# Interviews with kebele officials about Geblen kebele, Saesiatsaeda Emba wereda, East Tigray – Stage 1 questions

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## About the kebele

### Notable people

Living in the community

| **Social positions** | **Main activities in the community** |
| --- | --- |
| Traditional conflict resolution person and Ex-chairman | Resolves community conflicts |
| Village Chairman (37) | Good leader that made Geblen get award for good governance |
| Traditional conflict mediator, member of the peace committee. Former chair before 2004 (58) | Mediating conflicts, advising the kebele officials, and others; |
|  | Qadi [Judge of Sharia court] |
| Knowledgeable person, Member of the kebele council, Award winner of the FA and head of agricultural development committee. | Acting as a model farmer, coordinating activities of the agricultural development committee and participating in the councils meetings. |
| Priest, orthodox Christians religious leader | Giving religious service to the community, chief priest. |
| Veteran TPLF militia, Head of Kaslen sub kebele, member of the PTU of Geblen elementary school. | Advising the kebele Officials, notable comedian in the kebele communities, participating in the PTU of Geblen elementary school, one of those beaten by a leopard last year. head of Kaslen sub kebele; |
| Rich, young; | Acting as a model in the wereda, owner of a grinding mill, a tea room and a bar. |

Living outside the community

| **Social positions** | **Main activities in the community** |
| --- | --- |
| Businessman in Adigrat | Has installed a grain mill in Geblen |
| A businessman living in Adigrat, install a grain mill in the kebele | None |
| The first educated person from the kebele. | Teacher |
| Trader; living in Saudi Arabia | None |

### Kebele chairs since 2003

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2002-3** | **2003-4** | **2004-5** | **2005-6** | **2006-7** | **2007-8** | **2008-9** | **2009-10** |
| XN |  |  | UB |  |  |  | BU |
|  |  |  | The previous resigned  Promotion to wereda office |  |  |  |  |

### External linkages map – see maps folder

Geblen is located in the North-Eastern part of Woreda Saesie-Tseada Imba. It is 24 Kilometres away from the town of Idaga Hamus. The road to Geblen is an all-weather road built in 1997 by the communities in the kebeles lying between Edaga Hamus and Geblen. Hadush Hiwot, Koma Subha, Saesie, are kebeles enjoying full access to public transport, electricity and telephone services, while Geblen partially access to public transport and electricity services and Tahtay Ziban and Marwa lack access to public transport, electricity and telephone services. Geblen shares borders with kebele Marwa [formerly part of Geblen] to the west and the south, Tahtay Ziban, which was also part of it before 1986, to the east and Wereda Erob to the north.

In 2007-8 a high school was constructed in Adi Kelebus village, kebele Saesie. By now, it is serving only to grade 9 class students. In the coming year, the school is expected to provide service to 10tH grade students coming from the kebeles around. Now, most students access secondary school education at average 2 hours walk distance from Geblen. Before, they had been going to the towns of Edaga Hamus and Adigrat. The village of Adi Kelebus also hosts a health centre serving the communities in the kebeles around Saesie including from Geblen are being served. From Adi Kelebus a road branch out to the left that connects Kebele Tahtay Ziban to kebele Saesie. Tahtay Ziban do not access an electricity and telephone service. But Tahtay Ziban was reported to be the most advantageous kebele in woreda Saesie Tseada Emba to have support from the catholic missionaries. Long before, the missionaries built a school and a health centre in kebele Tahitay Ziban. Before most children from Geblen had been attending primary school education in Tahtay Ziban.

The road to Geblen is an allweather road constructed in 1997, by Adigrat Catholic Church in cooperation with the communities lying in kebeles through which the road passes. In kebele Kuma Subha found after travelling half the distance from the town of Edaga Hamus various piped water points deep wells observable. Kuma Subha is the most advantageous from the 5 kebeles in the woreda. Kuma Subha also hosts a full primary school a health post and an FTC.

The road does not link all [sub-kebeles] of Geblen except Welalabur [where the Kebele office, the health post, and the Farmers Training Centre are incorporated. Except residents in the village *of Mishig*, the rest of the communities do not have access to electricity and TV services.

Mount Assimba, the second largest mountain in Tigray, is observable for one looking north ward in the direction where woreda Erob is located. Eastern of Geblen mount Arki Mereut is observable. The monastery of Gunda Gundo is also located in approximately north east of Geblen. The Monastery of Gunda Gundo is known for the production of orange in the zone and even covers the orange market up to Mekele. The orange is being transported by an ISUZU lorry from Geblen to the towns of Edaga Hamus, Adigrat and Mekele. Production of orange in Gundogundo is limited only to months from December to February.

### Changes in kebele boundaries

Since 12003 no boundary change was made in Geblen

### Changes in kebele structures

Before 1996 the kebele cabinet had seven (7) positions;

* Kebele Chair person;
* Kebele Mobilisation Section;
* Kebele Propaganda Section;
* Kebele Security and Justice Section;
* Kebele Finance Section;
* Kebele Social Affairs Section and;
* Kebele Rural Development Section.

In 1996 the positions increased and reaches nine (9), they were: The capacity building and the post of the Vice Chairman sections added in the cabin ate.

* Kebele Chair person;
* Kebele vice-chair person;
* Kebele Capacity Building section;
* Kebele Mobilisation section;
* Kebele Propaganda section;
* Kebele Security and Justice Section;
* Kebele Finance Section;
* Kebele Social Affairs Section and;
* Kebele Rural Development Section;

In 1999 the number of positions reached thirteen (13). They were;

* Kebele Chair person;
* Kebele Vice-chair person;
* Kebele Rural Development Section;
* Kebele Education Section;
* Kebele Prosecutor Section;
* Kebele Information Section;
* Kebele Water Resource Section;
* Kebele Health Section;
* Kebele Mobilisation Section;
* Kebele Propaganda Section;
* Kebele Security Section;
* Kebele Finance Section;
* Kebele Social Affairs Section;
* Kebele Rural Development Section and;
* Kebele Women’s Affairs Section:

The kebele cabin ate positions added after 1999 were Prosecutor Section; Water Resource Section; Information Section; Education Section; Prosecutor Section.

Sub- Kebeles have got cabinets. The cabinet members at each sub-kebele incorporate 12 Members. They are;

* Sub-Kebele Chairperson Section;
* Sub-Kebele vice-chair person Section;
* Sub-Kebele rural Development Section;
* Sub-Kebele Education Section;
* Sub-Kebele Prosecutor Section;
* Sub-Kebele Information Section;
* Sub-Kebele Water Resource Section;
* Sub-Kebele Health Section;
* Sub-Kebele Mobilisation Section;
* Sub-Kebele Propaganda Section;
* Sub-Kebele Security Section;
* Sub-Kebele Finance Section;
* Sub-Kebele Social Affairs Section;
* Sub-Kebele Rural Development Section and;
* Sub-Kebele Women’s Affairs Section:

The council in each development Groupincorporates:

* The Chair person;
* Secretary;
* Propaganda Section;
* Mobilisation Section;
* Security Section.

Each Development Group [*Limeat Gujjille*], is divided in to Cells [*Wahiyos]* incorporating of 5 or 6 households.

Geblen *kebele* has got a council. Members of the council are 205. 35% of members are women. The council is reported to have the highest power in the kebele. The kebele administration is responsible to it.

In the years 2007-8 and 2008-9, four standing committees responsible to the *kebele* council were established: each comprised of 6 members, except the stream committee having 9 members. The committees are;

* Security Committee [2007-8];
* “Stream Committee” [2008-9]:
* Health Committee [2007-8] and;

In 2007-8 water User Committees were established. Each committee consists of 6 members. They are responsible to protect the water, collect fees from the users and take of the structure.

The Security committee consists of 6 members. They were elected by the people and are from the elderly people who were acting as traditional arbitrators’ role. The committee is responsible to resolve conflicts between individuals of groups before the case presented to the kebele court. Since its establishment, it has been contributing much in resolving disagreements arose in the kebele. Thus, the incidence of cases presented to the kebele administration decreased.

The “Stream Committee” [2008-9] focuses on government employees in the kebele such as the teachers, DAs, the health extension worker and the Rural Development Officer of the kebele. The committee follow up how government services are provided to the kebele communities. It monitors the overall activities of services including: time management of the workers and effectiveness in executions of work plans and... The respondent quality of government services in the kebele are improving.

Reorganizing the administrative structures and establishment of the committees made the overall activity of the administration efficient and effective. Having a focal person for each sector makes it easier to identify problems in the village and seek solutions.

Geblen is a kebele organised in sub-kebeles [*Qushet*] and Development Groups [*Limeat gujille*] at sub-kebele level consists of 25 to 30 households]. In the case of Geblen, there are 25 *Limeat* *Gujilles* each consists of 25 to 30 households. The kebele administration is planning to set up similar committees at the Sub kebele level.

### Changes to the wereda

In 2008-9 Kebele Tsenkanit, formerly a kebele in woreda Hawzen was made to be part of Saesie-Tseada Imba. Two Kebeles were divided to form four kebeles. Tsenkanet was under Hawzen Woreda but located closer to Freweini. Therefore, the community requested to be included in Saesie Tsaedsa Emba so that to be close to the government services.

In the same year, an internal boundary change was made to the Wereda when two of the kebeles: *Guemise Agamet*, and *Imba Simena* kebeles were divided in to *Guemise* and *Mariam Agamet* and *Imba* *Simena* and *Imba Mezewle* kebeles respectively.

*Research Officer 1:* The woreda structure was changed so that to build the capacity of sector offices and enhance efficiency. Accordingly, health and education sectors which were under the capacity building were separated to two separate sector offices. In the same manner security and police was one office which became two.

*Research Officer* 2: In 2005-6, a new structural change was made operational in Woreda Saesie Tsaeda Imba. Accordingly, the former, health and education offices were under the capacity building main Office. According to the new woreda structure, capacity building main office, Health Office, education Offices were organised independently was made directly responsible to woreda Administration. Formerly, the general Accounts & Disbursement Pool and purchasing and property Administration Pool were organised separately. Now according to the new woreda organisational structure the Finance $ Economic Development Office. Formerly the Women’s Affairs Office and Youth sections were under the Public Organisation Office, but now they are separated and each were made directly responsible to the Woreda administration. According to the new organisational Structure the Police section and the Militia section were combined and were made directly under the Woreda administration, while Justice & security Office was made directly under the Woreda Administration. According to the new structural organisation the water resources, mine and Energy sectors are organised under one office and were made directly responsible to the Woreda Administration. Construction, rural road and transport Sections were organised under one office and was made directly under The Woreda Administration. to be of office was divided into, rural development office was divided into roads, water and agriculture, public organisations such as youth Affairs and women’s affairs were established as an independent entity; justice office was separated from police and militia. Trade, industry and urban development sections are organised under a single office and were directly responsible.

Repositioning of the *kebele* from *woreda hawzien* to *worweda Saesie Tseada Imba* was advantageous to the communities of the kebele as it made possible for the people to easily access Woreda Service in a shorter distance from the kebele to *woreda saesie Tseada Imba*.Before, it was too farand in convenient for them to access to the centre of *Woreda Hawzien*.

## Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele

### Land

List of interventions

2002-3

* 5 half *gibiris* [1 and half hectares] of land were taken from 5 farmers for the purpose of building the FA centre. All of them have been given land in replacement to they lost.

2005-6

* *Gebri* is a traditional land measurement mechanism in Geblen. One *Gebri* of land is equivalent to half hectare. The maximum amount of land a farming house hold in Geblen owns is one *gebri* [half a hectare] of land. The total land in Geblen is 4,027.50 hectares of which 245.50hactars are cultivable lands. Half of the land in Geblen is rugged mountains, cliffs, and slopy mountain sides owned by individual farmers under land tenures titles called “land for grass” and “land for cactus” that was distributed among the households in 1975EC by TPLF cadres. The rest is communal land owned by sub kebeles and development groups.
* From among the land owned communally, 4 hectares of land was allocated to seedling station.

2007-8

* New land proclamation

2008-9

* Replacement land was given to two individuals whom their land was taken to construct schools. The land was obtained from deceased individuals with no family.
* Non- cultivable land owned by development groups in common and privately owned by individuals on rugged mountain sides, valleys and steep slopy hills found in the kebele were put under the conservation activity put in place in Geblen.

Intervention 1: new land proclamation in 2007-8

* The Land administration committee in the village implemented it.
* Kebele officials did not benefit or be harmed
* The new land proclamation of 2000 was to enable to pass land to grandchildren and take the land away from deceased people with no family. However, there is shortage of land and there is high landlessness problem in the village
* Very few people participated; more women were beneficiaries
* Long-run benefits? The long run benefit is bringing equity
* The problem was shortage of land to be given to the landless
* Improvements? The shortage of land is due to the physical structure of the village and there is no solution for that.

Intervention 2: conservation of non-cultivable land

* Non- cultivable land owned by development groups in common and privately owned by individuals rugged mountain sides, valleys and steep sloppy hills] found in the kebele were put under the conservation activity put in place in Geblen.
* The kebele administration involved in the implementation; the kebele council discussed the issue and issued a law that forced the non-cultivable land in the kebele be conserved kebele administration identified lands to be put under conservation and assigned people to look after it from illicit users. A law enforcing penalty was issued by the kebele administration upon those who are making their animals graze and cut down trees. While, the woreda administration bring dawn a proposal for the land to be put under conservation.
* No kebele official benefited yet. But, they [kebele officials] will benefit in the same manner as other people in the *tabia* [kebele] do. The respondent believed that since the level of natural resources depletion is very high in Geblen the government found it necessary to take an urgent measure to improve the environment in the locality. So far, they are observing signs of revival in the areas being conserved.

###### No official was harmed. In fact, there are officials whose private lands were conserved. For the time being they might feel harmed as they luck land for grass for their animals. But, they will be beneficiaries in the long run while the environment is reviving. While the plan to conserve the land was discussed in the *tabia* everybody [officials] has been convinced about the necessity of implementing the conservation programme.

* They began to see signs of revival on the environment.
* So far, the lands owned by 40% of the people were conserved. Both men and women will be beneficiaries of the programme. Men and women who were owners of the lands [non-communal lands] were harmed.
* People whose lands are conserved show resentment up on the *kebele* officials.
* Long-run benefits? All people in the kebelewill be beneficiaries in the while the local environment is rehabilitating more and more.
* Problems - resistance of the land owners, they are complaining up on us [kebele officials].
* Improvements? If the total land in the *tabia* is included the conservation programme:
* Some of the non-cultivable land owners whose lands were included in the programme were resisting
* Nobody is being excluded. That programme was implemented for the benefit of the whole people.

### Re-settlement

List of interventions

2003-4

* Mobilizing the communities in Geblento participated in the resettlement programme: The wereda had a plan to resettle people from each kebeles to the western Tigray regions. 100 household from Geblen were given the chance. Voluntarism was one of the Selection criteria to recruit settlers among the people from the kebele. The woreda and Kebele officials mobilised the community to benefit from the programme. The following promises have been given to the intended settlers: Granting of land, provision of credits, fulfilment of health care needs and other services, they were also received a guarantee from the kebele’s administration to keep their land for them for two years and hand over it to them whenever they change their mind to abandon the programme and comeback home.

2004-5

* Similar interventions put in place in the kebele for the resettlement programme. Finally, 9 household heads out of the expected 100 house hold heads expected to resettle from the kebele were registered and only 3 house hold heads went to Western Tigray to resettle.

Intervention: resettlement programme 2004-54

* Woreda and kebele administration officials were involved in the mobilisation and implementation of the resettlement. *Woreda* officials allocated quotas of beneficiaries from each *kebele*. Accordingly, a quota of 100 households was allocated to *Geblen.*
* There is no specific benefit to officials. No harm but they had low awareness and didn’t know about the benefit. As a result, they are somewhat harmed. Kebele officials were not sufficiently aware of the advantage to participate in the programme. Now, the kebele officials are regretting to miss the opportunity to participate in the programme and maintain the benefits.
* The woreda officials promised to give some loan and they provided that. However, there was high resistance and the intervention is not successful.
* The plan was to resettle 100 households in Geblen but only 3 house hold heads went – all men.
* The kebele chairman reported, “Now they are planning to take away their land and redistributing it to the landless”.
* Long-run benefits? It would have contributed to food security if it was implemented as planned.
* The 3 house hold heads who had resettled and their families became food self-sufficient. They also began to engage in producing sesame seeds [cash crop].
* There was high resistance as the place chosen for resettlement is prone to malaria.
* Resistance: the community were very reluctant to participate in the resettlement programme. The respondent reported that people were becoming reluctant partially because the place chosen for them to resettle was Western Tigray; a place which was not preferable to the people in the kebele and the people around to go to due to the traditional beliefs the people had about going to the area and make a living. They believed that one who migrates towards the west [western Tigray] will never come back well or in life. He commented that it was a backward harmful traditional belief. For him the prevalence of malaria seems to be the reason to the belief people had about going to the western Tigray. He also said that malaria could no longer be a problem as the government was aware of it and had provided them with medical care services. [Informal discussions with elderly people indicate that apart from the problem of malaria, people from Geblen and its surroundings have not the tradition to migrant to the western Tigray. For a long they were migrating taking the southern direction towards the areas southern Tigray and even to central and southern Ethiopia].
* Improvements? The should have taken more time to implement as people are currently regretting they didn’t go there due to the drought. Better if the programme put in place once again. In Geblen a lot of people are now willing to participate in the resettlement programme.
* There was mobilisation by kebele and woreda officials to reduce the resistance from the community. However, there was persistent resistance that resulted in resettling very few households. Even those who resettled went there leaving behind their families in Geblen. The kebele chairman reported that the resettlers are spending half of their time every year coming back to their home in *Geblen*.
* Resistors now regretted for they miss to use the opportunity to participate in the programme [particularly when the problem of drought is affecting their well-being]. Young men and women, who come back from migration resettled in the nearby towns, built houses and are making their own business.

### 

### Irrigation and water-harvesting

List of interventions

2003-4

* Each farmer in Geblen ordered to dig a *Horeye* [a hand-dug water reservoir] in their-own plots to reserve water in the rainy season and watering their land in the dry season.

2004-5

* The same activity continued.

2005-6

* Springs development for irrigation purposes: *Madino* (*kaslen* sub-kebele), *Adafullo* (*Irrata sub kebele*), *Shinfaeto* (*Welealabur sub-kebele*). The community contributed labour and the government provided industrial materials such as cement and iron.

2007-8

* Rock catchments built in *Welaalabur* and *Semui Daga* sub *kebeles*
* But the rock catchments luck water and are functioning only in the three months following the rainy season. The water reservoir of the rock catchments in Welaalabur sub kebele was observed in January and February and contained scarce water which is not clean. The communities are not using the water from the water catchments for drinking. It is used only for sanitation propose. The filtration was torn out and the canal in which water from the rock to the reservoir was partially filled with mud and stones

Intervention 1: Household ponds

* The woreda and *kebele* administration involved in the process of the implementation of the programme.
* Kebele officials who dug household ponds were benefited
* Not much successful. The woreda administration promised to assist individual farmers who dig water reservoirs by giving cement freely. But the woreda failed to do so. Those who are benefiting from the water reservoir were those who can buy and use cement on their own.
* Very few households participated - 2% of the farmers
* No conflict
* Long-run benefits? During rain shortage the stored rainwater can be used as a supplementary irrigation that contributes to better agricultural production
* Implementation problems? The government promised free cement but did not provide and that led to construction of poor quality ponds with low water holding capacity. Farmers particularly those who do have rocky land abandoned digging before they completed it. It requires more energy to dig in such a rocky ground.
* Improvements? The promised cement should be provided for free
* Some farmers are still avoiding digging water reservoir in their lands.

Intervention 2: *Shin faeto spring development project*

* Adigrat Catholic Church and the local community involved in the implementation of the project. 80% of the project cost had been covered by *Adigrat* Catholic Church and the local communities in terms of labour. No committee was set up to facilitate the implementation of the project. The woreda administration had no contribution at all. The *Kebele* administration engaged in mobilising the people contribute labour to transport at construction materials needed from the locality such as gravels, stone, etc.
* A member of the *Kebele* Cabinet who is living around the project site benefited. He has got his own water pump and has been irrigating his land. Other people commented that he is being restricted not to over exploit the water by other farmers (water users) who do have stake in the use reservoir. Thus, he was unable to maximize his benefit by harnessing the water resource.
* The woreda officials had no say in the implementation of the project. However, the project is successful.
* The whole people around the water point participated in the process of the construction.
* Totally, 70 farming households; 32 Women headed and 38 Men headed households living around the spring were benefited. They were growing potato, tomato and cereals by watering their gardens from the reservoir. Others living around the *Sub-kebele* are also using the reservoir for cleaning and their animals drink. The water in the reservoir was not used for drinking. It was polluted by the waste dumped by the people living around the village of *Mishig*. The position of the water reservoir is situated in a low land dawn from the area where everybody living in the village of *Mishig* dump dry waste. In the rainy season, flood, running dawn to the reservoir washed away the waste and dumped it to the reservoir. Thus people prefer to fetch water from another small spring found in the remotest area. One has to go at the mid night or wait for hours to fetch drinking water.
* No-one was harmed from the implementation of the project. The informant added two-thirds of the beneficiaries were displaced from their land for the project to be implemented. The administration gave losers alternative land as compensation.
* Long-run benefits? Though it has provided some benefits, its benefits do not bring significant changes in the lives of the kebele communities. Because, the project is very small and only a small proportion of the total community maintained the benefit.
* There was a little resistance from some members of the communities; they were reluctant to contribute labour:
* Improvements? There is no ground water. Geblen lacks sufficient rain fall. Thus, more and more water harvesting projects must be implemented widely so that most people in the kebele will be benefited from the programme. The implementation of such project should be done totally by the local people and if the payment is effected to them: Instead of coordinating it with the work done as part of the food for work programme or by contracting out the project to the contractors.
* Resistance of the people to build trust upon the usefulness of the project: particularly those who were misplaced lacked commitment to contribute labour. Some among those who were not direct beneficiaries of the project had also resisted by becoming reluctant to participate in the communal work. We resolve the problem by educating the people and exert more effort to mobilise them to cooperate in the process of the implementation of the project. In most cases men resisted to participate in the programme because they do have other alternatives to generate income.
* The Wereda administration had no contribution. Adigrat Catholic Church and the local community involved in the process of the construction. In fact, 80% of the project cost was covered by Adigrat Catholic Church. The local people contributed labour. It accounts 20% of the cost of the project.

### Agricultural extension and packages

List of interventions

2003-4

* Extension package strengthened as a family package as part of food security programme. Farmers are provided with fertilizers and improved seeds to improve their agricultural productivity

2008-9

* Most farmers owning land in *Geblen* participated in agricultural extension and package took fertilizers

Intervention 1: extension family package as part of the food security programme

* Development agents and administration officials implemented the package.
* Those kebele officials who took the package and become fruitful are benefited
* Only the households with better fertility of land are benefited
* More than 50% of the community participated (almost every farmer with land)
* Farmers with less fertile land are harmed due to low agricultural productivity and they have to pay the loans borrowed to buy fertilisers that is expensive
* Long-run benefits? Better agricultural productivity and hence better food security
* Long-run harm? Some people say that if a land is used to fertilizer, it cannot be productive without it. But she doesn’t know if it’s true or not
* Due to the drought the fertilizers are not effective
* Improvements? The farmers should not be forced to take the fertilizers and proper training should be provided on the usage. There is no follow up if the farmers have used the fertilizer or not so it should be improved
* Most farmers resist using fertilizers and a few farmers sell it
* ADCS (Catholic Church) contributed
* Every farmer with land is eligible to take fertilizer loans

Intervention 2: Fertiliser use

* Most farmers owning land in *Geblen* participated in agricultural extension and package, took fertilizers.
* The woreda and kebele administration involved in the process of implementation. The woreda officials allocated quotas of fertiliser to be used by farmers in every kebeles, while the kebele officials were mobilizing, educating, and persuading the farmers to participate in the package. The role of collecting money borrowed by farmers to buy fertilizers was left to the kebele officials. On the other hand people in Geblen were reporting that not only land owners but also the landless had been forced to borrow for fertilisers if they refused they could be challenged in their participation in the PSNP.
* The kebele chairman who has got a *Hutsa* [sandy]soil and has access to use irrigation water from *Welaalabur* water reservoir was beneficiated by applying fertilizers. Most kebele officials were harmed because they were under debt.
* Not successful; farmers having *Beakel* soil were losers because there was persistent drought in the *kebele.*
* 60% of the farmers participated in the programme. A few farmers who have *Hutsa* soil and were able to access to irrigation water benefited. Most men and women farmers, particularly those living in *Irata* and *Semui Daga* sub *kebele*s were harmed. Because their land is *baekel* and is not suitable to apply fertilizer.
* Kebele officials and those who were unable to reimburse the money they borrowed for fertiliser were in conflict. The officials made borrowers face the social court.
* Long-run benefits? Production may increase if there is sufficient rainfall and if it is applied in the farms with suitable soil. Hutsa soil.
* Long-run harm? The people in the kebele could be harmed if the drought persisted and farmers continue to borrowing money for fertilizers.
* Implementation problems? The recurrent droughts have been affecting agricultural activities in the kebele; they were unable to maintain the benefits of using fertilizers.
* Improvements? If the different types of soils in our localities were being researched identified and if the types of fertilizers suitable to the different soils are applied.
* The kebele is drought stricken. It lacks ample rain which in turn affects the effectiveness of fertilisers applied. Thus, applying fertilizers would have been necessary if more and more water for irrigation is harvested throughout the kebele. Because, application of fertilizers would have been disadvantageous in times when there is little rain fall. That time it is better to sow seeds without applying fertilizers.
* If the amount of the interest rate decreased by at least a half: The cost of the fertilizer must also reduce if they want the users benefited from the intervention. The communities in the kebele cannot afford because their locality had been victim of recurrent drought. In the last few years farmers in Geblen had been producing very little amount.
* If the communities in the kebele are assisted to produce more compost than buying fertilizers;
* If fallow farming technique is being applied in the kebele*;*
* Most farmers in Geblen resisted to using fertilizers.

Intervention 3: selected seeds

* Selected seeds of wheat, barley and maize: The seeds were short season seeds. Such types of seeds were very important for the farmers in Geblen as the kebele was affected by persistent drought receiving little rainfall.
* Kebele and woreda administration implemented: The kebele administration register farmers who are willing buy and sow selected seeds, collected money and make it ready to payment as soon as the seeds are brought to the kebele. All kebele officials were beneficiaries.
* It was successful in doing what wereda officials promised. 30% of the farmers in the kebele participated in the activities of borrowing for selected seeds. More of men benefited. Those who were using the improved seeds increased productivity. In bad seasons one could at least have better amount of silage.
* Long-run benefits? Productivity increases;
* Implementation problems? It needs more care. It is also susceptible to pest attack. Pests such as mice, birds and wild cats like it.
* Improvements? If selected seeds are delivered on time;
* Some who lack the financial capacity avoid using the seeds;
* Non- government sources? Adigrat Catholic Church and Geblen Farmers Association Cooperative.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

2004-5

* Since the major livestock resources for the woreda in general is honey and bee production and goat and sheep rearing, provision and expansion of these resources started so as to enable the community to move out of prevailing food insecurity.
* Modern Hives
* Goat and cattle breeding;

Intervention 1: honey production/modern hives

* The woreda and kebele administration involved in the process of the implementation of the programme. The role of the kebele officials was to mobilise the people to participate in the programme.
* Kebele officials who have started production of honey benefited though all were harmed as they were under debt to buy bee hives
* The intervention is not much successful as bee keeping is a risky activity specially in drought prone villages like Geblen.
* 60% of the people participated; both men and women have equal access.
* Only a very few people participating in the programme who managed to properly keep the bees benefited
* Most of the individuals who bought bee hives and colonies through loans are in deep debt as most of the colonies died due to drought.
* Almost all who borrowed modern bee hives; 500 colonies died. Thus, people were under debt. In order to repay the debt people are selling the beehives for a lesser price; up to birr 500. They are also selling their animals and forced to borrow from their own networks to repay the money.
* Many people show resentment on the Kebele officials
* Long-run benefits? If it becomes productive, honey and bee production improves the incomes of the community and hence the living If the environment improve, If the people exert more effort to feed such as sugar and water juice and colourful having attractive odour to bees to feed [*shuro]* to the bees standard
* Long-run harm? If no precaution is made to balance the vegetative cover and the bee colonies in the village, it can create environmental degradation while harming the individuals by the death of the bee colonies due to lack of feed. If the environment does not improve and if the government be firm in claiming them to take more loans to buy more bee hives.
* Implementation problems? Lack of rain created problem and there was lack of skill in bee keeping.
* Persistent drought in the last three years affected productivity. They were unable to benefit from the programme. Moreover, the people in Geblen were not exerting more effort to take care of the bees and maximize honey production.
* There was high resistance to take loans as the bee hive and colony is very expensive. People indebted resist borrowing beehives for the second time.
* Improvements? Taking the hives should be voluntary and intensive training should be given to the farmers before production starts. Less interest rate, longer repayment time, strengthening the natural conservation programme to improve the flora
* Non- government sources? To a cooperative with 20 members established in the village, World Vision has provided support

Intervention 2: goat and cattle breeding

* Wereda and kebele administration and the DAs were involved in the programme implementation: The kebele administration mobilised the people and the woreda administration brought down the plan and handled the administration of the programme.
* The kebele vice chairman bought a cow for birr 350. The cow gave birth for two calves. The cow and one of the calves were sold for birr 1400.Now he had repaid all the money he borrowed and is keeping the remaining.
* The programme was not much successful because of the drought. Approximately 30% of the households in the kebele participated. Particularly women benefited; because women were good at managing money. They never spent it neither on drinking nor on other unnecessary things. They invest it properly to meet their target.
* Extravagates who spent the money to buy drinks were harmed. Those people whose cows and goats died of drought and diseases were also harmed. In 2008-9, in Geblen 810 animals died of drought, diseases and danger of exposure to falling from cliffs.
* Those who borrowed to buy cattle but misuse it and failed to repay were in conflict with the kebele officials. First, they were persuaded to pay back the money. When they were not willing, we made them face the social court. There were many who were decided to hand over their assets in return to the money they borrow or they lost their lands as mortgaged until the value of the crop produced to compensate the lender. There were a lot of farmers whose lands were mortgaged by the kebele administration.
* It will be beneficiary if the interest rates drop down to 9%.
* Long-run harm? If the interest rate is not decreasing and if the government be firm on its plan of pressurizing people to participate in its integrated credits service programmes, the whole people in the kebele will embark at the stage they could finally unable to repay debts. In the woreda the amount of money not repaid properly reached birr 11 million. Geblen was stood at the 3rd level from the kebeles in the woreda in repaying the money its communities were borrowing.
* Implementation problems? Rising of interest rate; Persistent drought in the last three years affected farmers severely; Death of animals
* Improvements? If the interest rate is decreased to 9 and if the period to reimburse is elongated
* Very recently Muslims communities in our kebele are showing resistance to participate in the credit system. Those young migrants who were coming back from Arab countries were reported to put pressure among the Muslims not to use credit service with interest. Before, Muslims in Geblen had no problem in participating in the programmes. Still now they are participating in the credit service secretly. A discussion with the assistant of the Kadi [Islamic Court judge] make clear that they [Muslim religious leaders] are not supporting Muslims not to involve in the credit service. He said that we are not pressurising Muslims not to participate in the credit service because, we know the economic hardships they are facing.
* Non- government sources? *Dedebit* Micro Finance Enterprise,
* People excluded? Very few: those who were known for their extravagant behaviours by the kebele and who want the kebele give them a guarantee

### Non-farm extension and packages – no intervention

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2003-4

* Geblen Farmers Association Cooperative
* Honey producers cooperative

2007-8

* Bee keeping cooperative established by the village and World Vision to create employment opportunity for the landless youth in the village

Intervention 1: Youth Co-operative - bee-keeping and honey production

* The intervention was implemented by the cooperatives office (agriculture bureau), village administration and World Vision. The village land administration provided the youth protected communal land and World Vision provided credit for bee hives and colonies
* World Vision and kebele administration: the kebele administration assisted them in organizing members and granted them approximately 8 hectares of land [non cultivable land]. World Vision Ethiopia lends them credit service and production materials [masks and safety clothing].
* No official benefited
* The cooperative is not successful due to drought
* Proportion of community participating: 13 landless youth and 3 development Agents [All were men]: 1 from *Semui-Daga* sub-kebele, 2 from *Welaelabur sub kebele* and 10 from *Kaslen sub kebele*. The cooperative was intended to include women but women refused to take part. They were discouraged by their parents and husbands who believed joining the cooperative and bee keeping activities in the field makes women corrupt behaviour of youth against acceptable norms of the communities.
* *Female Research Officer*: All are men as women consider bee keeping as man’s work and they are not encouraged by the administration office to be part of the cooperative
* The cooperative members have spent their time and effort in the work but not getting any benefit
* There is no conflict created but some farmers who have been getting livestock feed from the communal land complained about giving the land to cooperatives
* Long-run benefits? If there is good production, honey has good income and it can improve the lives of the members
* Long-run harm? If the drought persists members may incurred in heavy debt
* Implementation problems? The only problem is shortage of rain
* Improvements? The interventions should consider the current rainfall condition in the village
* Non- government sources? Money and materials are providing by World Vision Ethiopia. The money spent to buy the bee and the equipment of honey production were donated by World Vision Ethiopia on conditions that members will keep the money they borrow to the cooperative’s own capital, if not each of them will repay it.

Intervention 2: Geblen Farmers’ Association Co-operative

* Woreda and kebele Administration: Both mobilised the people to join the Cooperative.
* Most kebele officials benefited. They had access to buy cereals, cement, and other goods in debt from the cooperative. Some of them borrowed money for cement. They plastered their individual water reservoir and were watering their farms and were producing tomato, potatoes and onion. Others bought crops and other commodities like sugar, coffee from the cooperation at fair price. There is a kebele official who does not yet repay the money he borrowed.
* The farmers’ cooperative is not successful as it was promised by the woreda. The woreda must have look for credit service to the cooperative with the view to strengthen its financial power.
* 249 households in Geblen join it.
* Some who borrowed money for the purpose of buying cement benefited. For example house hold head women in Welalabur sub kebele borrowed money and buy cement and plastered her water reservoir [hand dug water reservoir]. Because the internal walls and floor of the reservoir was plastered with cement it was able to reserve water for a longer period. She then has been planting geshooo, onion and tomato and was able to increasing her income.
* Conflicts have been common between those who failed to repay the money they borrowed and cooperative leaders. The cooperative leaders presented the case to the social court and resolved as per the law.
* Long-run benefits? All farmers in Geblen will be beneficiaries in the long-run if the cooperative is becoming stronger financially. It will make the people beneficiary by providing commodities, fertilizers, cereals and etc with a reasonable price.
* Implementation problems? Lack of financial resource is being a problem to run the cooperative to secure the benefits of its members.
* Improvements? If the cooperative could access to financial support either from the government or Non-Government Organisations;

### Government micro-credit programmes – no intervention

### Food aid

List of interventions

2002-3

* PSNP

2004-5

* Emergency Food Aid was distributed among 138 people who were not taking part in the PSNP. People in Geblen called this specific programme as *Nayhaftam* [Aid to the rich].
* 278 people [helpless elderly people, poor women household heads, women whose husbands lost their life in the war and orphans were benefited]. The food aid was donated by the government and World Vision Ethiopia.

2006-7

* Emergency food aid provided to non PSNP participants due to the drought in the previous rainy season

Intervention 1: The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) implemented in Geblen (2002-3)

* Both the kebele and woreda Administration involved in the implementation. The informant reported that they used to recruit people to participate in the programme; the woreda administration was conducting and following up the implementation of the programme:
* Most of the kebele officials are participating in the PSNP
* Successful as per the promises made by the woreda: Most people in Geblen depend on the PSNP to sustain their lives and their families.
* 1030 people: All women in the kebele were included in the programme.
* Primarily, women household heads who have no land were beneficiary: men and women with large family sizes were benefited.
* In 2009-10 conflicts arose between the recruiting committee members of Welaalabur sub-kebele. [Recruiting committees were set-up in each sub-kebele] and those people who deserve to participate but were excluded by the committee. As they persistently complained, the kebele administration set up a provisional investigative committee [appeal committee] with view to review the case and propose a solution. After reviewing the case, the provisional investigative committee then gave a decision in favour of the recruiting committee members. The complainants however, did not accept the decision given by the provisional investigative committee; instead, they presented an appeal to the wereda administrators. The wereda officials in turn called a general public meeting in the kebele and presented the case to the people for evaluation. The people of the kebele, after examining the case, passed a decision in favour of the recruiting committee members. The informant said that despite all those evaluations, the complainants still are showing their resentment up on them [the kebele officials].
* On the other hand, the recruiting committee excluded a woman household head provided that she is rich and thus she do not deserve to take part in the PSNP. However, the woman did not accept the decision of the committee and presented her claim to the appeal committee. The appeal committee, after examining her case passed a decision in favour of her. Now, she is participating in the programme
* Long-run benefits? It has no benefit in the long-run; though it is being implemented in food for work scheme, he anticipated that it will develop behaviour of dependency among the people;
* Long-run harm? In the long run, everybody participating in the long run will develop dependency behaviours. Thus, in the long run, it is better to give free food aid only to those most vulnerable people that cannot work.
* Implementation problems? The recruitment committee in the PSNP are people who do have positions in the kebele office. They were reported to taking the law to their advantages.
* Conflict between the recruitment committee members and those who deserve to participate in the programme but were excluded; not considered
* Improvements? If recruitment of participants in the PSNP is made by committee members, respected community members, who are elected by participants themselves; If the 6 months ration rule is amended; It should be given for the whole year.
* People excluded? Those rich people who have 2 and more oxen;

Intervention 2: Emergency Food Aid

* Village administration cabinet is responsible for implementation hand in hand with the woreda food security office
* They [ kebele officials] together with the rural development officer of the woreda allocated quotas of beneficiaries of the intervention to each sub-kebele in Geblen. Then, kebele officials went to every sub kebele and recruited eligible people to participate in the programme. Much of beneficiaries of emergency food aid in Geblen are living in Kaslen sub kebele. All in all, the beneficiaries of emergency food aid in Geblen are 138 House hold heads.
* Two of the kebele cabin are benefited from the intervention
* It was successful because it helped the community at time of drought
* More than 100 households are benefited; Totally 138 house hold heads, non-participants of the PSNP, benefited from the programme
* Long-run harm? In the long run this programme is harmful: people are taking for the provision of the aid for granted. Thus, they are becoming less industrious.
* Improvements? It should be continuous when there is shortage of rain.
* If the emergency food aid programme, put in place for the whole people in time of drought, totally terminated in the good years.

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2005-6

* Nutritious food to pregnant women and malnourished children

2007-8

* Food for malnourished children;

2009-10

* OTP Food for those under nourished children less than 5 years

Intervention 1: Nutritious food for undernourished children and pregnant women

* In 1998 provision of nutritious food to undernourished children and pregnant mothers started based on a measurement called MWAC (measuring wrist and arm circumference). Accordingly, for moderately undernourished children Famex is provided and for severely undernourished plumpynut is provided every six months which have become every three months currently
* World Food and UNICEF provide the nutritious food
* Kebele and Woreda Administration: The woreda administration begs the food from the donors. Kebele administrators participate in distributing the food and in mobilizing the people. They have been paid birr 35 per day for that service.
* Kebele Officials are harmed as it is consuming much of their time.
* All undernourished children are getting assistance. Successful as it is promised by the woreda officials. Beneficiary children are improving. For example the son of UM; he was very ill. Since his inclusion to benefit from the programme, his health improves;
* All malnourished children whose MWAC measurement is below 11.9cm and all pregnant women whose MWAC measurement is below 20.9cm are participating; 70 out of 170 children in Geblen - nearly half of the children are male
* It benefits the whole family but mostly women as they are getting the assistance while they are pregnant.
* If not used properly used by the pregnant women and if they distribute the food to the household, women will be harmed
* Some community members believe that the support should be provided for every child but the HEW tries to explain its benefit and how it should be distributed
* Conflict between those who deserve the benefit but considered as not eligible and the Health Extension workers who were recruiting the beneficiaries
* Long-run benefits? Reduce maternal and child mortality’ Children health improved
* Long-run harm? It may develop the behaviour of dependency among the people;
* Implementation problems? In earlier times community health workers used to take MWAC measurement and it was susceptible to abuse but currently it is being done by a committee established to do these things. Discussion with other people make it clear that family members of the beneficiaries were reported to have been eating the nutritious food equally with the children appropriate to eat the food**.**
* Improvements? The intervention is time consuming for the HEW and the woreda health office should increase the number of HEWs in each village; If the amount of nutritious food given to the children increases and; If the nutritious food is replaced with wheat flour and oil: because their kebele is drought stricken and everybody in the kebele is mal-nourished and is in need of it. The recruiting body should also do the task of recruitment in a transparent manner.
* Non- government sources? WFP and UNICEF
* Large number of people who deserve to benefit from the programme but were not qualified were excluded.

Intervention 2: OTP – nutritional food for under-nourished infants

* Kebele and Woreda officials implemented: Kebele officials informed the people that the programme was put in place in Geblen and mobilised them to participate. Woreda officials organised a training programme to the Health Extension Worker training on how to select the needy children. It also communicated with concerned bodies to deliver the nutrient food.
* Successful as per the promise they made. In Geblen, all eligible children to participate were included. 9 children out of 170 in Geblen are participating. Particularly, CB, an orphan infant from Semui Daga Sub kebele.
* Improvements? It is an efficient programme.
* Non- government sources? The nutrient food is donated by World Vision Ethiopia;
* Many people who deserve to benefit from the programme but are found out to be eligible were excluded from participation

### Family planning

List of interventions:

2002-3

* Education about family planning;
* Provision of pills and condoms

2009-10

* Introduction and usage of family planning implant in the village. Using pills as a contraceptive has been long in practice but it was difficult to implement as some spouses do not accept and the women faced challenge to go to the health post every month. 22 women got the implant in 2009-10 out of which 12 of their spouses approve.

Intervention 1: family planning education

* The Kebele, Woreda officials and the Health Extension Worker implemented
* The Kebele officials took training about the implementation and benefits of the programme. They were benefited as they have learnt more about the benefits of having a family size compatible to their income.
* We are harmed as we were spending more time, the time that would have been invested to do our own business, in mobilizing the communities.
* Not successful; because the birth rate in the kebele is still increasing; 100% of the communities in the Kebele participated in the implementation of the programme.
* Long-run benefits? People in Geblen will be economically well.
* Implementation problems? The communities failed to understand the objectives of the programme thus much of the people are unable to put in practice the advices they got by the professionals and officials during awareness creation campaigns.
* Improvements? Additional awareness creation programmes should be arranged widely using radio, television, and other information communication mechanisms in a manner to what has been done with regard to HIV/AIDS.
* Except very few, many people in Geblen are still reluctant to act in accordance with what they know about family planning. A discussion with the health extension worker makes it clear that people in Geblen understand the necessity of using birth control mechanisms. But, they lack commitment to do so while the services are accessible in the kebele health post.

Intervention 2: family planning implants

* Implant is made by the HEW and the intervention is implemented by the health office
* The intervention is succeeding as it was hoped for
* 22 women made the implant
* When spouses refuse contraceptive the HEW talks to both the men and women together so that to make them understand the benefit
* Long-run benefits? Improve maternal health
* Implementation problems? No challenge as the HEW has been provided enough training
* There is constant awareness creation education to avoid resistance from the community in general and husbands in particular

Intervention 3: the use of contraceptives – pills and Norplant

* The kebele Health Extension worker, the woreda health bureau and health Promoters in the kebele; the worker gives orientation and gives pills and condoms to health promoter. But the Norplant is put under her protection. The health promoters make a house to house mobilisation and in places where the people are gathered. Woreda offices give the health extension worker and health promoters trainings and the materials.
* The chairperson of the Kebele benefited as his wife is using pills for birth control and thus, he is able to control the rate of birth.
* It is not successful as the number people in Geblen using contraceptives are not many as was expected; 5% of the people are expected to use it.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run if the number of people using contraceptives increase, people in Geblen will have a limited number of children.
* Resistance of the people; they were believing that using contraceptives is a cause for sterility up on the user;
* Improvements? If more and more awareness creation activities put in place;
* Most women and men are resisting using contraceptives; even, parts of the users in Geblen are doing it hiding from their husbands. It is because the husbands are against the use of contraceptives.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

2005-6

* Follow up of pregnant mothers started and strengthened in the following years. The women get checked every month and vaccine is given. The intervention is useful as it prevents complications during delivery. Simple delivery services are given at the health post. When there are complications they are referred to better health centre

2007-8

* Pregnancy Medical Check-up (prenatal medical follow up) service began to be provided in Geblen.
* Provision of Vitamin A tablets to children and mothers.

Intervention 1: follow-up of pregnant women

* In 2007-8 pregnancy Medical Follow-up (prenatal medical follow up) service began to be given to pregnant women in Geblen implemented by the Woreda health bureau and the HEW.
* The Health Extension Worker proposed the kebele cabinet to request to the woreda officials to deliver equipment and medicines for pre-natal medical follow up such as a bed, a blood pressure gauge and a stethoscope and iron tablets. Before, there was only a broken bed and thus she was unable it to make use of it. Woreda officials brought the equipment.
* This is successful especially when equipment were fulfilled in 2007-8 such as bed. Pregnant women coming to the health post for check-up is increasing from time to time.
* *Female research officer* In 2009-110 60% of pregnant women are getting the follow up and 30% get delivery services
* *Male research officer* 85% of mothers in the Kebele benefited from the intervention. They used to receive counselling service, pre-natal medical follow-up service and supplementary Iron tablets for those who are in need of it.
* Mainly women are beneficiary. Men also benefited as they are relieving from time and labour wastage in time of delivery complications. Before, they used to walk for a long time (an hour) carrying patients to the nearby Kebele (Adi Kelebus) to get medical service for mothers who face complications in time of delivery
* Long-run benefits? Better maternal and children health. The whole community will be beneficiary if every mother in the Kebele become aware about the benefits of the intervention and began to be user.
* Implementation problems? There is still no light in the health post and delivery is impossible at night. Some women resist using the service and some others who had pre-natal medical follow up service but are unable to act in accordance with the counselling service in time of delivery.
* Improvements? Light should be available to give better services. In addition, mobilisation should be strengthened. In the long run the intervention will be improved if sufficient awareness creation campaigns will be made about the benefits of the service.
* Delivery at the health post is still at the minimal as people prefer to stay at home. Some women resist benefiting from the service because they are shy to deal with the health extension worker and health promoters.

Intervention 2: provision of vitamin A to children and mothers

* Kebele and Woreda officials: Before the service was accessible for mothers and children in Adi Kelebus [a village in kebele Saesie]. Kebele officials benefited as their children and their wives access the service in their kebele.
* Successful as almost all communities in Geblen were benefited from the intervention;
* Nearly all children less than 5 years and mothers in Geblen are participating;
* Long-run benefits? Children’s’ health improved;
* A very few people living in remotest areas have failed to bring their children to get the service;
* Improvements? If awareness creation activities conducted widely: So that none of the children in Geblen miss the service given occasionally in the form of campaign.
* Those who are living in the remotest parts of the villages avoid getting the service. They prefer to keep children at home than walking for ours to the kebele centre in the days when the service is being given.
* The respondent does not know if there are non-government sources

### Drinking water

List of interventions

2004-5

* Rock Catchments constructed in Mishig *Welaela bur Sub-kebele, by ADCC*

2008-9

* Two water catchments constructed in *Irata* Sub-kebele; both for drinking and Irrigation purpose, by REST

2009-10

* Asa Dare and Kalale water catchments in Kaslen and Semui Daga sub- Kebeles respectively:

Intervention 1: rock catchments 2004-5

* ADCS was undertaking the construction by supplying materials and skilled personnel
* No specific benefit to the officials – or harm
* Woreda officials didn’t have any contribution on the construction
* People living in the sub village are benefited: It benefits both men and women but since the burden of fetching water is on women, they can be considered as more beneficial
* Long-run benefits?
* It reduces to the chronic water shortage problem prevailing in the village
* Implementation problems? The construction was delayed for some time but became functional
* Improvements? The government should focus on construction of more catchments as there is high water shortage both for drinking and irrigation

Intervention 2: rock catchments in Kaslen sub-kebele 2009-10

* Adigrat Catholic Church, the Kebele Administration and the communities in *Kaslen* Sub-kebele: The Kebele administration conducted a study and identified the most severely affected communities. It is the most affected sub kebele because the proportion of people by sub kebeles in Geblen is living in Kaslen. A water committee was set up by the kebele administration responsible to; build a shelter to the water post and follow-up the process of construction. Adigrat Catholic Church covered the cost of the construction, donated the construction materials and assigned skilled workers. The role of the woreda water resource office was to coordinate the kebele administration with Adigrat Catholic Church.
* All sub-kebele officials benefited as other community members do;
* The woreda has no role in the implementation of the programme;
* 60% of the community in the sub-kebele participated. Both men and women who are living around the sites were beneficiaries. Particularly, five named household heads in Welaalabur sub-kebele are beneficiaries Apart from getting drinking water, they also have had watering their gardens in times when there is abundant water.
* Long-run benefits? More people will have access to pure water if there is better rain fall the water structures are kept clean;
* Implementation problems? In time of construction, there was a delay of provision of cement needed for the purpose of the construction. The completion time of the construction delayed for one month from the expected time. However, when we write a letter to of appeal to the concerned body, they sent it and the project was finalised.
* Improvements? If many more similar projects are implemented; because Geblen lack sources of water like ground water and rivers other than those springs and rock catchments.
* Non- government sources? The entire project was undertaken by ADCC.

### Sanitation

List of interventions

List of interventions

2003-4

* Personal and Environmental Hygiene education were given to the communities in Geblen

2005-6

* Believers were mobilised to build communal latrines in the churches and mosques

2006-7

* Construction of household latrines started in the village to enhance the sanitation of the community
* People in Geblen were mobilised to build latrine at household level

Intervention: mobilising believers to build communal latrines for the 2 churches and 3 mosques

* Kebele Administration and the churches and mosques implemented the project.
* All kebele officials are beneficiaries like anybody in Geblen.
* Successful as digging latrines kept the surrounding area clean.
* 100 people from each sub kebele participated.
* Men particularly the priests in the churches and Muslim religious leaders in the mosques benefited much. Because these people are spending much of their time in the churches and the mosques, they have been facing much problem with regard to accesses to spaces needed for safe use. Moreover, both Men and Women believers benefited whenever they are spending much time attending religious ceremonies in the churches/ mosques. They using the latrines built separately for both men and women.
* Long-run benefits? Health of the priests and Islamic religious leaders and believers will be protected;
* Implementation problems? It required excessive labour to dig the latrines, as the sites selected were located in rocky spots.
* Improvements? When the status of latrines improved and when the walls and floors of the latrines in the churches and the mosques are plastered with concrete.

Intervention 2: construction of household latrines

* Kebele officials & the health extension worker mobilise the people, follow-up the activity and are monitoring the whole process. The Woreda administration was supervising performance of the whole activities.
* No specific benefit for kebele officials, but those who constructed latrines are all benefited
* In the initial stage the community was resisting to construct latrines but in 2007-8 representatives of the community were taken to experience sharing visit in another woreda. Since then the community has become fully aware and willing to construct.
* Successful as the level of incidence of disease among children in the kebele decreased.
* Almost all households have constructed household latrines
* Both men and women particularly the elderly people and children who forced to walk longer distance and in uncomfortable areas at night are beneficiaries. Now, they are safe as they are using latrines built in the proper places. The whole people in the communities are safe from the possible epidemic. Now, the incidence of sanitation related disease is decreasing.
* Implementation problems? Utilisation of the latrines is still under progress. Though everybody built latrine, some are not using it. The tradition of using free spaces for waste still prevails.
* Improvements? Continuous awareness creation campaigns with the view to raise awareness of the people about the dangers of unsafe waste disposal shall be undertaken. The status of the latrines would be better, if the government provide them cement as per the promise the government did when it brought down the rule that orders the people to build latrines.
* There was resistance till 2007-8 but currently every household has latrines. Some people still avoid using the latrines. Many people resist building latrines for they are not aware of the benefits of using latrines. They had been saying that it is wastage of time and energy to build latrines while there are abundant spaces in the field to serve as a latrine. As a result, the implementation of the programme has taken one additional year more than the planned time.
* Reluctance to build/use latrines - since the community is not used to use latrines the usage is still at minimum level

### Other preventive health services

List of interventions

2002-3

* Awareness creation campaigns on health, provision of counselling service to separate houses where humans and animals sheltered & introduction with the use of improved stoves.

2003-4

* Awareness creation campaign on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS

2005-6

* Provision of vaccines to pregnant women for tetanus and meningitis at the health post
* Cleaning and painting of residence houses:

2006-7

* Cleaning drinking water sites

2007-8

* Cleaning drinking water sites

2008-9

* Spraying anti-malaria, (insecticide) chemicals at every house in the four sub kebeles: The woreda administration’s health bureau provides chemicals, trained sprayers and spraying equipment to the kebele. The kebele officials recruited and assigned men to give guidance service to the sprayers and prepared food to them.
* Distribution of chlorine for chlorination of drinking water at each household level: The Kebele officials have also mobilised the people to participate in the programme and cooperate with the sprayers. The woreda officials told the people that the sprayed chemical was not toxic to bees.

2009-10

* House to house, spray of anti-malaria (insecticide) chemicals at the houses in the four sub-kebeles.

Intervention 1: vaccination for pregnant women

* Woreda health bureau provides vaccination equipment and supplies and the HEW vaccinates the beneficiaries
* It’s successful as pregnant women and children under nine months get the vaccination; half of the pregnant women and all children participated
* Long-run benefits? Reduce child and maternal mortality
* Implementation problems? Sometimes there is shortage of supplies

Intervention 2: House-to-house spraying of anti-malaria chemicals in four sub-kebeles

* The woreda health bureau, the kebele administration and the communities were involved in implementation.
* Kebele officials benefited as their homes were cleaned from mosquitoes, fleas, roaches, lice
* Successful; pests disappeared;
* Before the intervention, there were people sick from malaria. Following the spraying of chemicals the prevailing problem was resolved. The informant reported that long before the problem of malaria was not affecting our kebele, except some areas in *Semui-Daga* and *Irata* sub-kebeles [Areas found far from the centre of the kebele and are located in low lands]. There were also no mosquitoes since 1997. However, mosquitoes appeared and some people began to suffer from malaria disease. Since, the spraying campaign made; however, the problem is disappearing from the kebele.
* Improvements? If the implementing body send the sprayers at least two times in a year because it also help the beneficiaries in cleaning other parts within their houses.
* People who had bees resisted fearing that the chemical could be dangerous to their bees, but we called them and informed that it is not dangerous to the bees. Then resistance easily collapsed.

Intervention 3: cleaning drinking water structures and springs

* In mobilising the people & monitoring the whole process, Kebele officials were involved in the implementation. Woreda officials send the tablets and health workers. Moreover, the health extension worker in the kebele distributes the tablets.
* Kebele officials are beneficiaries from the implementation of the programme as other community members do.
* Successful; they send the tablets.
* The whole people benefited, particularly, children are beneficiary. People in sub-kebeles of Irata and Semui-Daga who has no access to clean water and who had been using unclean drinking water are particularly beneficiaries from the intervention. Before that, they had been using boiled water for drinking and because of the intervention, the level of incidence of children disease decreased.
* Improvements? If more tablets are distributed in consistent manner; Education shall provide to the people not to let their waste to the water sites and to clean the water sites on regular basis.

### Curative health services – no intervention

### Primary education

List of interventions

2005-6

* Geblen primary school was expanded to be full primary school. The school was from one to seven and became full primary school by coordinating community and UNICEF resources
* Geblen Full Primary School improved. Before, it was a junior school [1-6].

2006-7

* Aybaria primary school constructed

Intervention: expansion of Geblen primary school

* The community, Kebele and Woreda administrations and UNICEF which donated 4000 birr for the purpose of building rooms in the school. In addition to the labour contribution, the community contributed 16000 birr for the purpose of school construction.
* Kebele officials benefit? The informant reported, “I am one of the beneficiaries as my daughter educated in this school and joined a university”.
* The expansion is successful as before students were forced to attend eighth grade in Adigrat, Edagahamus or Adikelebes.
* Successful as every child in the kebele is benefiting from the school. Before that, students had been attending schools out of the kebele.
* 100% of the people living in the kebele contributed.
* The whole people in the kebele benefited from the intervention. Before that, students had to travel to Adi- Kelebus [a centre of a neighbouring kebele where there is a junior secondary school] and Adigrat town. Children of more than 5 farmers in our kebele joined universities.
* Long-run benefits? It reduces school drop outs due to financial problem and distance of school
* Children of the residents will become the sole beneficiaries as they are accessing a secondary (7-8) school in their own kebele without facing different kinds of difficulties while moving to the neighbouring areas. In this sense, the informant added, “We are experiencing a major change”. This is really the most essential intervention the government did for us”.
* Implementation problems? *Research officer comment:* The informant reported that there was no problem in the implementation process. But, informal discussion with other community members revealed that two farmers lost land for the purpose of the school construction were evidences to show similar problems related to land management in Geblen.1. FB 2. BX [Farmers who lost their land]. They lost part of their land in favour of the school expansion project. But they didn’t get any compensation because they do not have the *Belbal*. [Belbal is a document used in Geblen as a certificate of land ownership. It states the size of land an individual farmer owns by identifying the land possessed by farmers adjacent to his/her farm on the north, south, east and west of direction. Thus, the above-mentioned people are unable to have land in replacement to what they lost]. In other discussions, I had with the kebele officials and others I have learned that one who lost one fourth of the land by the administration for any developmental purpose shall never be given land as compensation or land in replacement to the lost one.
* The above-mentioned farmers are instituted a charge against the kebele administration in the woreda court. The litigation is not yet settled.
* Improvements? The secondary School must expand and include 9-12th grade classes to serve the kebele community in a relatively better accessible setting. To provide quality education for the children the government shall assign qualified teachers “Degree holder teachers”.

Intervention 2: construction of Ayberia primary school

* Implementation: Woreda education office and the village administration with the support of the community
* It helped children in the specific sub village to attend school close to home
* school coverage improvement
* Implementation problems? Shortage of capital to fulfil all necessary school equipment
* The budget for education should be increased

Intervention 3: construction of B*etmaria*  primary school

The community contributed labour and money (1800) birr and the Kebele and the Woreda administrations have played their role & contributed in terms of organizing and mobilizing the people and the woreda administration in terms of providing industrial products such as cement. My informant also suggested that the quality of construction of such public service giving projects would be improved if the labour contribution aspect of such construction projects were implemented through the PSNP programme.

Kebele officials benefited as others do

The wereda provide all the necessary materials delivered on time;

30% of the people living in the sub kebele participated

Long-run benefits? Small children living around the sub-kebele will be beneficiary as they are accessing school service easily.

In the process of the implementation, the people providing labour service were resisting. The task was difficult because of lack of woods in the nearby areas and transportation service. Thus, people had to cover long distance on foot carrying big logs and other construction materials. In the meantime, people were reluctant to give the service.

Improvements? The intervention will be improved if the school is fulfilled with qualified teachers are assigned.

### Secondary Education

List of interventions

2009-10

* A new high school is constructed in 2009-10 in Adi Kelebus village (Saesie kebele) that made High School service very accessible to students in Geblen. In earlier years students from Geblen used to attend high schools in Adigrat and Edagahamus.

Intervention: new high school

* No-one in the kebele was involved in implementation; it was built in a kebele out of Geblen, hence we had no involvement in the process of building.
* Kebele officials benefited like other people in do
* He do not have the idea if the woreda officials had a role or no;
* Students in Geblen and their family benefited. Now, they have access to high school in a relatively nearer areas. Before, they had been suffering as they were affording for house rent, food and transportation;
* Long-run benefits? More and more students will be successful in education;
* Students in Geblen will also motivate to continue their education; there were very poor people who had been terminating their education because of lack of finance to afford to the cost of to education in Edaga Hamus and Adigrat. Such students in Geblen will have chances to continue their education in the future.
* Improvements? If a high school is being built in Geblen

### Government TVET – no intervention

### Government Universities and Colleges – no intervention

### Alternative basic education – no intervention

### Government pre-school education

List of interventions

2008-9

* Pre-school education started in Geblen primary school

Intervention: pre-school education in Geblen primary school

* Woreda education office and teachers implemented
* It is partly successful as children at the age of six are participating
* Only few children attend as some of the houses are far and there has to be an older student attending the school so as to take the children
* Long-run benefits? It contributes to quality of education
* Implementation problems? There is no school meal problem and children get hungry though they stay for short time
* Improvements? There should be playing materials and school meal for the children

### Good governance package

List of interventions

2005-6

* A suggestion box was installed in the kebele office with the view to give chance for the people of Geblen to make comments on the activities of the kebele.

2007-8

* Village manager assigned in the village to work on good governance aspect of every development intervention

2008-9

* Criticism and self-criticism among kebele officials at all levels at each three month.

Intervention 1: self-criticism and criticism

* Kebele and wereda administration: The officials made self-criticism and then information gathered from the society. Following this the wereda follow up, evaluate the process in line with the plan, and cause the self-criticism and the overall evaluation.
* Kebele officials benefit? Acceptance by the woreda officials and the people in the kebele also were building trust up on them [kebele officials].
* Kebele officials harmed? It would have negative effect if we did not take the proper care to avoid harms made by some informal groups.
* Condition of good governance and transparency is improved. After 2008-9, heads of offices and kebeles are being evaluated at each 3 month or 6 month and the correct measure is being undertaken based on result of the evaluation. Before that the evaluation was made with the interval of three or five years after the society had faced so many problems due to lack of good governance and also the evaluation itself was shallow.
* Especially women (heads of household), needy people, children and old age people were benefited. For example, officials of the sub kebele without reasonable ground expelled Mrs. CI from participating in the PSNP, but after the evaluation, we return & make her part of the programme.
* Sometimes conflict happens while people conspire to criticize and incriminate others. But, the kebele officials resolve the conflict by arranging an urgent criticism forum with the view to investigate the fact before taking measures.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run people will be beneficiaries from democratic governance realised by means of the criticism system put in place.
* Implementation problems? Lack of commitment among some people to use the system honestly;
* Improvements? If every criticism activity includes the majority of the people: Moreover, if the person taking the responsibility to manage criticisms be very careful before he/she staged out the case.
* Avoiders/resisters? A few corrupt persons

Intervention 2: village manager

* The manager is assigned by the woreda administration office capacity building section
* The officials including the respondent get great assistance in good governance aspect of the village administration services
* It is successful as the manager is responsible for responding service seeker complaints and take measures to improve them
* It benefits all
* Long-run benefits? Improving good governance

Intervention 3: suggestion box

* A suggestion box was installed in the kebele office with the view to give chance for the people of Geblen to make comments on the activities of the kebele
* Not successful there was because so far no one used the box to comment the administration
* Long-run benefits? If people be aware of the need to make comments with regard to any failure the in the activities of the administration:
* Implementation problems? Lack of commitment of the people to use the box with regard to his/her opinion about the administration.
* Improvements? If people in the kebele exert efforts to make suggestions to the administration;
* Avoiders/resisters? All people in the kebele avoid using it

### Security, policing and justice

List of interventions

2006-7

* Establishment of peace committees in each Sub-Kebeles;
* Recruitment of 70 militiamen in each Sub Kebele to guard for peace and security of the Kebele people

2007-8

* Assignment of a police man stationed in the village to enhance the peace and security of the community

Intervention 1: assignment of policeman

* Woreda administration assigned the police man
* It reduced the time and effort spent by the kebele officials in security and peace issues. They were spending much time in doing policing activities. Since the assignment of the police, the work load upon the kebele officials eases. That helped them to spend more time in handling other administrative activities.
* It is successful as the village is currently more peaceful and disturbances are minimised. Before, there were some young disturbers who were quarrelling in bars in Mishig. Now, the disturbance was put under control by the policeman and the militia men.
* All the village community is benefited
* There are medium conflicts happening in the village and getting solved by the policeman without going to police stations in towns
* The police was absent from the kebele for a week. He was reported to have been punished by the woreda security and justice officials.
* Long-run benefits? It ensures peace in the community
* Improvements? If the policeman be committed to do his job

Intervention 2: establishment of a peace committee in each sub-kebele

* The people were involved in electing the mediators [committee members], the kebele arranged and facilitated the process of the election and the Woreda administration provided the candidates with two days training on the issues of Human rights Protection and mechanisms of mediation.
* Kebele officials benefited much as they are able to save their time that would otherwise spent in mediating individuals cases.
* Successful; peace committees in each sub kebele are resolving conflicts arising between farmers before the case is presented to the kebele social court.
* Both men and Women benefited as they had been spending their time and energy to look for a solution for their case in a distant Place where the Kebele and Woreda centres are located. Thus, both parties to the conflict such as; a husband and a wife; is being mediated and resolved by the elders’ committee.
* Long-run benefits? The frequency of conflict will decrease. Work load of the kebele administration and the social court will decrease;
* Improvements? In the long-run the intervention will be further improved if the committee members are given additional trainings; because most members lack the capacity to deal with more complicated problems.

### Tax and other contributions

List of interventions

2007-8

* Free labour contribution increased from 20 days per year to 40 to increase the environmental rehabilitation work done in the village
* Cash contribution for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to get an ambulance service

2009-10

* Free labour service to be given by the people for the implementation of The Soil and Water Conservation Programme being implemented throughout rural Tigray. Accordingly, people in Geblen decided and were giving free labour by engaging in the Soil and Water conservation activities for 40 days every year. This year, the communities in Geblen did the activities within 20 days by intensifying their activities two times the work load that had been commonly done with in the 40 days. Moreover the people in Geblen were also mobilised to give free labour service for 6 additional days dedicated to commemorate the veteran TPLF member died while the annual conservation activity had launched. The communities also accomplished the 6 days additional work within 3 days by intensifying their work two times the work load that was expected to be done with in a day. People in Geblen appreciated the new scheme of contributing free labour in the programme: A scheme that had never been put in place before. People appreciate it for it saved much of their time that would have been spent in doing lesser amount of work within a longer time.

Intervention 1: cash contribution for the Ethiopian Red Cross society to get an ambulance service

* Wereda, Kebele administration and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society: The Woreda officials proposed the plan, kebele officials mobilised the people to contribute and register in the Red Cross Society. The Red Cross society arranged the conditions to sending ambulance;
* Kebele officials benefited from the service as other community members do.
* 400 house hold heads and their families.
* Both men and women registered as members of the Red Cross: The informant remembers a person by the name IT who slipped from a cliff and was seriously injured. The injury was so serious that the injured man was about to die. His blood was flooding via his mouth. When they gave a call to the office of the Red Cross in Edaga Hamus to send them an ambulance, the Ambulance arrived in Geblen after thirty minutes and took the injured man to Adigrat hospital. He had a good medical assistance in the hospital and his life was saved.
* The informant also reported that a woman called LI was seriously sick of birth complications. She had received the service and was saved. Anybody in the kebele who is a member of the Red Cross Society and who was in need of an emergency medical service will be benefited.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run people in Geblen will be safe as they could access to better medical service provided in Adigrat Hospital. He said it is advantageous for the people in Geblen the rate of death of persons who were in need of but were unable to have access to better medical assistance will be lesser. Before, people in Geblen had been forced to walk to Adi Kelebus [1 hour walk on foot from the centre of Geblen and 3 to 5 hours walk from the remotest villages in of the kebele] to access to public transport to take them to Adigrat hospital. Not only that, but also one has to stay in Adi Kelebus for hours waiting for the transport service that are driving to the town of Edaga Hamus. Now people in Geblen are safe from the problems prevalent for a long time.
* Implementation problems? So far there was no problem; but now they were hearing rumours that the officials in the woreda and the office of the Red Cross society in Edaga Hamus are planning to cease the service for reasons which are not clear to the informant.
* Improvements? If more and more people in the kebele joined the Red Cross society;
* Avoiders/resisters? Some people in Geblen who were not aware of the importance of the service were resisting joining

Intervention 2: increase of free labour contributions to the Soil and Water Conservation Programme

* Both the kebele and woreda Administration were involved in the implementation. The wereda administration set the time table and coordinated the activities, kebele administration mobilised the communities to participate and follow-up the activities. Every community member above 18 years participates in the programme [built terracing, check dams etc… Each individual built 8 metres long terracing].
* All kebele officials will benefit as everybody in the kebele do; while the environment improves the people as a whole will be better off
* It is successful as environmental rehabilitation activities are intensified and the activities are accomplished as per the plan set by the woreda administration;
* Every community member above 18 years participated
* The benefit is not to individuals but to the community and the village in general
* Long-run benefits? Better environment that lead to better agricultural productivity
* Implementation problems? The community complains as they considered 40 days per year is too much
* Improvements? The free labour might be minimised to 30 or 35 days
* Avoiders/resisters? Though not happy about the rule all the community participates

### Presentation of government models of development

List of interventions

2003-4

* Trainings organised to farmers in the kebele. The development agents assigned in the kebele organised the trainings.

2006-7

* Giving award to model farmers based on assessments made by development agents and the village administration so as to motivate the community to work hard
* Award of model farmers in the kebele: For example, a priest from the kebele won the award of model farmers at the woreda level.

2007-8

* Giving award to model farmers in the kebele: Some of the requirements for a model farmer to be eligible for the award were:
* Commitment to engaging in irrigation
* Commitment to educate children
* Commitment to conserve water
* Commitment to Increase income

2008-9

* Experience sharing activities between farmers in the kebele with farmers of Kebele Tsenkanit of woreda Saesie Tseada Imba and Abrha Atsbha kebele of Wukro Wereda on water harvesting activities; Totally 45 people, of which 65% men and 35% women participated.

Intervention 1: training organised for farmers in the kebele

Implemented by Kebele officials, Development Agents, World Vision Ethiopia and Adigrat Catholic church. The kebele officials recruited the trainees based on the criterion that who is improving his/her life, The Development Agents participated as trainers and Adigrat Catholic Church organised the training, World vision Ethiopia made financial support.

Kebele officials benefited like every farmer in the kebele do.

* The woreda administration had no role in the training;
* 5% of the farmers in the kebele participated in the training: The training programme was successful. For example, a farmer called IH benefited by growing *Elephant grass* using the knowledge he acquired from the training. IT planted orange trees and he is now benefiting by growing and selling oranges using the knowledge and counselling service he acquired from the training programme
* Both men and women benefited but more men
* Long-run benefits? In the long-run if every farmer in the kebele has got the chance to focus on new money-making farming activities.
* Implementation problems? Financial shortage; Additional budget should be allocated. Lack of money to finance training programmes is a problem not to organize such trainings to all the farmers in the kebele.
* The intervention will improve if it includes young men/women; it will improve, if it focuses on animals, and bee-keeping as the young do not have their own land.

Intervention 2: giving awards to model farmers

* Village administration and development agents were involved.
* There was no specific benefit to officials
* It is successful as the community gets mobilised to work hard
* Only a few farmers are models due to the recurrent drought that lead to low productivity
* There are men and women beneficiaries
* Long-run benefits? If farmers work hard using different agricultural technologies available to them, the productivity will be increased leading to better food security status

Intervention 3: experience-sharing with other kebeles

* Experience sharing activities between farmers in the kebele with farmers of kebele Tsenkanit of woreda Saesie Tseada Imba and Abrha Atsbha kebele of Wukro woreda on water harvesting activities; Totally 45 people, of which 65% men and 35% women participated.
* The Kebele administration allocated 3000 birr to the visitors. It also selected the farmers to involve in the programme and assigned a representative to coordinate the programme. The Woreda Administration Planed organised and coordinated the programme.
* Kebele officials took part in the experience-sharing activities and personally learnt a lot about water harvesting, irrigation and water management.
* Some farmers who had lessons from what they observed engaged in similar activities which the model farmers in the visited areas are doing. For example, BX and HH [a woman and a man household heads respectively who had participated in the experience-sharing programme] had dug water ponds in their respective plots, borrowed modern hives and irrigated their lands following the visit they paid to what successful farmers did in the neighbouring woredas and kebeles.
* Long-run benefits? People who have the experience will share their experiences to those who had not and this will help the people in our kebele change their attitudes. [Changes of attitudes in this sense are acceptance of changing technologies and professional advice]
* Improvements? If similar activities continued particularly, when those who are resistant to change their life are made targets

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

2002-3

* Food aid to the very poor [old age, orphans and the vulnerable, in our kebele most of the impoverished who are beneficiaries of food aid and free medical service are old aged women]. They have received 15-kilo grams of wheat or Sorghum per head or 10 birr per head on monthly basis.
* Free medical service to only five people [patients] from among the very poor.

Intervention 1: food aid for the very poor

[old people, orphans and the vulnerable, in our kebele most of the poor who are beneficiaries of food aid and free medical service are old aged women]

* Kebele administration and concerned woreda officials were involved. We [the kebele officials] conducted a survey, recruited the very poor and granted them certificates. The woreda officials were also involved in the process of the recruitment. Moreover, they used to coordinate the programme and begged the food or the money to be distributed among the recipients.
* Successful; many of the needy were helped;
* The people participating in this programme categorised as regular recipients and irregular recipients. Totally, they account 30% of the total communities residing in the kebele. Regular recipients are the old age and the weak and orphans who cannot work while irregular recipients are those who are affected either by drought or any other disaster.
* Most of the poor who beneficiated from the food aid and free medical service are old women: an informant guesses that approximately 70% of them are women.
* Long-run benefits? The children will grown-up and will be valuable to the country.
* Long-run harm? None; they are very poor people; they should be helped.
* Improvements? The aid should be not be interrupted;
* Some people who deserve the aid but are believe to be strong enough to work are excluded.

Intervention 2: free medical service for five very poor people

* The Kebele administration, the concerned woreda officials and health centres in the woreda and the zone. The kebele officials recruited 5 most poor patients who are applying to have free medical service every month and sent them with a letter certifying that they are needy to health centres where they receive service.
* In most cases the woreda is not successful in giving them effective services as it promises.
* Every month 5 poor people from among the kebele community participated.
* Men/women harmed: those who deserve free medical service but are being made to buy medicines.
* The implementation process is very problematic. Though we used to grant and send them to medical centres, the *Hakayim* [health workers in the health centres] did not treat them properly, in the same way they used to do for those who are capable to pay. As soon as the workers in the health centres are learning that they are free medical service seekers, they let them buy the prescribed medicines in privately owned pharmacies, while it is available within their pharmacy.
* Improvements? It will be better if the concerned body forced the health centres give free service seekers full-fledged medical service. It will also improve if the number of quota allocated to free medical service seekers is increased and is included more poor people and orphans who lost their parents.
* People excluded? A lot more poor people in the kebele who deserve free medical service, but are unable to access it because of the limited quota and luck of proper service

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2004-5

* Establishment of women’s affairs at village level and electing head so as to incorporate women in all development interventions

2006-7

* Recruitment of more women members to the basic party [TPLF] structure and giving education to the people about women’s right to equality. 35% of members of the cabinet and the council in the kebele were women.

2007-8

* Banning of marriage before VCT [Voluntary counselling and Testing]

Intervention 1: establishment of Women Affairs at village level

* Woreda administration and woreda women’s affairs office implemented
* The head of women’s affairs is member of the village cabinet that helps to ensure to address women’s problems
* All women in the village are represented; it benefits women more than men
* Long-run benefits? Gender equity

Intervention 2: recruitment of more women members to join TPLF

* TPLF party structure at the grass root level and giving education to the people about women’s right to equality. 35% of members of the cabin at and the council in the kebele were women.
* Woreda and Kebele administration involved in the implementation of the rule: the Woreda officials proposed it and kebele officials implemented the rule.
* Kebele officials benefited as it is possible for them mobilize the community easily while there are much more party members.
* It was successful. 35 % of members of the party, the cabinet and the council are women.
* Long-run benefits? The whole people will be beneficiaries if women’s right to equality is realised in all aspects of the public and government activities.
* Improvements: When more and more women join the party

Intervention 3: banning of marriage before conducting an HIV/AIDS test

* More of the concerned woreda officials and to some extent the kebele administration are involving in the awareness creation campaigns. Sometimes the Catholic Church anti AIDS project workers gives HIV/AIDS related education to the people. World Vision Ethiopia also gives training to men and women farmers associations on HIV/AIDS related issues. Most cases it is the woreda who is exerting effort, 80% , to combat HIV/AIDS. The NGO’s effort accounts only 20%.
* Yet it is not successful. In our Kebele people married after conducting HIV/AIDS test accounts only 3%.
* Though not frequently, most youths in the kebele had been informed about the problem of HIV/AIDS.
* Lack of commitment to conduct VCT. Only, 3% of the prospective spouses participate in VCT programmes. The level of awareness among the people, particularly men about HIV/AIDS is still minimal. It was more of men who were practising unsafe sex.
* Long-run harm? Infection rate of HIV/AIDS will increase in the kebele;
* Implementation problems? In the long run the government should pay special attention on it [VCT/ECC]. Wide and continuous trainings, awareness creation programmes should be arranged to the people especially to the youth in the kebele.
* Avoiders/resisters? Some who are arranging marriage secretly

### Youth policies and programmes

List of interventions

2007-8

* Organizing landless youth in honey and bee production

2008-9

* Organizing the youth in cooperatives to participate in the credit service for bee keeping

2009-10

* Providing credit service to the youth to enable them engage in various agricultural and other business making activities

Intervention 1: organising youth in honey production

* Woreda cooperatives office (agriculture), village administration and development agents implemented
* The cooperative is not successful due to drought
* Proportion of community participating: 20 landless youth all male
* Long-run benefits? Better income and livelihood
* Implementation problems? Drought is the major problem
* Improvements? Non-farm employment should be assessed and created for the youth due to the current drought situation in the village

Intervention 2: providing credit to youth co-operatives

Organizing the youth in Geblen in cooperatives and providing them with credit service to engage in various agricultural and other business making activities:

* Kebele and Woreda administration: The kebele administration mobilised the youth, organised them in cooperatives, give them guarantee for them to access credit service. The woreda administration in turn allocated budgets to the kebeles for the purpose of implementation of the programme. It also approve budget proposals prepared by the kebeles for that purpose and give guarantee in accordance with the proposals it give recognition to its effectiveness.
* No kebele official benefited from the programme;
* Kebele officials harmed? Loss of labour and time
* It was successful in line with the given promise
* 80 % of the youth in Geblen community are beneficiaries;
* All; men and women benefited from the programme for example Mrs NC is engaging in trade, Mr BY, NC and BH are operating shops. Many young household heads, were constructing houses.
* Long-run benefits? The whole community will be benefited as the whole young people are reached by the programme.
* Long-run harm? Young men and women were using the money they borrowed to migrate to the Arab Countries. The money could not be reimbursed. They were also losing their life and wellbeing while attempting to go to abroad in a dangerous situation using the money they borrowed.
* Implementation problems? Lack of commitment to exert efforts to create income generating activities.
* Improvements? By providing on vocational trainings on animal rearing, construction works and chiselling stone by allocating high amount of money;
* By undertaking awareness creation activity targeting on Young women and effective guidance, monitoring and supervision with regard to the utilisation of the given loan for the intended purpose
* Avoiders/resisters? Young women were not interested to participate in agricultural and livestock activities.

### Community work

List of interventions

2003-4

* PSNP started in the village as part of food security component to fill the food gap

Intervention: PSNP

* PSNP participants are identified by community task force and the work to be done is decided at the village level
* Implementer: Woreda agriculture office, administration, village administration and the task force
* No benefit or harm to kebele officials
* It is successful as lots of households have been getting support in terms of grain and cash
* All eligible households have been participating for the past five years
* It benefits both men and women
* Long-run benefits? It contributes to environmental rehabilitation
* Implementation problems? There have been delays in payment
* Improvements? Currently there is a new system developed to solve the problem (for the next phase PSNP)
* Avoiders/resisters? There are complaints from some community members claiming better off households are participating

### Electricity and communications

List of interventions

2005-6

* Wireless community telephone installed at the village administration centre to enable the community to get access to communication
* The kebele access a telephone service A wireless telephone line was installed in Mishig(the centre of Geblen). It provides telephone service to all people living the kebele.

2006-7

2007-8

* Access to electricity: The service is limited only to the communities living around the kebele centre.

2008-9

* Communities in the kebele centre benefited from a television service associated with access to electricity service.

Intervention: wireless community telephone

* Access to telephone service: In 1998, a single wireless telephone line was installed in the kebele office. The telephone has been used by all people living the kebele.
* Woreda and the kebele administrations implemented: The kebele administration was involved by assigning an a telephone operator to serve the people. The Woreda administration facilitated the process of installation of telephone line.
* They benefited much as they are accessing easily to a telephone service to communicate with the woreda any time up on demand. The kebele chairman reported that before they had been wasting much time by sending and receiving letters and messengers to perform any sort of work that require the recognition of the woreda.
* It is successful
* Mainly, everybody living in *Mishig* [a village where the kebele centre is located] and its surroundings benefited. But it can be said that everybody in the kebele are beneficiaries as they can use the service in a relatively accessible site as compared to the areas they had been going for that purpose.
* Long-run benefits? Better communication and hence better development for the village
* Implementation problems? Network doesn’t work during rainy seasons
* Improvements? When the network is improved and a telephone line is expanded to the schools and to the rest of the sub *kebeles*.

Intervention 2: access to electricity

* Communities living in *Welealabur* sub *kebele* got access to electricity service.
* He was unable to know who was involving in the implementation;
* Partially successful; it is only the communities in Mishig who have access to electricity. The school and others cannot have access to it though the kebele administration attempted its best to enable the school access electricity.
* Proportion of community participating: Less than 1/3 of the people living in Mishig;
* Both men and women living in the sub-*kebele* are beneficiaries. They began small business in the area. They are also able to access to television service.
* Long-run benefits? In the long run it will benefit the youth in Geblen to start producing furniture using the electricity;
* Improvements? If it is going to be accessible to the school: They were able to install electricity carrier pools to the gate of the school. They lack a transformer to link the electricity to the school. He reported it costs 70000 birr. But the kebele cannot afford such money. It will be good if somebody helped them buy the transformer.
* People excluded? All people in Geblen, except those living in Mishig

### Harmful traditional practices – no intervention

### NGO interventions

List of interventions

2002-7

* Small scale irrigation intervention by ADCS (Catholic church)
* Adigrat Catholic Church: [Adigrat Dioceses Catholic Secretariat Social and Development Coordination (ADCS-SDCC)].
* In Geblen ADCS-SDCC have had interventions on Small Scale Irrigation (SSI) projects and Adafullo spring development project built.
* Emergency Water harvesting: (spring development, Hand Dug Well, Roof Catchments) projects. Health: Toilet (conventional) Slab provision to the old age, FHHs), Farmers Capacity Building Programmes: Providing Trainings to farmers, Road Maintenance activities.

2007-8

* World Vision Ethiopia on nutrition, provision of selected seeds and modern hives;

2008-9

* In August, Adigrat Catholic Church [ADCS-SDCC: Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance Programme (OFDA): launched a 1 year project called Agricultural and Livelihoods Recovery Emergency Programme].

2009-10

UNICEF: is helping children in Geblen with nutritious food and exercise books

Intervention 1: small-scale irrigation by ADCS

* ADCS, community and village administration
* Adigrat Catholic Church and the local community was involved in the implementation of the project. 80% of the project cost had been covered by *Adigrat* Catholic Church and the local communities contributed labour. The *Kebele* administration engaged in mobilising the people contribute labour and recruitment of participants;
* A member of the *Kebele* Cabinet who is living around the project site benefited. He has got his own water pump and has been watering his land.
* The woreda didn’t have involvement
* 70 households (32 Women headed and 38 Men headed) living around the scheme benefited and most part of the village community participated in the construction
* Long-run benefits? Better agricultural productivity
* Implementation problems? Some people resisted to leave their land;
* Improvements? Construction of these kinds of irrigation schemes should be expanded

## Interactions among policies and programmes – NA

## Site-specific module – female-headed households

### Explanation of high proportion of FHHs

*Kebele leader*

* Women household heads in Geblen are high as there were men who died because of the war leaving behind their wives and children.

*Group of females heading households*

* Unmarried young women who have been giving birth were abandoned by their partners.
* Married men household heads abandoned their wives and children for migration in search of better opportunity.
* A group of women heading households estimated that 35% of women household heads in Geblen are widows, 30% are divorcee and the remaining are women abandoned by their partners.

*Returnees from migration male*

* Female students give birth to children before they get married.
* Male returnees from migration can easily negotiate sex with young women. After a while, they refuse to acknowledge as their partners.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Women and children are disowned by their husbands.

### 

### Different reasons/types and change since 1995EC

*Kebele leader*

Men in Geblen have many extra marital relations. They are bearing children from many women at the same time.

* Group of females heading households
* Increasing male and youth migration has resulted in a large number of female-headed households.
* Returnees from migration [from the Arabian countries] go back leaving behind their partners with their families.

*Returnees from migration male*

* Men in Geblen are migrating to towns in search of job leaving behind their family.
* Young girls gave birth to children out of wedlock are heads of households.

### How FHHs make a living

*Kebele leader*

* FHH in Geblen are making a living mainly by participating in the PSNP. In addition to participating in the PSNP, they are engaging in petty trading.[Those engaging in petty trading are a few women living in *Mishig*].

*Group of females heading households*

* Female Household Heads in Geblen, including those land owners mainly depend upon the PSNP.
* Some women in Geblen are migrating abroad leaving behind their children with their parents.
* Women household heads in Geblen having their own land are leasing it to share croppers. On the other hand, young girls owning land migrate by passing their land in to their parents.
* In Geblen, widows heading households, whose husbands are dead of the war, were given some money as compensation.

*Group of male youth*

* A few women household heads living in *Mishig* [*Wela alabur]* supplement their living by selling *Siwa* [local drink], beer, Tea and soft drinks.

*Returnees from migration male*

* Men migrants to Saudi Arabia are sending remittances to their wives living taking care of their children.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Women heading households in Geblen are dependants upon government aid.

### FHHs and access to land

*Kebele leader*

* In Geblen, there is no land to be distributed among the landless.

*Group of females heading households*

* Participants of the discussion reported that there is no access to land to women in Geblen.

*Returnees from migration male*

* In Geblen returnees from migration do not have the opportunity to access to land and other support from the government. One of the participants of the discussion with male returnees from migration reported that the demobilised soldiers were given cash compensations, while they are not.

*Returnees from migration female*

* There is shortage of land of land in Geblen. Female returnees from migration do not have access to land in Geblen. The participants said it is not useful for them even if they access it.

### Constraints/opportunities to engage in PSNP

*Kebele leader*

* All Female Household heads in *Geblen* are participating in the PSNP.

*Group of females heading households*

* Those who do not have land have been forced to borrow for fertiliser and beehives – if they did not they could not take part in the PSNP. A young landless Female heading a Household in Geblen reported that she was pressurised by the kebele officials to borrow fertilizer. When she refused, she was told that she may not continue participating in the PSNP. She then bought the fertilizer and gave it to her parents who use it for themselves.

*Group of male youth*

* It is possible for everybody in Geblen to participate in the PSNP.

*Returnees from migration male*

* They have got the opportunity to participate in the PSNP.

*Returnees from migration female*

* In Geblen, it is possible for the female household heads to participate in the PSNP

### Constraints/opportunities to access services

*Kebele leader*

* Access to education, organize in cooperatives and engage in honey production, agriculture, and livestock. They do have the opportunity to access to credit service.

*Group of females heading households*

* Geblen is found far from the towns in which women could have better opportunities to engage in trading.
* The health post in Geblen lacks equipment to provide medical services for women;

*Returnees from migration male*

* Lack of employment opportunity for the young in Geblen who have completed their education.

### Constraints/opportunities to access and use credit

*Kebele leader*

* No constraints to access to and use credits.

*Group of females heading households*

* Those who are participating in agricultural or livestock extension and packages are forbidden to participate in other micro credit services.
* Excess debt, women in Geblen found it difficult to repay debt.

*Returnees from migration male*

* The conditions and terms of joint and severally liable put in place by the creditors is one of the constraints to access to credit service for the young landless men in Geblen. Those who own lands are reluctant to organize themselves in groups with the landed fearing the possible failure by the landless to repay debt.

### Constraints/opportunities to be represented

*Kebele leader*

* Since 1998, women’s representation in the kebele administration and council has shown progress. 35% of members of the administration and the council are women.

*Group of females heading households*

* One of the participants of the discussion, a woman heading a household, head of Geblen women’s Association and member of the kebele cabinet, appreciated the commitment of the kebele administration towards the inclusion of women in the overall activities it has undertaken.

*Returnees from migration male*

* Women in Geblen have equal right with men.

*Returnees from migration female*

* So far there is nothing done to female returnees from migration by Geblen kebele administration.

### Have Women’s Association helped FHHs?

*Kebele leader*

* It would if they could be committed to work in their country and if the association be strong.

*Group of females heading households*

* Women Association in Geblen is weak to support to the FHH.

*Returnees from migration female*

It did nothing for them.

### Help for women from self-help groups and others?

*Kebele leader*

* There are no self-help groups in Geblen.

*Group of females heading households*

* There are no *Iddirs, Iquibs* or any other similar self-help groups in Geblen. One of the participants reported that in 2002, four women are trying to set up *Idir*. So far they bought cash saving, box and a locker and a key.

*Returnees from migration female*

* There is no women’s self-help group in Geblen.

## Site-specific module – migration

### Why do people migrate from Geblen?

*Kebele leader*

* Lack of commitment to work hard in the kebele;
* Young people were attracted to migrate to Saudi Arabia by returnees with little “useless” shiny ornaments and suits.

*Group of females heading households*

* There was persistent drought in Geblen. People were unable to fulfil their basic needs.
* There is little chance for gainful work in Geblen.
* People in Geblen were giving up hope on agricultural activities because of the drought that is striking Geblen persistently.
* Students from Geblen were not successful in their education. Thus they prefer to migrate abroad.

*Group of male youth*

* Most youths in Geblen were not successful in their education. Many students in Geblen have no hope of success through education.
* There is less opportunities for the young people [educated and non-educated people] in Geblen, to improve their quality of life. As a result many young people lack the interest to live in Geblen.

*Research officer comment: Not only the unemployed young but also government employees in Geblen were dissatisfied with their living conditions. That fact was evidenced by the story of a teacher who had been working in Geblen since 1999EC. Last year, she migrated to the United Arab Emirates in search of a better job and improves her living conditions the conditions of her family. Her husband, a teacher in Geblen, of the migrant said that he and his wife decided, on her plan to migrate to The United Arab Emirates in search of a better job and income for her and her family. He said that both were not happy with living in Ethiopia earning meagre salary and even they had not been hopeful that their living standard will be improved in the future working as government employees in Ethiopia. Finally, they made an arrangement with agents facilitating migration to UAI. They paid birr 10,000 to the agents. Now, she is doing well in the Arab Emirates. She began to send remittances to her daughter and other family members.*

*Returnees from migration male*

* In Geblen access to education was a recent phenomenon. Accordingly, those who were successful in their education are lacking employment opportunity. Thus, they prefer to migrate.
* Lack of employment opportunities to retain to the ever increasing number of people who are completing their education.
* Those who migrated before but returned unsuccessfully do not give up their aspiration to migrate to the Arab countries. Stubbornly, they would like to go back there hoping that once they will be successful.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Students from Geblen who are attending school in towns such as Adigrat and Edaga Hamus wish to migrate abroad inspired by the stories of successful migrants to the Arab Countries, whom they are told about .
* More young people in Geblen are migrating abroad because they can access to borrow money from the government.

*In the researchers view, implementation of the credit service must have contributed for the increasing number of migrants. In an informer discussion the RO made with the former kebele chairman show that many young people in Geblen are nagging with their parents attributable to their wants to borrow money for migration. He said that there were also some young men migrating using the loan they had borrowed putting forward falsified proposals to the lenders.*

### Land shortage, youth and migration

*Kebele leader*

* People who are migrating to the Arab countries are those bad people who lack the commitment to work hard. They are hallucinating to own a large sum of money within a short period of time. They do not want to work hard and begin from the petite.
* There is an acute land shortage in Geblen. Indeed, the youth in Geblen has no chance to access to land. But that was not the only problem. Because there are some good hard working people who were able to make a great change in their life.

*Group of females heading households*

* There is acute land shortage in Geblen. Young people could not access land in Geblen except they inherit from their parents.

*Group of male youth*

* Young male youth in Geblen reported that they were denied of their land right.

*Returnees from migration male*

* There is land shortage in Geblen.

*Returnees from migration female*

Young men and women’s opportunities to access to land may not stop young men and women in Geblen from migration. This hypothesis is evidenced with the story of a 20 years old female returnee from Saudi Arabia and participating in this discussion. She reported that in 2008-9, she inherited a land that has access to irrigation from her grandmother. Despite her access to a better land and water, in Geblen, she prefers to migrate to Saudi Arabia and borrowed birr 5000 from Dedebit Micro Finance Institution for that purpose. She then contacted an illegal human smuggler in Adigrat organizing illegal migration of people in the towns around Adigrat and the rural areas. The smugglers have networks even in the very rural areas through whom she dealt with to migrate. She paid him birr 4000 to take her to the sea shore in Djibouti and contacted her with sailors across the Red Sea to the border of Yemen. The journey from Dichi Otto, a small town in the border of Ethiopia and Djibouti, took place mostly at the night and was on foot. It took 5 days to arrive to a small gulf in the sea shore where there was a small boat to take them to Yemen harbours. The boat after loading her and others who were two times greater number from its carrying capacity sailed in a very dangerous situation and unloaded them in the border of Yemen. Then, the migrants contacted other smugglers to help them cross the border to Saudi Arabia after travelling for a long on foot and by a car. She paid 1000 riyal to the smugglers in return to their service. While she together with other 20 co-migrants attempted to get in to Saudi Arabia, the police noticed them give them a chase. In the meantime, she and other 14 intruders were caught by the police, the rest managed to escape and disappeared into the small towns of Saudi Arabia located along the border. After 20 days imprisonment, she was deported to Addis Ababa. All in all she spent birr 10000 to arrange her journey to Saudi Arabia.

Now, she is planning to go to the towns around Geblen in search of job. She is planning to do so to accumulate some money to allocate to cover the cost of migration to United Arab Emirates, a country where immigration from Ethiopia is legal.

In an informal discussion with the informant, reported that the above discussed story of an aborted attempt of migration to Saudi Arabia was an attempt she made for the second time. A year before she also attempted to get into Saudi Arabia following in a similar manner she did as is discussed above.

When she was asked as to why she dislike to work on her own farm, she replied that the land is useless and cannot make her bring a better living conditions.

### Gender specific patterns of migration?

*Kebele leader*

* The kebele chairman reported that those who are migrating to the Arabian Countries are both men and women; while those migrating to *Humera* are only men including those adults whose age ranges from 30 to 50 years.

*Group of females heading households*

* Group of females heading households reported that there was a woman in Geblen migrated to Humera to work as a trader. But she came back home after a short stay in Humera.

*Group of male youth*

* Both men and women are migrating from Geblen to the Arabian Countries.

*Returnees from migration male*

* In most cases women migrate to Saudi Arabia. Some to the urban centres to work as housemaids or as commercial sex workers. Men also migrate to the Saudi Arabia to work as herders. Those who are migrating to Humera were working in the sesame farms. They migrate to Humera in the months of May, June and July in times of sowing and weeding and come back home. Some stay there till September to work in the harvest seasons.
* Women’s migration from Geblen to Saudi Arabia is a recent phenomenon. Before 2005 only men were migrating from Geblen.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Women in Geblen migrate to Saudi Arabia and the towns in Tigray region.

### Changes in migration patterns since 2002-3

*Kebele leader*

* Long before people were migrating to Eritrea, Asmara, to work there as daily labourers; however, since 2004 women began migrating to Saudi Arabia and to other urban centres to work as commercial sex workers and house maids.
* Since 2002-3 men in Geblen were migrating to Humera to work in the sesame farms.

*Group of females heading households*

One of the participants remembered a moment in 2004 when people (100%) in Geblen migrated in mass to the towns looking for food. She said after the holiday of the true cross celebrated, everybody in Geblen leaving behind their home migrated to Adigrat, Mekelle, and other towns. Some of them were taken to *Sefera*. [A rehabilitation programme took place in 1984-5 by the previous regime].

*Returnees from migration male*

* Migration to Humera is a recent phenomenon. People migrate to Humera in search of work in the sesame farms. Migration to Humera is seasonal migration. In most cases people migrate to Humera in September and return home in November [a season when sesame is harvested]. Some stay till September and October to work in the harvesting season.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Recently some women are migrating to the Middle East other than Saudi Arabia.
* Female returnees said that I went to Saudi Arabia in search of job and make some money. Her long term plan was to go to the United Arab Emirates, where there is better working condition and freedom. Unlike Saudi Arabia, in Arab Emirates, no one will arrest her and send her back home. Now she is searching for a job in the towns with the view to accumulate some money and migrate to the United Arab Emirates.

### Evidence for migrants being successful?

*Kebele leader*

* The kebele chairman said that he have seen no migrant from the Arab countries to come back successfully. He said, “It would have been better for them to work hard here”.

*Group of females heading households*

* Some migrants who went to Saudi Arabia, working as housemaids, and managed to stay there for a long, were sending remittances to their family in privately owned houses.

*Group of male youth*

* Group of male youth reported that those who own the best mobile phones in Geblen were those whose siblings were living in the Arab Countries.

*Returnees from migration* male

* Male returnees form migration reported that women who migrating to Saudi Arabia are working as housemaids. The successful ones are sending at an average birr 500 per month to their parents. Men, even those earning more than the women couldn’t send that amount of money.
* Those men who are successful are those who involve in illegal business such as drug trafficking and smuggling alcohol, chat and etc…. But, those people who were successful in doing that were very few.
* According to participants, those who migrate to Humera are earning 500 to 600 per month. Thus are unable to send money to their family. According to participants of the discussion, most among them come back home ill and thus are disadvantageous as the extra cost because of the disease exceeds to their income. But they are advantageous than those who migrate to Saudi Arabia in terms of access to generate income, though smaller, and the lesser chance to die of disaster and imprisonment.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Those lucky ones: who manage to hide from the police and having licences to live there, were sending to 500 birr to their family every month.

### Extent of remittances

*Kebele leader*

NR

*Group of females heading households*

* There are very few from the migrants Saudi Arabia sending little money to their families. Most of them are unable to send money to repay the debt they borrowed to cover the cost of migration.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Those who are lucky in Saudi Arabia could send up to 1000 per month.

### To what extent do migrants return?

*Kebele leader*

* 90% of those who were migrating to Saudi Arabia returned to Ethiopia only within two months time.

*Group of females heading households*

* Often those migrating to countries out of Ethiopia returned to Geblen.

*Returnees from migration male*

* Recently some women are migrating to the Arab countries other than Saudi Arabia.

*Returnees from migration female*

* 70% returned home. Most of them were caught while trying to cross the border from Yemen to Saudi Arabia.
* Those who migrate to countries other than Saudi Arabia were not hunted by police.
* Very few from those who migrated to Arab countries return home.

### Are all returnees cases of failures or do some come back with capital or skills?

*Kebele leader*

* There are no successful returnees from the Arab countries;

*Group of females heading households*

* The successful ones are still leaving in Saudi Arabia.

*Returnees from migration male*

* One of the returnees from Geblen reported that there is no one who go from Geblen. All are returning successfully.

*Returnees from migration female*

* Those women who stayed in Saudi Arabia for more than a year come back with some money. Though they have some money there they may not come back with their money as they were caught suddenly before they collect their money.

### Are returnees able to retain/regain/obtain access to land?

*Kebele leader*

* The kebele has no land for them.

*Group of females heading households*

* There is no land in the tabia to be given to the returnees

*Returnees from migration male*

* There is no land in the kebele for the returnees.

*Returnees from migration female*

* There is no land in Geblen to be given to the returnees.

### To what extent do returnees engage in different types of activities?

*Kebele leader*

* They do not want to engage in livelihood activities. They were looking to migration.

*Group of females heading households*

* They are going back to countries to the Saudi Arabia or they were working in towns.

*Group of male youth*

* The returnees are not living in Geblen.

*Returnees from migration female*

* There is no chance here to make a living there. It is better to go back there and see another chance to work.

### To what extent are returnees successful?

*Kebele leader*

* No one is successful.

Group of females heading households

*Returnees from migration male*

* Some who migrated long before and a few lucky migrants are successful to be rich. But participants couldn’t present evidence.

*Returnees from migration female*

* A women returnee from Saudi Arabia, who went there from Edaga Hamus, opened her own coffee house in *Mekele*.