, stabilised the people. The price of other commodities rose as well.  The farmers are working terraces on mountain sides, and the people with irrigable land are using them in a better manner |
| 2007-8 | Public transport was started from Debre Berhan to Aliyu Amba on a regular basis | The people use public transport to come to Ankober and Debre Berhan. They used to come on foot, or use government cars when available. |

|  | *Social events history* | |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | An engineer (Ato Terefe), who was born in the area constructed a lodge on the place where Menilik’s palace was situated, and many tourists are coming to visit the area |  |
| 2003-4 |  |  |
| 2004-5 |  |  |
| 2005-6 |  |  |
| 2006-7 | Abduction was rampant from 97-99, the girls used to be forced to say that they went with the man willingly. But now there are prosecutors who follow such cases and this has declined since 99.  The same was true for rape | The effect is the same to all Kebeles, abduction has declined dramatically since 1999.  Now girls can go to school no matter how far the schools might be, and they are safe. |
| 2007-8 | A committee started to function as a peace maker among the Afar, Argoba and the Amhara  Sumptuous weddings are very rare as economic condition is precarious. But commemorative ceremonies declined in importance as the Ethiopian Orthodox Church played an important role to persuade the people. | This was of paramount importance as Hagere Selam is a border with Afar and where the majority of the residents are Argoba, with minority Amhara. The conflicts used to cause killings, but now it is peaceful. Once in every month the elders meet in Awash and they prevent major disputes before they escalate.  All Kebeles are beneficiary, though the practice may vary, people from the Wereda are teaching the people, they also use religious leaders and community elders to disseminate the information. |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| Later 2009 |  |  |

|  | *Cultural events history* | |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2004-5 | Major Holiday celebration changed  Bereaved families used to be on mourning for up to 15 days without doing anything  Widespread use of radios | Before this time most people in the Wereda used to celebrate major holidays with other families and they used to prepare them sumptuously. But after this time they are doing it economically.  The days of mourning has declined and bereaved families do not take more than a couple of days; they return to work as soon as they could.  Farmers in every Kebele started to use radios starting from the election |
| 2005-6 | Family planning was administered with a wide coverage  Female circumcision was accepted as a harmful traditional practice | Health extension workers are working in every Kebele to make sure that parents use family planning plans. This has showed progress in every Kebele.  Though the people accepted that female circumcision is bad they still practice it. |
| 2006-7 | There were disputes among the cabinets of the Wereda, the Wereda administrator left his office in 2000 and the dispute was resolved. | A better administration came into being, and this is essential for all Kebeles. |
| 2007-8 | Motor pumps were introduced  Now the people work on holidays that they used to regard as non-working days  Type of clothing changed is that most of the people even in remote areas have started to wear shoes  People are constructing houses with corrugated iron roofing, even those in thatched houses keep their houses very clean | Some people in the Kebele are using motor pumps to draw water from rivers to use in their irrigation  The people observe only a small number of holidays, they have started to work on others; this is the concern of the Christians in the area  HEWs are working with the people and the sanitation of the houses are improving. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Political events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | The major happening of the year was decentralisation, and it gave more power to Weredas. | Decentralisation made the services to the Kebeles very near, and it reduced the level in which things has to travel to reach to the people in the Kebeles. |
| 2003-4 | Wereda employees were evaluated. But the evaluation was not objective, and many people were hurt. | This had a very serious implication on the Kebeles, as the employees were not sure what to do as they were frightened by the evaluation and the decisions so taken. |
| 2004-5 | The election was the major event of the year. | EPRDF was able to see its own weaknesses, as the people were not satisfied with it. This was followed by conferences to amend the gaps. |
| 2005-6 | Conferences were held between EPRDF and the farmers | The people voiced their concerns and needs, and after that good reforms were made. |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 | BPR training was started  Election was held for Wereda and Kebele positions | The 2000 election was smooth, as the previous errors were amended. |
| 2008-9 | BPR went operational | BPR has proved effective in rendering services to the Kebeles. More power was vested to the Wereda after 1995, as it was able to hire employees. |
| Later 2009 |  |  |

## Wereda perspective on interventions in kebele

### Land

List of land interventions

2003: Land registration and certification started and still going

2008:

* NRM works on communal lands
* Road maintenance and upgrading (land taken from some people adjacent to the road)

Intervention 1 – Land Registration and certification – started 2003 and still ongoing

The major aim of the land registration and certification was to create a sense of ownership for the farmers. This encourages them to work on their lands because the ownership is guaranteed. Prior to land registration and certification people used to be reluctant to protect and care for their lands, as their lands might be given to other landless people upon their death if they do not have children. Now they can plant permanent trees that bear fruit which need longer years to come to fruition, but which can pass to generations.

There were problems and they are still present. Both the farmer and his wife have to bring photographs for the land registration to be processed. But there are some farmers who come without the knowledge of their wives. A given plot of land might be registered to two different parties, which results in disputes. So the work is very sensitive and it involves risks. Some people who were working in other areas like Debre Berhan and Addis Ababa might come and demand their rights to land by saying that they do not have any other work. Besides, when they are told to bring photographs they are very reluctant.

Some Kebeles are nearing 100% registration and certification of land and some more Kebeles are over the 90 % mark. But the Kola kebeles including Hagere Selam are below 50%. The people go out to be involved in community works, but they are not present when they are called for a meeting. There is a got that takes over four hours from the centre of the Kebele. We are facing problems.

Long-run benefits: The foundation is laid and this is thought to initiate the farmers to take care of their property, which implies that the land will be in a better condition, as they are guaranteed owners of their lands.

Disputes arose on different plots of land as they might be registered to two different parties; there were also disputes on boundaries. A committee who hears complaints, the land administration of the Kebele, security and justice administration and local militias solved these problems, by going to the place where the land on which the dispute arose is located.

The major obstacle is the people in the Kebele and other Kola Kebeles are reluctant to have their land certificate. A lot of work needs to be done to let the people understand the benefits of having their lands registered and certified.

The people did not get registered as expected. The ‘gots’ in the Kebele are very far from one another. And the Kebele shares a border with Afar. And the people want to live like the Afar, and they say that the people in Afar receive direct food aid while they are expected to work to receive aid.

No one is excluded, as far as they have land, a certificate is given to them for the land to which they pay land tax.

Intervention 2 – NRM works on communal land

This work is just a start and the preparations are good. As the change in environment and the weather is very drastic and known to the people, they now listen to what they are told. Before this, they were encouraged and told to work on their own lands, and they were being given seedlings, but after that we have started to work on communal lands, and mountain sides are being prepared, by building terraces in order to plant trees in the next rainy season.

The people are still reluctant to work on the NRM works though they seem to understand the benefit. They are involved in the works to receive food. They do not accept technologies like water harvesting which are helpful in many regards.

This has a clear long run benefit. The environment will be restored. This implies water availability whether via rainfall or through springs. It also prevents soil erosion and degradation. And it has a direct relevance for food self-sufficiency.

The people do not think that they would survive by doing different things other than ploughing their lands and have as many animals as possible. And they do not get the relevance of doing other things on their land let alone working on communal lands.

The people must understand the long term benefits of working on NRM. They have to work on their own initiative. This must not be done connected with FFW, but as the people are dependent on aid, it is difficult to get the desired result. So the first thing to be improved is to help the people do everything independently from government initiative.

The people are working on NRM works on specified days. Though they do not participate whole-heartedly, there is improvement. But their willingness might decrease if the work was not connected with food aid.

No one was excluded.

### Resettlement – no intervention

### Irrigation and water harvesting

List of irrigation and water harvesting interventions

2008-9

* Awareness raising on the use of furrow irrigation
* Irrigation expert (engineer) hired in the Wereda
* Irrigation user association set up
* Water harvesting increased use (24)

2009-10

* Distributing crop calendar to irrigation users

Intervention 1: Awareness raising on the use of irrigation

This did not bring the desired result, as the number of people using it is very small. They say that planting in lines and watering likewise is very demanding, and they revert to doing what they were doing for long. But now as the weather is not predictable the people are using irrigable land and the water for irrigation more efficiently as compared to the previous times.

The Kebele is better in terms of irrigation, but only two of the five ‘gotts’ have irrigation. The people are using their traditional knowledge in using their irrigation. And there is a move by a Catholic NGO to improve the irrigation in Chibite.

If the people use the water very efficiently they might be able to harvest twice or three times a year; and thus they might not wait only rainfall. Now the people are happy when they see the cloud and they are hopeless without its presence. This is believed to improve their condition and they will become food self-sufficient.

They accept the teaching but when they work on their land they say that it is very time consuming and tiresome to work accordingly. They do not even try it once, even after seeing what others have done and after witnessing their success. So resistance is the major problem. Nothing is done except working with those farmers who are keen to follow what they are told.

Basically, it is very necessary to change the attitude of the people. And to this end there is a need to teach and train the people repeatedly. It was very helpful if it was possible to have experience sharing with other places and other people. In a place called Antsokia a farmer has produces 340 quintals of onion from 4 ‘timad’ of land; but we have not reached 40 quintals per one ‘timad’ of land.

Some people who have relatively large piece of land and who could get small produce to support their family, they do not want to try hard and improve their condition. There are also lazy farmers who don’t care for anything at all, they might not work on their lands properly, including irrigable land, which is scarce.

No one was excluded, unless they are unwilling to take part or practice what they are told.

Intervention 2: Water harvesting using a plastic layer

Until 2008 there were only a couple of people in Hagereselam Kebele who used water ponds to hold water. But in 2009 alone 24 new water ponds were dug. Most of them are found in Aygebir ‘gott’ since water problem is at its highest in the Kebele, next is Saramba ‘gott’. In Dinki there is only two up to now, but they did not hold water. In Aygebir the people are using the water for themselves and for their animals. While in Saramba it is for household use and for vegetables. These people have got a relief from going three to four hours to fetch water, either for household consumption or for their animals.

In 2008 there were 430 water ponds in the Wereda as a whole, but in 2009 it rose to 828. And when one compares the Wereda figure with Hagereselam Kebele, in fact the two ‘gotts’ with water ponds, it is visible that it is insignificant. There are Kebeles that are prone to water shortage, which have built more than 100 ponds.

The people use the water according to their pressing concern. They might use it for their animals, for household consumption and for vegetables. The people are able to save time and energy. They might be required to walk for three or four hours to reach to other points. And in these water points they have to wait their turns to fetch or to let their animal to drink. It is obvious that it takes much time. Thus the people save much time by using the water that is near their households.

Some people were saying that the water pond takes a large area of land. It is made on eight by eight metres of land. This piece of land does not produce a quintal of anything, but the water is used to many things that might increase overall productivity. The people were told about the experience of other people in other Kebeles. But the people in water scarce areas are now using it by seeing others who used before.

Great emphasis should be given for training and teaching the people, in order to change their attitude and resistance.

Initially the people were suspicious but after they saw the benefits others got, they are now diggings water ponds.

No one was excluded from the service.

### Agricultural Extension and packages

List of interventions

2004

Up to three DAs were assigned to each kebele

2005

* Compost preparation training
* Introducing pineapple - not as such successful
* Coffee seedlings grown in nurseries

2006

* Introducing Cassava and turmeric (not successful)

2007

* Introducing Cardamom

2010

* Plan to produce onion seeds in nurseries
* Production of Cardamom to start

Intervention 1 - Placement of three DAs in the Kebele

Until three DAs who are trained with diploma level were placed to work in the Kebele, one DA with certificate having training for only nine months used to work in Kebeles. It was impossible to provide the service and the skill of the DAs was very minimal as their training. But once the three DAs who are specialised started to work in the Kebele, they are working efficiently as compared to the previous ones.

DAs who come from other areas had difficulty to work and live in the community. They used to leave the community and live in towns, and they were present in the community only when supervisors were going to the Kebeles.

There was a better technology transfer. The farmers are now working with new technologies and techniques. They are now much concerned about soil management and irrigation. They are also using improved seeds which are useful in the area and which are harvested with in a shorter period of time. The people now listen to what the DAs say, and the resistance has now diminished by a significant degree. They were living in subsistence and now they know that they can improve their lives if they follow the DAs. Though we cannot say that it has brought 100%of what is planned, it is promising as a start.

Supervising the DAs was difficult and in 1999, they were made accountable to the Kebele administration. And the Kebele administration was able to follow the work and report any complaint to the Wereda. The DAs were not happy, and they were saying that they are civil servants and they should not be answerable to the Kebele administration, and they appealed in 2000. They were told that both the Wereda and the Kebele are part of the government hierarchy, and that they were expected to fulfil their duties. This is no exception to one Kebele but it was everywhere, but the problem was higher in remote Kebeles.

Giving up to date training and capacity building to DAs is of paramount importance. Giving incentives to DAs to initiate them to work hard in the Kebeles they are assigned. Provision of materials and new technologies is also important to be practical oriented.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

2004

* Three DAs were sent to each Kebele, and one of them is responsible for livestock

2009

* A veterinarian was assigned to the Kebele

Intervention 1 – Assigning DAs who specialised in livestock

These DAs are changing the people even if it is not on large numbers. The death of livestock has decreased. And the services given by the DAs are by far better than the previous one. This is because there was only one DA before that, who is having a 9 months training and graduated with certificate. Now the DAs are three, they have a couple of years of education, and they are specializing.

There is no difference among Kebeles.

Long-run benefits: The presence of the DAs helps the people a great deal. They help them have a better livestock, in terms of health and quality. This enables the people to get a better production, which in turn leads to a better standard of living. Working with the farmers is very difficult; they want to repeat what they were doing for years, instead of trying to do something new. So as time passes, and as the DAs spend time with the farmers, as they live in the same community and meet frequently; the result will be very encouraging.

The major problem was that of being change resistant on part of the farmers. Then after a repeated trial to show them with demonstration, the people seem to be happy and to adopt the things they are told. But after a while, there revert to their usual way of doing things. This was very discouraging for the DAs involved.

The education of DAs must be given due emphasis, if the services they provide are to be successful. It has to take the local condition into account, and it has to be very much practical oriented. This will give them a working experience to be of good help to the communities they live and work. There is also a tendency to ignore possible failures, as the DAs only show the farmers the positive side, and if something fails, the people lose trust for further interventions. Therefore, the balance between success and the possibility of failure must be kept.

The people did not resist the assignment of DAs in the Kebele.

The DAs might approach model farmers first to demonstrate their interventions, but everyone is eligible for their services.

Intervention 2 – Placement of a veterinarian in the Kebele

There used to be only one veterinarian for three Kebeles. One veterinarian came to the Wereda and we did not want to send her away, since the Kebele shares a border with Afar, the people keep many cattle, goats and camel. Animal diseases used to cause much disaster before this time, as contacting people in other Kebeles and in the Wereda takes time because of the infrastructure problem. And at times the medication had to come from Debre Zeit Veterinary centre which compounded the problem. Once the veterinarian is assigned in the Kebele, complaints of people no longer come to the Wereda.

Other Kebeles share a veterinarian in a three to one ratio. But the new veterinarian is assigned, as the problem is acute in the Kebeles near Hagere Selam. And she is working for three ‘gots’ in Hagere Selam Kebele, including Dinki, and two ‘gots’ from another Kebele – Zego. Other veterinarian in Haramba Kebele takes care of the other two ‘gots’ in Hagere Selam Kebele, Saramba and Aygebir, as they are nearer to Haramba.

Now vaccinations can be carried out as frequently as possible, which prevents diseases. This also saves time and energy and other costs for the people, as they are getting the services in their own Kebele.

Though the placement of the veterinarian is very essential, she has still to cover a very large area. This is very tiresome for her. The place is very mountainous and with its infrastructure and related problems it is very difficult to cover all the five ‘gots’. Apart from this not much problem arose in the implementation.

It would be good if we were able to hire more veterinarians for those Kebeles having the greater number of livestock. This would increase the efficiency of the service.

No one avoided and resisted the implementation.

No one was excluded.

### Non-farm extension and packages

Nothing was done in Hagere Selam Kebele, except registering women and youth to be involved in associations. Small scale and micro scale enterprises are operational in towns and some people in some other rural Kebeles are involved in some other activities like bull fattening. In the Kebele Centre which is Chibite, some young men are recently given places to construct kiosks and work. The youth in Dinki were once called for a meeting where they were told to organise an association, which will be involved in different activities of their liking, but nothing was done.

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2006-7

Awareness creation on cooperatives started

2007-8

Awareness creation on cooperatives continued

2008-9

The cooperative launched anew

2009-10

A lawyer was hired (at Wereda level) to see different issues related with the cooperatives

Intervention 1 – The launch of Kebele Co-operative

This co-operative was initially started in the Derg period. It was a big co-operative, and it was looted during the transition of government in 1991. Ever since that time the people have lost their trust in the co-operative. Awareness creation and gaining the confidence of the people in the Kebele took two years. The co-operative came to being in 2009 and there are over 300 members now. Though the co-operative is just beginning to function, it has started to provide fertiliser, and pesticides for its members. The problem encountered was convincing the people and winning their confidence. Repeated meetings were needed in the different ‘gots’. The other problem is capital. Since the members are small in number, the co-operative cannot provide services it wishes to give its members, it cannot also involve in different activities. The road is another problem, which poses problems in transportation. Because of this, though there is a plan to involve in selling different consumers products, nothing is being done.

There are sixteen farmers’ co-operatives in the Wereda. But most of the co-operatives did not revitalise their set up, as they are using the previous capital which is very limited. And the co-operative in Hagere Selam Kebele is better in this regard, although it is just a beginning.

This co-operative will solve the economic problems of its members. It will provide different inputs for the farmers, it also will avail consumer products to its members with reasonable price, which will decrease the time, energy and other costs for its members. It also gives dividends to its members, when it becomes profitable.

The people were very much resistant. This was especially true in view of the fact that the previous co-operative was looted. The leaders of the co-operative do not get essential training and support, that hampers the services of the co-operatives. There are no employees as the financial condition does not allow that. This has implication on the efficiency of the co-operative. The co-operative does not have a building to store and work different things. The major bottleneck is financial problem. The mill which is owned by the co-operative needs maintenance every now and then and that discourages its members.

The road will be upgraded with the budget allocated by the Wereda, which will improve the transport problem. Since there is a capital problem, if the co-operative gets credit services, that would enable it to start different services to its members.

Some people were against the reestablishment of the co-operative due to the previous problem encountered during the change of government, which caused the loss of capital of the co-operative. And some of the people were saying what they want was to sell and share the already existing properties of the co-operative. There was no enforcement measure except teaching the people about the benefits of having a co-operative and making sure that the government is by their side in the forthcoming endeavours.

People were not excluded. Those people who are able and willing to pay 35 birr for membership were accepted as members.

### Government micro-credit programmes

There are people who took the credit and improved their lives. Some of these people no longer take credit because they are performing very well by using the initial credit they took. And these people come to be clients of saving rather than of credit.

Though the credit and saving service is given to all Kebeles, the number of people who use in Hagere Selam Kebele is small. There are two Kebeles that use the services very well, and these are Zenbo and Mescha.

We have witnessed the lives of people changing.

Some people who took the credit might use it for their consumption, and not for other purposes and they might be forced to sell an ox or rent out land to pay the credit. And hence instead of improving their livelihood, they might be forced to decline. Since the credit is given in groups, the people are required to follow one another, because they are liable if the person fails to pay the credit.

Many people are afraid to take the credit, because they are afraid to take risk, and because they might have seen others who did not succeed after taking the credit. So awareness of the people need to be raised and different training and follow up must be in place if the credit and saving service has to be improved.

Most people are afraid to take risk, because if they are unable to repay the credit their already existing assets might be taken.

People need to have land and other assets that are used as collateral. And if they fail to pay the credit those assets are taken. Besides, the people need to come in groups, and they need to have a support letter from the Kebele, that they fulfil the necessary requirements. They must also be hard workers. And if anyone fulfils these criteria, he/she is legible to take the credit.

### Food aid

List of interventions

2005

Direct Food Aid

2006

Direct Food Aid

2007

FFW

2008

FFW

2009

FFW and Direct Food Aid

Intervention 1: Food aid generally

For the years 2005 and 2006 direct food aid was given to the people, as the harvest was very bad. And they were not expected to do anything. Most of people were receiving food aid, though the amount may vary according to their situation. Especially the Kola Kebeles were affected severely. It was successful because it saved the lives of people. The people were not forced to leave their neighbourhoods because of the drought and crop failure; this was possible because of the food aid. They were able to reach to the next harvest season.

This year 2010 seven Kola Kebeles including Hagerselam are on direct food aid and it is started this month (March). The weather was not good and there are many people who are affected because of it. International Red Cross has started to support these affected people and it is going to be for a total of four months.

Dega kebeles were less affected with the crop failure and the number of people on food aid was minimal. But Kola Kebeles were similar in this regard.

The intervention was able to save the lives of people; and the people were able to reach the next harvest season. And the people were not forced to leave their neighbourhoods, though the problem was severe.

Well-to-do people were insisting to receive the food aid as other people who were selling their cattle and who were ready to leave their neighbourhoods. The people who were receiving the food aid were also complaining, as they were not getting what they expected. This was because the supply of food aid and their demand was not equivalent.

It was changed to FFW, as direct food aid promotes dependency. They might expect the food aid and be reluctant to work. So it was improved to be FFW, so that the people might work meaningful things that will benefit them in the future, getting the food as well.

While there was a need for free community labour, those people who were not receiving the direct food aid were not happy, and they were saying that those who received the aid should be the ones to work. Otherwise no one avoided or resisted the food aid.

People who are relatively better off at the time were not included in the food aid, as the amount of food aid available and the demand was not at par.

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2005

* Mothers who were affected lack of proper nutrition were sent to Debre Berhan
* Campaign for giving iodine and vitamin A for mothers (gave birth – 45 days after birth) and children (ranging from 6months to 5years).

2007

* School feeding programme which went only for one year

2010

* OTP (Outreach Treatment Programme)– Selected mothers and children affected by lack of proper nutrition and providing nutritious food (palm nut)
* Introduction of EOS (Enhanced Outreach Strategy) – a campaign that takes only one day; and this is done once in every six months

Intervention 1: Outreach Treatment Programme

The OTP (outreach treatment programme) helps malnourished children, pregnant women and breast feeding mothers by observing and measuring their weight. Those who are found to be undernourished are provided with plump nut (nutritious food ) and de-warming pills . This programme includes children only under 5 so the children above this age are excluded .

It differs in a number of cases: other kebeles have greater or lower numbers of those receiving the treatment.

Long-run benefits: It is to improve the diet of the children and mothers that is a cause for their numerous diseases and deaths. The drought-proneness of the kebele exposes the people to malnutrition especially children and mothers because of their vulnerability.

Children who have the problem in greater degree were sent to Debre Berhan referral hospital. This costs the people their money, energy and time and those who lack transport stay in their village; subsequently the children may die without receiving the treatment. This was tried to be solved in 2002 by giving training on how to treat malnourished children and mothers to all HEW, nurses, officers in Ankober which is closer to the kebele

### Family Planning

List of interventions

2003

School health service (educating about HIV/AIDS and family planning for students from grade 5 – 8 (this has continued since then)

2006

Increasing family planning options.

2010

Change of ALM reproductive health agents into health promoters.

Intervention 1: Family planning service

More women are receiving family planning service after more temporary and permanent contraceptives have been introduced.

There were less family planning service receivers when compared to other kebeles because of the dominant religion being Muslim.

Long-run benefits: To enable all women who fall in the range of 15-49 to use contraceptives of their own choice. By this to keep mothers health and to protect them from illnesses caused by many childbirths and to allow parents to raise children according to their wealth and live on their plan for education, work … Also to maintain children’s health by extending the gap in between, to receive enough breast feeding and parent’s care. To prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS by condom use. And finally to have a community that can support its members

The Muslims were at first unwilling to receive the service and trying to train them in multitude were impossible because it is forbidden for Muslim women to go out in public meetings. To solve this the HEW’s educated them when they go for campaign. The change of ALM reproductive health agents in to health promoters have given the privilege of having meetings every three months, training and receiving clothes and shoes every year. After the 2010 change they are under the wereda health office as we are afraid that they might be reluctant for the work.

To get permanent contraceptives as Vasectomy for men and Tubal ligation for women they have to go to Ankober or Debre Berhan and for a loop service they have to go to Aliyu Amba. But if the facility was available in their Kebele they wouldn’t have to travel far.

There were no people who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention except the Muslims mentioned above.

No one was excluded but people who didn’t give birth at all were denied to get the permanent contraceptives because it is prohibited in the professional manner of medicine.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

2006

* Building health post that gives pregnancy check-ups and delivery service.
* Maternal vaccination in health post previously which use to be given only on outreach services.
* Pre-natal, post-natal and delivery service in the health centre.
* Difficult births referred to Ankober.
* Health education about sanitation, breast feeding for six month, to follow up their vaccination, to bring first to the health centre when children get sick.

2009

* Training on delivery designed for HEWs in one month.

Intervention 1: Pre-natal, post-natal and delivery service.

This programme is giving pre-natal care and post-natal care training for the people by nurses, HEWs , health officers and health promoters. Delivery service is also available for mothers who have been following prenatal care, for those who haven’t followed the prenatal care the number of their children will be enquired, their blood pressure, temperature, respiration speed, foetus … will be tested and be studied and their last menstruation cycle to calculate true or false labour. After delivery the mother will be kept in the health centre for six hours to provide further examination of the mother and vaccination to the child telling her to return after 45 days. Though this programme have been introduced many mothers are still delivering their children at home. There is also a scarcity of materials so that we only one delivery couch (bed ) and one nurse to provide delivery service; if more than one labouring mother appears there won’t be enough space for both.

There isn’t much difference in the service and things happening among the kebeles .

Long-run benefits

* To stop mothers and relatives from travelling during labouring,
* To immediately send endangered labouring mothers to Ankober where they can get a better treatment,
* To avoid physical infirmity and death of mothers and children,
* To help children get breast feeding within one hour, vaccination and avoid HTP such as butter feeding/swallowing,
* To have full information/data of the birth of children and to provide the children with birth certificates.

As mentioned above though this programme have been introduced many mothers are still delivering their children at home. There is also a scarcity of materials - only one delivery couch bed) and one nurse to provide delivery service so if more than one labouring mother appears there won’t be enough space for both. Nothing have been done so far but the wereda has promised to hire more nurses and the zone to give more budget for equipment.

Improvements?

* The health post needs to have an ambulance to transport labouring mothers.
* If necessary equipment and well-trained birth attendants were available the service would be improved
* If mothers could be educated to stop giving birth at home.

No one had resisted this programme but many mothers give birth in their home. We are trying to educate them the disadvantage of it.

This programme haven’t excluded any one, but many mothers are not benefiting from it as the people does not know the benefits of the programme.

### Drinking water

List of interventions

2005

Spring development in Saramba sub-kebele

2006

Spring development in Chebete sub-kebele

Intervention 1 Spring development

This spring was first developed by Lutheran federation but then fell in ruins because of aging and storm; it was constructed again with reservoirs (12 m cube tanker) and additional water point from the on spot water point to Chebete with 500-600 m far site.

By this intervention 500 people of the community and 400 students have benefited. During construction we faced a challenge of transporting construction materials and workers, as there isn’t transportation accessibility. In addition there were high price rises (almost twofold of the former price) for the equipment needed as a consequence of the inflation in the country.

The hot weather condition had made water service more necessary for this kebele than others.

By providing the community clean drinking water, water caused diseases could be prevented from the farmers. When this spring wasn’t developed and taken farther mothers and children use to travel far to fetch water but after now they save their time and power. By including women 60% in the water committee creating responsibility feelings. Bringing all water sources into use, avoiding wastage.

During construction we faced a challenge of transporting construction materials and workers, as there isn’t transportation accessibility. Workers had to walk and construction materials were transported by equines. In addition there were high price rises (almost twofold of the former price) for the equipment needed as a consequence of the inflation in the country. We couldn’t find any solution except purchasing with expensive prices.

### Sanitation

It was more or less satisfactory. From what was hoped to dig in 901 households 871 households were able to dig latrines. The wereda had set standards for the latrines which is to have 3m-2m breadth and length having a roof of corrugated iron sheet, a door, a ground made of semento, a slab around the hole and the room must be 2 m height. What was done is a ground of wood or/ and mud, only few people were capable of putting a corrugated iron sheet and a door because they couldn’t afford it. Those people who built less than 2 m height were required to reconstruct again. Lack of material was a constraint to attain what was intended. Also initially the Muslims were resistant not to let go the way they were accustomed to in view of the fact that they take a great number (of the population) in the kebele there rigid attitude first restricted accomplishments.

It was alike with the other kebeles except the Muslim resistance.

When not using latrines the waste will enter water and pollute it, and be a source for flies and worms that cause disease which might even lead to death. In the future by using latrines diseases, disabilities and death caused by dirt could be avoided.

The people faced lack of materials to dig and build latrines. Enough time was given until the …………the fact that the people in the neighbouring wereda (Afar region )were not forced to dig latrines by their wereda officials brought resistance in the people of this kebele questioning why they have are forced to do so and also the Muslims were resistant to apply this new way. Trainings were given by HEW, wereda officials on attitude changes. Another problem has been that the people couldn’t develop the habit of using latrines. Though many households dig latrines only a few make use of them. The working place of the farmers is away from their house and they don’t return to their house to use latrines. The other reason they have for not using the latrines is the bad smell they have. Trainings continued to be given to start using their latrines and also the HEW and kebele officials has a programme that is called “shame walk” when they make unexpected visits to every house checking the latrines have been on use or not and looking around the house to see if there is or not waste.

Improvements?

If the wereda could provide the materials they were unable to get such as corrugated iron sheet, wood, slam, semento,…because toilets built with mud are less durable.

### Preventive Health services – NA

### Curative health services

HEW together with the nurse separate the people they suspect to have tuberculosis if they observe them coughing more than two weeks . The treatment will have two phases. The first two months the patient will be required to go to the health post every day and receive medicine. During the second phase (the next six months) the patient will receive his medicine only once a month from the health post. The patient needs to have check-up examinations on the 2nd,5th and 7th month after he/she starts taking the medicine. The check-up will take place in Aliyu Amba or Gorobela health centre.

Only it’s been a while from the time when this programme come to be implemented in all the kebeles thus comparison can’t be taken.

Before TB patients have to go to distant places to receive treatment and this programme enabled people to get treatment in close sites. As TB is a transmitted disease many people get easily infected. It can be halted by after taking two weeks’ treatment so this programme avoided and will avoid the fast spread of the disease.

### Primary Education

List of interventions

2003

The wereda start providing budget for the schools. Prior to this the schools use to support themselves by internal income which they get by putting the vegetables they grow in their garden to the market and in addition the community used to support the schools. For instance covering the security guards salary.

2005

* Parents were trained concerning their children’s attendance to regularly send their children to school.
* Automatic promotion has been introduced it entails continues assessment of students by the teacher.

2006

* A school that is from grade 1-4 was opened in Aygeber.
* The community contributed when building the school in Aygeber.
* Satellite classes were started (satellite schools consists of grade 1 and 2 being thought in multi- grade system in a single room they were stared for small children who cannot walk for long miles from their homes that they would learn their first and second grades (in some cases up to third grade) in their neighbourhood until they become strong for the road.

2007

* PTA was improved and reformed in a new way both in Aygeber and Gendeweha.
* An increment in teachers' salaries.

2008

* Gendeweha primary school was expanded from 1-6 to 1-8
* The community dug a latrine in Gendeweha primary and junior secondary school. The people take part by manual labour and materials such as wood.

Intervention 1: Aygeber primary school

The school was planned to have 4 grades which is completed and this is considered as a success. The number of students enrolled is less than expected; though the school has a potential of enrolling 300 students the current number of students varies between 120-130. The school has enough teachers and is fairly convenient for children having a fence and rooms as according to the required standard. The school does not have enough space (ground) for the children to play on.

From the 21 kebeles 17 schools receive aid from the USAID pilot project for the wereda to improve the health and education status of students but the school in Agere Selam does not receive this aid. This programme supports schools to dig latrines, give trainings to KTBs and PTAs and open libraries.

As there is no telephone access to the kebele except one wireless in the kebele centre the communication between the wereda and the schools could be only with letters. This has been a constraint for instance on the supervisors training of the zone; only the supervisor from this kebele was absent for the lack of communication.

Long-run benefits: It will reduce the number of illiterate people in the kebele and increase an opportunity for primary education by providing school in nearer site.

To finish the school construction on the planned time wasn’t possible by the lack of community mobilisation. Before 1997 election the community were forced to work but following the election Kebele and wereda administration and education office cooperatively worked on providing cereals under food for work program for the people who participated during construction; kebele administration also motivated people by awareing them the school is to benefit their own children.

There was a problem of finding enough land for the school.

Improvements?

The building was not constructed on a good form the doors and the walls require enhancement. The school was built on a small plot of land this made it inconvenient for children playing ground so it needed to be expanded

Intervention 2: Gendeweha expanded school

By the latrines that were dug both teachers and students could keep their sanitation. The expansion of the school made joining secondary school possible for students.

There were a small number of students coming to the school it was claimed that there aren’t enough students for the program ( grade 7 and 8 ). There weren’t enough learning rooms for the added classes.

There has been always a hindrance in communication between the wereda and this kebele; other kebeles have a better communication .

The people’s settlement is more scattered than in other kebeles and it require great effort both for the students and teachers

### Secondary Education

List of interventions

2006: Opening of Ankober high school.

2010: Opening of Aliyu Amba high school.

Intervention 1: Opening of Aliyu Amba secondary school.

There was only a primary school in Aliyu Amba but by early 2010 it was expanded to high school. Its rooms are being constructed and are not finished at the expected time. Degree graduates and still following degree programme teachers were hired and are teaching a small number of hours as a consequence of not great number of students joining the high school. More than 500 students were expected to come to the school now are only 2.

Argobba students don’t desire to go to the highland where there is Christian dominance. Especially girls would chose staying home rather than joining the high school found in Gorobela ( the high land ). Now they had got the chance to get secondary education even staying with their family. This school wasn’t opened by the great students number in the area rather to give an option for lowlanders because the other available high school weather does not fit with what they are habited to.

Long-run benefits: Before the opening of this secondary school all the students in the wereda had to join the secondary school found in Gorobela. The students will find it hard to join secondary education by the constraints of expensive house rents, transportation cost and cold weather condition. After the availability of this school students were able to join secondary education with the encouraging fact of very low house rent available in Aliyu Amba and no cost for transportation ( there isn’t any transportation from all gots to the school ). This in the long run will encourage many students to finish their education and become valuable citizen. Staying with family and following education will help them focus on only their education.

### Post-secondary – NA

### Alternative basic education – very little information

List of interventions

2007: Change in teaching materials.

2010: Number of teachers were grown from one to two.

### Government pre-school education – no intervention

### Good governance package

Intervention 1: Wereda co-operation to bring peace and security

The most prominent thing done in the Kebele regarding good governance is the cooperation among different Weredas to bring peace and security of the Weredas, and the Kebeles involved. There are two Weredas bordering with our Wereda, and with Hagereselam Kebele – Gachene and Dulecha. The people in Ankober Wereda administration are working with the people in the administration of these two Weredas and there is improvement in the peace condition of the area. Elders are selected from each area and the meet in a given place to discuss and solve problems. Ten elders are chosen from Dulecha (Afar ), ten from Gachene (Argoba) and ten from Ankober (Amharas). These elders are shouldering a great responsibility and they are working with the Wereda administrations.

There are seven Kebeles with borders with Afar and Gachene, and the situation is the same to these Kebeles.

There was competition between the three Weredas, when it comes to conflict resolution. But once the cooperation is started, the people are now leading a peaceful life. This will encourage the people to work hard and preserve their relationships rather than competing. This will improve the interdependence, that is very necessary for the people in the Weredas.

The elders are facing problems of transportation. They move in the three Weredas and they might even need to go up to Awash. The road is not suitable. When the places are accessible and when the situation at hand is very serious the Weredas might give them cars, but they are doing these activities with great hardship. They do not have allowance.

This could be improved if the conflicts are solved before happening. Since most of the reasons for the conflicts are related with resources, it is better to develop the resource base of the respective areas. And there is a plan to do that – to work on water points where there is shortage of water, and to preserve the grazing area, where people are frequently quarrelling over grazing land.

No one avoided, all the people were happy by the activities of the elders and the Wereda administrations.

### Security, policing and justice

List of interventions

2007

* People who have guns put their guns away while in the market (decreased conflicts on market days)

2008

* Community Policing was started
* Peace committee was set up in Kebeles sharing border with Afar

2009

* Training was given to people in Kebele social court (appeals decreased)

Intervention 1 – Community Policing

People used to come to the Wereda to bring their cases, no matter how small the causes of conflict were. Now cases related with water, land, grazing land and other cases are dealt at the Kebele level, and now only grave cases of crime come to the Wereda. This has proved effective for the service seekers and it has decreased caseloads for the service providers dramatically. The people used to suspect and fear policemen before community policing came into being. But now they are working hand in hand. The other success of community policing is the fact that community-policing officers are involved with other development activities with other workers in the community – DAs, HEWs…and thus have won the confidence of the people in respective communities.

After community policing was started abduction and trade in unlawful arms has declined dramatically. The latter was a major problem before this, as the Kebele borders Afar. Conflicts with the other two Weredas in region 2 – Gachene special Wereda of the Argoba, and Dulecha Wereda of Afar, has declined significantly.

Community policing is empowering and encouraging the people in the community to act as police in controlling and preventing crime. In such a way, some people have understood what it is, but a lot needs to be done if the target is to achieve its objectives.

The success of community policing is measured with different criteria. One of them is the occurrence of major crimes like murder. In 2001 the Kebele was 100% free from murder and it was by far better in other measurements as well. But in 2002 there was once case of murder in which a person killed his father over a dispute on land. The people and elders in the community are working hand in hand with the community-policing officer and with the Wereda police, and they even hand over criminals to the Wereda. They handed the man who killed his father to the Wereda immediately after the murder happened. The success of community policing in a way rests on the officers, where there are very diligent officers the more successful community policing. And this was exactly the case for Hagere Selam in 200The officer is new for 2002, and the evaluation is yet to be seen.

Appeals have declined dramatically. And in the future the people will prevent most of the crimes and disputes and they will concentrate in the development endeavours of their respective communities. The people will not need arms and sticks to safeguard their peace and security and they will be all responsible in guarding their communities.

Problems?

Police officers were not interested to go to rural Kebeles, they all want to be in towns and near the Wereda. And we had to reward those diligent officers in order to motivate others to go to remote areas and work diligently. The word policing was confusing as it is an English word, but when it is explained the people understood it. But the word still poses some problems.

Improvements?

Training and awareness raising forums should have been conducted in each and every ‘got’ about community policing. Initially meetings were held with household heads, and only those heads who were concerned about peace and security attended. Recently, training was given to a segment of the population constituting women, the youth and other concerned bodies.

No one avoided or resisted community policing. After they understood what community policing is they collaborated with the officers. For example, in Hagere Selam, when the first officer was to be transferred, the people were crying upon his departure, and they did not want to let him go.

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### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

Intervention 1 – land tax increased in 2001

People who have land were paying 20 Birr for a hectare of land but after 2001 it became 40 Birr. Those who were paying 34 and 45 Birr, are now paying 55 and 75 Birr respectively etc. The tax is revised after ten years. The number of people who are paying land tax is also on the rise, as parents divide part of their land to their children.

There is no difference with other Kebeles as the intervention is at regional level.

The collected tax is put into use in the Wereda, and it is used for different infrastructure. The roads are maintained and improved with it.

Some people complained that the tax was very high, when meetings were held before the tax was increased. But now over 97% of the people who have land have paid their land tax. The people are very concerned about paying the tax as it is connected with their land, and since that is connected to their ownership as well.

The increase is not that significant, and it is good to increase government budget which is invested in the Wereda.

No one avoided or resisted, since it is a regulation. No one was excluded, every one holding land is paying the land tax.

### Presentation of government models of development

When a new approach is designed, respective people in the Wereda get the training. Then the respective workers, these might be DAs, health extension workers…from each Kebele are given the training. Then this is passed to leaders of each Limat Budin (there are 25 in Hagereselam Kebele). Then these Limat Budin leaders disseminate the information to individual farmers, and they might use model farmers. The workers at the Kebele level might also call the people for a meeting, according to the issue at hand.

This is yet the beginning and there are also changes. Some people are changing and this is a good indicator. But a lot needs to be done.

The process is the same across Kebeles. But when there is a need for the people to come for a meeting or to involve in community work, the participation is very low in Hagereselam Kebele.

Long-run benefits: Calling all the people in a given Kebele is impractical, so doing it through the Limat Budin leaders is effective; especially if the people understand it and use it effectively.

The awareness level of the people is very low, which is impacting the overall success. There are people who do not know about the Limat Budin. They leave everything for the Limat Budin leader and for the secretary. They do not think that it is being done for themselves. There are some model farmers, chosen to be so because they can speak well, but are unable to do anything. So the people in the Limat Budin give suggestions regarding the model farmers. The other problem is that of inputs. There are some technologies and inputs that must be available for a given intervention to be successful.

One of the things to be improved is the FTC. If FTCs become successful, the number of people that could be changed also might increase. But the current process is very gradual and time taking. The workers in the Kebele need also different trainings regularly, in order to go with the time.

There are no people who avoided the intervention; but due to lack of awareness they might not be involved in them. There are also people who think that the things are going to benefit others. No one was excluded.

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### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people – NA

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### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2004

* Training women of their equality with men ; their right to land and not to get in early marriage.

2006

Women’s development and change package introduced.

2007

* Teachings about early marriage and creating linkage between community policing officer and the police

2009

* Establishing women’s association to stand for their right with monthly contribution and economic association to empower women economically.
* Together with education office organizing adults education to fight illiteracy but haven’t started yet .

Intervention 1: Establishing women’s association.

Only few women were willing to be a part of the association by their misguided thought and the high pressure of men with the thought that if a woman goes out in the public she will learn unethical values. Even though few women were found. It was planned to organise 80 women but succeeded in only 3

The people are more passive than other kebeles like Deway and Derfo it was possible to organise 60 women.

Long-run benefits:

* It will open a door for donors if they are in cooperative.
* They save 2 birr every weak to claim a place to work on.
* To create awareness about their right the right they got over their wealth and they share with their husband, their right not to be a victim and fight harmful traditional practices.
* To set up situations for them to get loan for cereals, bull fattening,
* To discuss their problem with each other.

Problems?

* Lack of cooperation from other sectors.
* In times when wereda officials travel to the kebele gots to establish women’s association the road inconvenience and unavailability of car transport had been a problem. To overcome the problem of transportation they had to walk by foot all the way to the kebele and all the gots (walk to all households).
* There weren’t sufficient finances for travel cost, box, pen receipt and ledger necessary for the establishment of the association. Wereda workers covered some of the expenses from their own pocket like pen and post

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2006

* Making a move to Include all young people in youth association ( this has continued every year)

2007

* Establishing Menilik youth recreation centre association. This association have a music group, DSTV and library services in the wereda, programs of teaching youth activity guideline and youth – elders ( parents ) conference (making the youth and their parents discuss and consult each other about HIV/AIDS and related topics) and together with health office providing VCT ( voluntary counselling and test ) and reproductive health education

2010

* Creating cooperatives to dig out sand for market, breed camel and plant trees on mountains where there is a free space cutting and selling them for profit after reaching full growth.
* Distinguishing and fencing suitable area for youth sport activity in Dinki got.

Intervention 1: Menilik youth recreation centre association

It wasn’t fruitful during its beginning looking at the youth initiative NGO’s start working together to bring a better outcome. DSTV and library service is being provided in Gorobela to keep the youth from spending their time in places not worthy of consideration. Youth activity guideline trainings and discussion about how to spend the years from 15-29 are given for 7 days for 20 people.

There isn’t a significant difference between the activities done in the kebeles.

Long-run benefits: Continuing these activities will enable to fight HIV/AIDS and reduce the number of young people death caused by it by create awareness about the disease, and opening an opportunity for VCT to know their status .

Problems? The warm temperature has a great contribution in the bored attitude people show during the training and discussions held to create HIV/AIDS awareness the have used a music as a way to refresh and teaching them at the same time.

The VCT is provided in market places to convene many people as possible. In market places drinks are available people will be going to the VCT service being drunk. When problems like this occur officials from the HIV/AIDS secretarial office will calm them down.

People excluded? Most women could not be included because of their domestic burden that will keep them home and won’t give them time to go outside furthermore when the husband goes out someone have to look for the children and the cattle that will be them.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work

FFW was started in an organised way in 1999. But the people were not doing anything meaningful until 2001. The objective of FFW was that people have to work something that is useful to their community instead of only receiving food aid. This decreases the dependency feeling of the people, and they might think that they have acquired the food not because they are on aid, but because they have worked. But the people did not come to this understanding. They complain that they were supposed to get the aid without attaching it to work. Yet they are benefiting from the things they do by FFW.

There are a few Kebeles which are performing exceptionally. They take the initiative to work hard, whether there is food aid or not. Hagereselam Kebele is not like that.

Long-run benefits: The communities are changing for the better. The Wereda is not able to budget everything, and the people are working good things that would require a large budget allocation. Therefore, the people are getting food aid, they are also getting the things that otherwise would not be done.

Problems? There are some people who want to receive direct food aid. And there is a dependency feeling on the people and they expect the aid. They think that the government has the obligation to support them and some people might not work hard where as they could. The other problem is regarding the distribution of the aid. The people do not come on time to take the aid, they come on market days and they come very late, which makes the distribution very difficult.

Improvements? There is a need to train and teach the people that the work they are doing will benefit them. They have to focus on the work rather than the aid. There are very few people who understand the essence of FFW and it is good to work with them and change the others, since the people trust one another, rather than someone who is outsider.

There are some people who ‘work’ just to get their names registered to receive the food aid; and there are also some people who want to receive direct food aid. Except this, no one avoided or resisted the intervention.

Anyone can take part in FFW as far as they are able to work. And there is an arrangement for those who are unable to work – 20% of the aid is available for those people that are unable to work either due to old age or sickness.

### Electricity and communications

*Research Officer observation: There was not intervention in the Kebele regarding electricity and road transport. Except the road from Aliyu Amba and Haramba (Kebele) that passes through Dinki, Hagere Selam, was maintained in 2000. There is a plan to upgrade it by putting a gravel layer, as the irrigation project in Chibite, the centre of the Kebele, demands a better road and transport facility. There are no mobile masts, hence no mobile network, even the Wereda centre, Ankober did not have a mobile network in our first stay in the field. The mobile network worked in Ankober in our second field visit, but it is coming from another Wereda.*

### Harmful traditional practice – little information

List of interventions

2003

* Teaching to avoid female circumcision, abduction and early marriage for iddirs, iqubs and churches.

2005

* Establishing harmful traditional practices prevention committee.

2008

* Calling a meeting for all the house hold heads by kebele officials and teaching on the harms of conspicuous consumption for feast and shooting at crops heap after harvest. These teachings also embrace avoiding not working on saint days.

### NGO interventions

List of interventions

2005

* HAPCO

2006

* Carter Centre – bednet distribution, medication

2007

* Alma (FP); Global Fund (bednets); Carter Centre – bednet distribution, medication; HAPCO

2008

* Carter Centre – bednet distribution, medication; HAPCO

2009

* Carter Centre – bednet distribution, medication

Early 2010

* Carter Centre – bednet distribution, medication

Intervention 1: HAPCO

Children were given goats for breeding in order to enable them support themselves. They were also given stationery material and clothing. It was very effective and it was done for two years (2007-8). And the support goes to other Kebeles, not to make the children dependent upon the support.

The CC (Community Conversation?) and VCT worked together. The CC was for one year and it was from 2008-2009, and it was held once in two weeks. And the VCT was successful because the CC was successful. And the CC was very instrumental in dealing with HTPs.

In other Kebeles there were cases where the guardians of the children who received the support sold the goats or slaughtered them. But in Hagereselam Kebele there was no such problem. Besides, the Kebele administration was very good while selecting the children to be supported. In other Kebeles the people in the Kebele administration were registering their relatives. And in this regard the Kola Kebeles are better, and Hagereselam is likewise.

The people in Hagereselam Kebele are volunteer in the activities mentioned above. They accept everything and they do not want to take time by discussing over the issues for a long duration.

Children who were unable to go to school were able because of the support they received. And it is obvious what education is for children in the long run.

The CC resulted many things and the major things was that the people were able to discuss on different issues and come to propose solutions. This was not only related with HIV/AIDS but to other areas of life as well.

No problem arose with the support rendered to the children. But there was shortage of man power to coordinate the activities. And the other problem that is faces all over the Wereda is that of transportation problem. There is shortage of health extension workers in the health posts and this has implication on the services the people get, especially on awareness creation.

The activities are still going but there is a severe shortage of budget. And when there is budget it is not sustainable. The work is designed by the region and nothing can be done at the Wereda level continuously, this is because the work is basically donor driven. This makes the people in the activities unable to think let alone plan to do different things.

There might be people who were unwilling to take part in the CC, since it is based on willingness and personal interest. Besides, people who missed three sessions are not allowed to continue in the CC since they miss a lot.

The children included in the child support program were, those children who lost either or both parents; and who were unable to go to school for that reason.

Intervention 2: Bednet and medication distribution

The people have reservation as the distribution was not possible to protect all family members. There are families who have up to ten members, but only two bed nets are given.

The people were given Zetromax and eye ointment. There was no problem regarding the ointment. But the people were complaining about Zetromax as it might have side effects. It might cause some to vomit while others might have diarrhoea.

All the Kola Kebeles are similar regarding the bed net distribution. But regarding the medication, Hagreselam Kebele is better, as it is composed of two ethnic groups. The people in one ethnic group will be motivated to act by seeing the others, in a competitive way.

Long-run benefits: The bed net is very instrumental in preventing the people from malaria, though the distribution did not reach to all people. Those who used it were very happy as it killed even the flies. But others sold it, even though it is not allowed. It is not believed that the medication for trachoma prevention should be given all the time. Since trachoma comes due to lack of sanitation, it is better to work on sanitation and awareness creation activities.

The problem was that there was not sufficient supply of bed nets to cover all the people in the Kebeles. And in the case of the bed nets and that of the medication, the awareness of the people was very small.

Improvements? There is a plan to train volunteers who will work in the community, to teach and raise the awareness of the people. Otherwise the temporary support will not bring a lasting solution. To increase the number of bed nets given to the people there is a need to a much higher supply, and this is beyond the Wereda.

People were rushing while the bed nets were distributed. But some people who saw the side effect of the medication declined from taking the medication.

## Development potentials and challenges for the kebele

### Livelihood development

Current potentials:

* Irrigation
* Size of land is better
* Infrastructure is being improved
* The nursery is being budgeted to improve the vegetation cover which is related to agriculture

Current challenges/constraints

* The major challenge is the attitude and understanding of the people

Major changes in potentials since 2003

* The irrigation potential is being utilised recently
* The awareness and willingness of the people is improving.

### Employment opportunities

Current potentials:

* The great water potential can be a great opportunity for people to be employed in irrigation farms. Other than this animal breeding and bull fattening could be a great opportunity for employment. The availability of fodder and water makes the Kebele more suitable for animal breeding and bull fattening.

Current challenges/constraints:

* The attitude of the people –the people do not have the motivation to improve despite all these potentials
* They are not also cooperative to work with Wereda officials and Wereda administration
* The careless lifestyle Muslims had put an influence on the people in the community. The Muslims consider the Amharas to be very worrisome when they work hard to improve their livelihood.

Major changes in potentials since 2003

All/Most of the sources of water that were available are not available now. The convenient climate for agriculture is now changing to being a drought prone and is losing its potential to give good harvest.

Major changes in challenges since 2003

* Before they were only using rain water ; now they are using irrigation although water availability is diminishing.
* They were subsisting only on cereals, but now they have become more market oriented. And they have started to sell cash crops and vegetables.

### Food security

Current potentials:

* The people are working hard nowadays
* On irrigable lands there is a better and efficient use of water, because they are not benefiting much from rain-fed agriculture.

Current challenges/constraints:

* Insufficient and untimely rain
* Dramatic increase on the price of inputs like fertiliser

Major changes in potentials since 2003:

* The size of irrigable lands are increasing now, in areas where there are rivers
* The people are becoming very much concerned about it

Major changes in challenges since 2003:

* Shortage of land, as parents are giving land to children
* Increasing number of landless people

### Health services

Current potentials:

* The availability of a health post with a nurse will make possible better health service. And these services are not available in other Kebeles (All other Kebeles except Mescha, Gorgo and Derefo, do not have nurses). The availability of two HEWs which is not usual in all Kebeles has given advantage to prevent diseases than other Kebeles.
* The road that was maintained made transportation of medicine and other materials from the Wereda to the Kebele possible easily. Some other Kebeles do not have such road communication. This health post also has steriliser, examination bed and delivery coach, which are not available in other health post.

Current challenges/constraints:

* The Kebele is far from the Wereda.
* Even if there is road, its ruggedness is not suitable for transportation.
* The low land area exposes the people in the Kebele (together with other six Kebeles) to malaria than other Kebeles in the Wereda.
* The people are well to do to afford medications.
* The Kebele falls in the low land area and the high temperature has affected the harvest that indirectly/directly has an effect on health.
* The climate and pythons (especially in warm weather) also have been constraints for HEWs for mobility – To move from place to place for vaccination and other campaigns

Major changes in challenges since 2003:

* The road was damaged and it was a challenge for transporting medicine until 1998.
* The absence of HEWs and nurses before 1998 made people go to Aliyu Amba and Debre Berhan to receive treatment and benefit little from preventive services.

### Education

Current potentials:

* Qualified teachers and textbooks as other Kebeles

Current challenges/constraints:

* The high temperature contributes to a difficult situation for teaching.
* The distance from the Wereda to the Kebele has been a challenge for transportation both for Wereda officials and teachers coming from the Kebele to the Wereda for meetings and different trainings.
* The absence of telephone had made communication between the Wereda and the Kebele difficult.
* The need for child labour and unawareness of education by parents had contributed for the number of dropouts in the Kebele.
* The drought affecting the Kebele was another influence on the education system.

Major changes in challenges since 2003:

* By budget deficit there was lack of teachers and materials

### Micro-credit

*Research Officer observation: Head of ACSI was unwilling to cooperate. Wereda Micro-credit and saving is not involved anyway in the Kebele. It works in towns*

* There are many young people who would like to get service from the micro-credit and saving
* Micro-credit and saving service is not given in Hagereselam for fear that the people might not get something to work as the settlement is much dispersed.

### Infrastructure

Current potentials:

* Manpower to maintain roads

Current challenges/constraints:

* The topography of the area makes the construction of roads and bridges very costly
* Budget shortage

Major changes in potentials since 2003:

* No much change

Major changes in challenges since 2003:

* No much change

### Water

Current potentials:

* There is a great resource of water in the Kebele except in Aygebir ‘got’. The available River and springs had met the water demand of the people.
* Because water is available abundantly there is little water pollution.

Current challenges/constraints:

* In Aygebir ‘got’ there is no water source except water from rainfall. They are forced to store rain water for long period of time.
* The scarcity of water in this ‘got’ exposed the people to water pollution (the water to pollution)
* There is a problem in the community contribution. The government or NGOs cover the investment cost for spring development, whereas the community should cover the operation and maintenance costs. The community was not always cooperative in making the contribution for operation and maintenance.
* The use of irrigation for agriculture had created scarcity of water on the people in the lower course of the river (people out of Dinki community)

Major changes in potentials since 2003

* Some springs had dried up because of the weather change.

Major changes in challenges since 2003

* The people’s refusing to make contributions.

### Governance

Current potentials:

* The people are much concerned about good governance now and there are many council members in the Kebeles
* The Kebele manager is another potential to endure good governance in Kebeles
* Locally solved conflicts – social courts, land administration

Current challenges/constraints:

* Most of the people do not know their responsibility, they think that everything is the responsibility of the Kebele

Major changes in potentials since 2003:

* The position of Kebele manager

Major changes in challenges since 2003:

* Involving the people meetings has come to be a challenge as they are not forced now.

### Peace and security

Current potentials:

* The people are now working in the prevention of crimes and there are peace committees to prevent disagreements from escalating

Current challenges/constraints:

* Lack of transportation, as the topography of the area is difficult.

Major changes in potentials since 2003:

* The three ethnic groups in the area (Afar, Argoba and Amhara) are working together to improve the peace and security issues in the area