# Interviews with wereda officials re Korodegaga, Arssi – Stage 1 questions

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### Locating the kebele in the wereda

List of all the kebeles in the wereda:

1. Awash Bishola

2. Dilfekar

3. Tedecha Guracha

4. Dire Kiltu

5. Badosa Bekela

6. Dodota Alem

7. Amigna Debeso

8. Lode Sharbe

**9. Koro Degaga**

10. Dera1

11. Dera 2

13. Awash 1

14. Belale

15. Teru Destaand

16. Amude.

### Comparison of Dodota wereda with neighbouring weredas

Prone to drought and 100% kolla agro climatic zone that make the Wereda less wealthy that the neighbouring Weredas.

The wereda has better development potential. Wonji Sugar factory expansion on 2700ha, commencement of commercial farms and other investments, start of spate irrigation on 4191ha covering five kebeles, potential of large scale irrigation using Awash and Keleta Rivers.

### Changes in wereda boundaries

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wereda boundaries | none | none | none | Splitting of the wereda | none | none | none | none |

The Wereda was named as “*Dodota Sire”* from 1996 to 2006. In 2006, however, the Wereda was divided into two Weredas namely, our study wereda, ***Dodota*** and the other ***Sire*** Wereda. This was done to facilitate service delivery and serve the community at nearest administration. As the accessibility of different Kebeles is low due to shortage of infrastructure travelling longer distance by the community to get any administrative service was costly and time taking. Therefore, the division of the Wereda in to two different Weredas is logical in creating compact administrative area which is relatively accessible for the community.

### Changes in wereda structures

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wereda structures | none | none | none | none | Reshuffling of offices’ hierarchy | Establishment of permanent committees in the wereda council | none | none |

Offices are reshuffled, new ones added and their accountability has changed to shorten the bureaucratic hierarchy to smoothen service delivery to the public as part of the BPR and as provision of good governance at Kebele level. The technical committees within the Wereda council are established with the objective of monitoring and evaluating activities of different respective sectors at Wereda offices and of the Kebeles based on the criteria set by the Wereda for evaluation.

**Dodota Wereda Structure 2010**

Wereda Council

Wereda Administration

Court

General assembly

Office of Council Speaker

Standing Committee

Education Office

Health Office

Civil Servants & Social

 Affairs

Culture & Tourism

Information & PR

Youth and Sport

Women & Children

 Affairs

Capacity Building

Finance & Economic

 Development

Agric Devt Office

Irrigation Office

Food Security

Co-operatives Office

Trade and industry

Mineral & Energy Office

Rural roads

Natural Resources

Agricultural Office

Capacity-building office

Administration &

 Security Affairs

Prosecutor

Police

Justice Office

**Dodota Wereda Structure 2003**

Wereda Council

Wereda Administration

Court

General assembly

Office of Council Speaker

Standing Committee

Administration and Security Affairs

Investment Office

Agriculture and Rural Development

Land and Environmental Protection

Mineral and Energy Office

Livestock Agency

Co-operative Office

Rural roads

Justice Office

Food Security

Inland Revenue

Youth and Sport

Irrigation

Finance and Economic Development

Education Office

Technical and Vocational Office

MSE Office

Civil Service and Social Affairs

Water Resources

Police

Information and PR

Culture and Tourism

Capacity Building

Women and Children Affairs

Trade and Industry

Towns’ Administration

Dera Town Water Service

Prosecutor

Natural Resources

The establishment of permanent committees in the Wereda council helps to evaluate and take improvement in the performance of Wereda offices and Kebeles. But the structure of offices that made the accountability of about 30 offices directly to the Wereda administration could make the administration busy and becomes time-consuming. The 2002 structure that made the accountability of many offices under the umbrella of two or three offices could avoid routine tasks of the Wereda administration and the reporting simpler and easier.

### Comparison of Korodegaga kebele with others in the wereda

Korodegaga is 12 kilometres from the wereda capital Dera via Sodere; asphalt road from Dera to Sodere, foot path from Sodere to Kebele including boat travel on the Awash River. 25 kilometres via Dire Kiltu using the dry weather road.

The kebele has people of similar ethnicity (Oromos) and similar religion with all Islams (100%), in contrast to other Kebeles that have mixed religions.

There is not much evident wealth difference but there is improvement in wealth of some farmers using irrigation.

No bridge, no electricity (including all rural Kebeles) and two dry weather roads, where in contrast all other rural Kebeles have all weather road access.

Full mobile network coverage and malfunctioned v-sat telephone service that make the Kebele more accessible.

Similar, with health posts

Two elementary schools which make the Kebele better when compared to its population number.

Surrounded by two rivers (Awash and Keleta). Most rural Kebeles use river water for drinking but the three town Kebeles and other three rural Kebeles have got potable water.

Better than other kebeles as the Kebele has a considerable amount of communal land that could be used by the youth and the landless as desired.

Food security status: On average, they get food through safety net which is not sufficient.

Development potential: Better in irrigation potential as the Kebele is more accessible and suitable for irrigation using Awash and Keleta Rivers.

Development challenges: Similar

Development partners: Similar

Local co-operation with Wereda officials: Similar

Strength of the Kebele Administration and Council: Better since six months due to the assignment of an official (kebele manager).

### Changes in kebele boundaries - none

### Changes in kebele structures

The Kebele manager synonymously works replacing the Kebele secretary. It is a permanent government employee whose salary is paid from the Wereda. It is a permanent and full-time worker handling most of the services rendered for the residents. Although the structure is proposed to be implemented since 2007, in Korodegaga it was implemented in 2009.

As there have not been any paid and permanent kebele employees before this structural change, the service delivery of Kebeles was unsatisfactory. Moreover as the officials were neither paid nor their agricultural tasks performed by anybody to compensate for the time that they are serving, they give more emphasis to their private tasks and consider the Kebele task as a part-time work. They do their Kebele tasks while they have ample time after performing their own agricultural and related activities with out any specified time for the service which increases the dissatisfaction of the residents in service delivery and discourages the officials to serve the community. The new structural change that allows hiring of permanent and full-time manager greatly helps the residents to get the intended service at any time suitable for the members of the community visiting the Kebele office. Hence the assignment of a full-time employee to Kebele is recommendable to provide the anticipated service and thereby facilitate any development endeavours.

### Comparison of development progress of the Kebele and Wereda as a whole

* Livelihood development: better because of irrigation development - A lot of people participate in irrigation work.
* Employment opportunities: Good opportunities of working on the investors’ farms and private ones - Having irrigable land for land owners, the landless provide daily labour for the investment interventions.
* Food security: Better due to improvements in irrigation
* Health services: About the same with other Kebeles in the Wereda - All have health posts and extension workers.
* Education services: Better it has two primary 1st cycle schools, which is better when compared to its population number.
* Micro-credit: The same as others.
* Infrastructure: Much worse. No bridge, no electricity, no all weather roads.
* Water: Much worse. No potable water. Impure river (Awash) water.
* Governance: Similar. Implementation of the same principles. Similar performance.
* Peace and security: Similar. Same principles applied and implemented in the same way. About 18 militia.

## Wereda event history 2003-early 2010

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Crises affecting farming* |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Occurrence of drought in the Wereda as a wholeSevere drought | Cattle diseases (locally known as Abasenga) and total crop failure occurred in the Kebele.Crop failure and animal death. |
| 2003-4 |  |  |
| 2004-5 | Drought | Crop failure and animal disease and death (some). |
| 2005-6 |  |  |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 | Awash flood | Destroyed vegetables and maize around the edge. |
| 2008-9 | Occurrence of drought | Crop production failure |
| 2009-10 | Frost occurrenceDrought, frost | Destruction of tomato of the farmers and investors.Crop failure, hunger, destroyed tomatoes. |

|  | *Economic events history* |
| --- | --- |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Serious crop failure and animal death. | Serious food shortage and hunger, lost assets and properties. |
| 2003-4 | On the availability of rain there was good production | Relatively good production which covered ½ year consumption. |
| 2004-5 | Starting FFW | Dry Weathered road maintained through it. |
| 2005-6 | Number of investors increases. | Job opportunities as daily labourers. |
| 2006-7 | Providing new employment for the new/fresh graduates ordered by the zone. | none |
| 2007-8 | Inflation and increase in the price of inputs and household food.BPRInflation in general i.e. market prices rise including input and output prices. | The irrigation associations have benefited in getting inputs from the union.Parallel increase in the price of outputs benefited farmers.Establishment of different committees such as health, security and education.Good opportunity to sell outputs. Number of corrugated iron roofs constructed. |
| 2008-9 | Improved seed expansion.Fertiiser price increased highly and reached its peak. Fertiiser is also in cash. | The Kebele is used as a centre for breeding and dissemination to other Kebeles.Fertiiser becomes unaffordable for some. |
| 2009-10 | Serious crop failure. | People sell their cattle, lowering the price of cattle slightly. Loss of livestock. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Social events history* |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | The drought made the government initiate a programme of economic reform | The community was made aware they had to work hard to survive the natural events. |
| 2003-4 |  |  |
| 2004-5 | There was a conference at Zone on harmful traditional practices. It was participated in by religious leaders, elders, women and men.New family law introduced. | The community were trained through their representatives who trained at Zone. They were made aware of, and refused the harmful practices. |
| 2005-6 |  |  |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 |  |  |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 | Through time the harmful traditional practices have been abolished, especially rape, abduction, inheritance and early marriage.No conflict, murder etc. | People know their legal rights and practice them. Good performance. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Cultural events history* |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 |  |  |
| 2003-4 |  |  |
| 2004-5 |  |  |
| 2005-6 |  |  |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 | -The communities' standard of living improves. The young follow urban style in clothing and hair etc. Generally the changes haven't been a bench mark but have happened through time. | -Their lifestyles have changed with income sources. Some farmers are able to construct corrugated iron roofs. |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Political events history* |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 |  |  |
| 2003-4 |  |  |
| 2004-5 | The media create a good impression about different parties. The election is democratic and every person participates in it. EPRDF won. Since then the government's policies have been flexible and available.  | The community used their legal rights and elected who they wanted.People participated in different training meets. They were made aware of their rights and practised them. |
| 2005-6 | Rehabilitation programmes reform. |  |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 |  |  |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 |  |  |

## Wereda perspective on interventions in Kebele

### Land

Intervention 1: Land registration and measurement

Succeeded to the plan similarly to other kebeles

Long-run benefits - Develops sense of ownership and avoids insecurity which further initiates farmers to conserve their land. It also reduces disputes on land.

Problems in implementation - Refusal by farmers that have a disagreement with their wife. They are afraid that their wife may request the equal share once the measurement is known in case of divorce. Farmers that have lands adjacent to communal land have also requested the communal land to be measured for them. These disputes were finally settled by elders and Kebele official through negotiation.

Improvements: Paying per diem for the measuring committees to increase the quality of the measurement and for timely completion. Had educated people who participated on measurement rather than employing Kebele officials, the quality of the data could have been improved.

Intervention 2: Land provision for the landless and investors

Succeeded – no differences with other kebeles

Long-run benefits - Increases food security status of the community, experience sharing and/or technological transfer from the investors to the community. It also creates employment opportunity.

There were no problems – the intervention was done to the best possible way

People excluded - Landlesses that do not organise themselves in cooperatives.

### Resettlement- none

### Irrigation and water harvesting

2004: Water harvesting introduced.

2005: 550 plastic sheets (pond cover) distributed for seven Kebeles, excluding Koro.

2006: Spate irrigation designed.

2008: 240 households produced maize on the government scheme by using bigger pumps. New investors came and got 10 hectares of irrigable land.

2009: 60 hectares of irrigable land was distributed to 110 households (land owners and model youths) at Koro. 18 water pumps were distributed for all rural Kebeles, including Koro. CRS also gave two pumps for Koro freely (without fee).

2010: Foreign investors came and hold 26.9 hectares of irrigable land.

The two most important interventions are the investor in 2000 and pump provision.

Intervention 1: Investment in irrigable land

Fiseha who came in 2008 is profitable in his production and supports 6 orphan children in the area, buying them uniforms and fulfilling their educational needs in the last year. People also participated as wage labourers.

The Wereda Irrigation Office bought two water pumps for the Farmer Irrigation Association and the Youth Irrigation Association, with funds raised by CRS. Both pumps were taken by the Farmers Irrigation Association, because the youths didn't have any irrigable land. So PA agreed with them that the farmers will use their pump until they are ready to work. When they needed to use it, the farmers refused. The case was brought to the Wereda (Irrigation Office of the Administrative Office), but is yet to be resolved.

Comparison with other Kebeles: With regard to other interventions, the Wereda is not successful, i.e. most of them failed because of different problems.

Long-run benefits: If it continues, it will have made a big contribution to orphan children's education. It is also important for job opportunities for daily labourers.

There was some conflict between youths and adults (but it was not severe). The youths complained to the Wereda, but it is not resolved. (The Wereda itself is in favour of the adults, i.e. a pump was bought with the name of the youth and they are on the licence, even if they are not ready to work. The pump should have been given to the youths).

CRS intervention started in 1997 E.C. Since then it supports the community in different ways i.e. food aid (FFW), OFSP, revolving fund, sometimes free provision (pump).

Since the Derg regime, different investors intervened at different times. The irrigable land was held by Eskindir for a long time, when he left two years ago Fiseha substituted.

As mentioned before, youths were excluded, because of 1. Their unconsciousness, and 2. The Wereda officials are biased.

### Agricultural Extension and packages

2002-3: Soil conservation programme and animal fattening introduced by FAO.

2003-4: None

2004-5: Compost (using natural fertiiser) introduced at each Kebele.

2005-6: None

2006-7: Crow 37 type Teff introduced, but not available for the area (the weather conditions are not favourable for it).

2007-8: Cassava was distributed to seven Kebeles, Koro also benefitted, but it failed.

2008-9: CRS provided different seeds (wheat, maize, Boleke etc)

2009-19: None

The two most important interventions: "All are important but failed for different reasons (farmers' resistance, technical problems, unfavourable weather conditions" (respondent's opinion).

There are a lot of interventions that happened which are different from neighbouring Weredas, but the outcomes were not fruitful.

Koro particularly is the beneficiary of many kinds of intervention happening in the Wereda. This is because it is encircled with a big river - Awash. They anticipate that the interventions should change their life in a short period of time.

It is difficult to say anything, because over 50% of the community were using rain-fed agriculture i.e. linked with natural events. Maybe the big pump worked well and the community as a whole benefitted.

First the new seeds will be given to model farmers and DAs worked with them.

There is a nearby research centre (Melkasa Composite Variety Research Centre) which improves different types of seeds and supplies to demand. But not all farmers are using it. They resist new and improved seeds e.g. last year CRS supplied maize to be hybridded, some of them using for food consumption and others did not work well.

Some resistance – see above

### Livestock extension and packages

 2002-3: Five heifers and 12 hens are provided by FAO to Sire (not merged).

2003-4: None

2004-5: Heifers and hens were distributed to each Kebele except Heifer in Koro.

2005-6: The regional bull fattening programme shifted to federal.

2006-7: Seven Kebeles are included in FAO programme and two oxen are distributed to each household.Through CRS, Amude (Kebele) has got modern beehives.

2007-8: 2nd round of FAO programme

2008-9: None

2009-10: Construction of veterinary office in each Kebele.

The two important interventions are the provision of sheep, chickens and bulls for fattening, and the Oxen.

Intervention 1: Provision of different livestock

Success was dependent on the weather conditions in the area. Milk cows were not available in Koro because of lack of grazing land.

The provision of medicine is inadequate, so the experts couldn't give enough services (vaccination and medication). In 1998 a lot of sheep and goats were affected by viral diseases. Chickens also died in 1997 because they didn't get vaccinations on time.

The bull fattening programme started at the Federal-level, which was a big problem in the Wereda. There is no regular monitoring and evaluation system, the experts came in from Nazret, the cattle came from different areas which disseminated diseases and there were also sanitation problems, and even the bull is sick. The owner injected him himself.

The medical service should be fulfilled at the Wereda-level. Then any livestock should be vaccinated before they are taken away by the farmer. It needs regular monitoring and evaluation.

### Non-farm extension and packages

2004-5: Micro and small enterprises started in Urban Kebeles.

2005-6: None

2006-7: Women and youths organised and got licences in different packages at rural Kebeles.

2007-8: Some youth organisations started to work at stone crushing.

2008-9: Others participated in irrigation development, stone splitting, and sand production etc. Women participated in credit saving associations.

2009-10: None

Two important interventions are the youths’ and women’s associations development packages.

Intervention 1: Micro-credit for youth associations

It shows better improvement. But some failed like crushing and splitting stone, -they couldn't get the demand.

A large number of youth associations are found in Koro. They are organised into irrigation (about 6 groups), loading on the lorry, sand production, splitting/exploding stone, and women at irrigation and credit saving association.

They could be able to get market demand for their production. Need experts to support them in their activities. No problems during implementation, but the beneficiaries themselves face market failure. The crusher project failed because of low quality stone, Koro sand production because of the unavailability of roads, etc.

The current government policy concentrated on minimising jobless youths and others, so they organised themselves and implemented rules and laws. Then they get licence and get money from the region through Wereda.

### Co-operatives

Intervention 1: Establishment of saving and credit cooperatives

Succeeded; no difference with other kebeles

Long-run benefits: Increases the saving culture of the community and helps people to start their own business. It also improves their livelihood.

Problems in implementation: Distance of the Kebele from the Wereda hampered assistance for the cooperatives by Wereda, as did shortage of manpower, limited capacity of members, and awareness problems. Some NGOs provided transport services and training to create awareness.

Improvements: Had there been sufficient manpower and fund to facilitate the implementation.There was resistance due to problems of awareness and low capacity. No enforcement

 Intervention 2: Establishment of cooperatives for selling of sand for construction.

Succeeded, similar to other kebeles. Provides employment for the youth and improves their livelihoods. Helps to them to start their own businesses.

Youths that are not members of the youth association are not allowed to participate.

### Government micro-credit programmes

Intervention 1: credit for irrigation pumps

2004-5: Pumps distributed to rural Kebeles.

2008-9: 18 pumps were distributed to rural Kebeles in advance. Fertiiser comes in cash.

It is a progressive intervention. It helps to change their life. People that participate in irrigation become successful, e.g. in Awash Bishola where a woman had capital that reached 200,000,000 birr. She and other male model farmers went to Japan for experience sharing in 2001.

Koro is surrounded by water, and so a large number of pumps were given to Koro e.g. last year of the 18 pumps two were provided to Koro. Since 2005 about 83 pumps have been provided to rural Kebeles in credit (cash in advance). First they pay 50% of its price, the rest in credit.

It is the most important intervention, it will be reliable and sustainable. If the intervention continues in this way, the standard of living of the community will change. No problems in the implementation. But there was a supply deficiency;-almost all farmers need to get the pump.

At the beginning SHI introduced water pump for irrigation work, then CRS gave support on it.

Intervention 2: other credit

The government micro-credit programmes on fertiiser and improving seeds since the Derg regime to 2008 was partially got in credit which was repaid the debit. In 2008-9 fertiiser was completely in cash.

Not much was achieved due to low saving amounts by the community in any microfinance institutions as the amount of loan provided depends on the amount saved by the community.

Helps the community to have/save emergency capital for future and to start any businesses using their own saving without credit.

Refusal by the community to take the credit in fear of loss/failure of the business they want to start that would further lead them to the selling of their assets to repay their debt.

Improvements: Through providing continuous awareness creation before providing the credit.

Intervention 3: Awareness creation on saving

Not much success. Could relatively increase communities’ awareness more than what was before. There was no regular attendance at Korodegaga due to the distance the Kebele has and the shortage of transport.

Long-run benefits: Increases their saving culture by creating awareness about the importance of saving for their livelihood.

Problems in implementation: Shortage of capacity of the office including manpower shortage, unable to arrive on time due to transport problems and hence could not get the community according to the appointment. Tried to use chance of transport when other offices have a programme to travel to the Kebele. Moreover they tried to disseminate the awareness through Kebele officials.

### Food aid

2002-3: Promotion programme on fuel saving stoves, soil conservation and on health etc. This is an EU programme. CRS also provided food aid as relief assistance.

2003-4: None

2004-5: PSNP started through CRS, linked with this there was a revolving fund from the regional government.

2005-6: PSNP

2006-7: PSNP

2007-8: PSNP

2008-9: PSNP

2009-10: New strategies (design) of PSNP for the next five years.

The two important interventions are the PSNP and the revolving fund.

Intervention 1: PSNP

The intervention is about 50% of what was planned, or what officials hoped for. They have a plan to graduate about 1200 households, whose capital is about 3000 birr/person or 18000-19000 birr/household. But the drought made them insecure again.

Koro has other opportunities to resist the problems, so it gets relief assistance in small quotas in comparison to other Kebeles. They even have to plan to graduate the community as a whole except 77 individuals.

The whole Kebele could be able to use irrigation e.g. the spate irrigation which is able to plant 500 hectares and covered 5 Kebeles and has 17 ponds, each has the capacity to plant 14/15 hectares of land. In 2000, the community have got good production by using 17, but it works from rain water. If it were possible to use river water for 17, it would bring change and sustainability to the community as a whole.

With regard to PSNP, there are a lot of problems concerning selection, distribution and quotas etc. The provision quotas do not cover all the poor in the community. At the Kebele level the Kebele officials didn't select the poor depending on the criteria- there was bias. This increased the number of complaints.

The link with a serious drought, especially the 2002-3 famine invited alternative supportive agents.

Everybody wants to be included. In some cases the poor were excluded by the KFSTF (Kebele Food Security Task Force) without any reason (nepotism).

### Nutrition

Intervention 1: Malnutrition screening and vitamin supplementation

Succeeded in that 96% of the children participated in the programme. Avoided the number of children that could have died due to malnutrition and children that could have faced blindness. Koro programme similar to other kebeles.

Long-run benefits: Avoids blindness and other related diseases to have children with good brain health and a socially fit society.

Problems in implementation: Budget and transport were the two problems. The office has taken fuel for transport, stationery and vehicles on credit from other offices/sector offices to avoid the problems encountered. UNICEF provided the nutrient food and the vitamins.

Improvements: Had the Kebele health posts taken the responsibility, they could easily identify the children with chronic food shortage and the volunteers in the Kebele could have easily followed them up and further identify the problems.

### Family Planning

Intervention 1: Provision of injectables

More or less succeeded with resistances at the beginning. Considerable numbers of mothers are using the service. There are other Kebeles that have totally refused the service till now.

Long-run benefits: Helps to have well planned family that further helps families to send their children to school, to have sufficient health treatment capital and totally to have planned economy.

Improvements: Had there been health posts in the Kebele, the implementation would have been easier since females could come to the programme without the knowledge of their husband. But to come to the Wereda their husbands must know why they went to the Wereda and they have been refusing.

Intervention 2: Introduction of health extension workers

Fully succeeded; similar to other kebeles.

Long-run benefits: The community would get awareness about different methods of family planning in its nearby area and helps to have a well planned family for healthy economic development.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

2002-3: Training for traditional birth attendant.

2003-4: None

2004-5: Health extension workers employed at two Kebeles

2005-6: None

2006-7: None

2007-8: None

2008-9: Health extension workers deployed in all Kebeles (rural), including Koro.

2009-10: Volunteer advisers (promoters) are trained.

The two important interventions are HEW Service and volunteer promoters.

Intervention 1: HEW service and Health Promoters

All interventions are promoted. All services related to health care become improved. The community is aware and using this service.

Long-run benefits: Now the health extension workers coverage succeeded and volunteer advisers are trained from 4 Kebeles including Koro in the first round. In the next round it is anticipated to cover the whole. From Koro 7 volunteer promoters are trained for about a week (6 days). The trainers allowance covered by Jica paid 300 birr/person. But in the future they serve the community without fee and they may fade. The government should arrange the ways they get incentives.

Most of the health services started in the Derg period, but could be improved under the EPRDF, especially since 2005 through different training.

Pre-natal and maternal vaccinations for females to protect mothers and new born child. TT vaccination for females exposed to domestic work, to prevent TTC.

### Drinking water - no intervention

Intervention 1: Introduction and digging of private lavatories.

Finally succeeded. At the beginning the community refused to dig and use the latrines. Even those who dug the latrine did not use it but did it just to get aid from an NGO that requested the availability of latrine as a prerequisite. But the community observed families that defecate everywhere in their compounds being attacked by diarrhoea. Then after all members of the community accepted with full implementation and could dig ventilated latrines that they call it VIP.

Long-run benefits: Helps to avoid different communicable disease to have a healthy community. It could reduce 75% of the community diseases.

Problems of awareness retarded the implementation. There is still awareness creation training by extension workers to avoid problems of resistance that emanated as a result of awareness problems.

Improvements: Had they implemented it on their initiative rather than being convinced to dig the lavatories as a prerequisite to get some other advantage.

There was avoidance but no enforcement

### Preventive Health services

Intervention 1: Distribution of bed nets

Succeeded according to the wereda plan - to distribute 2 nets per family once in 4 years. But there are people who have taken it but are not using it. Koro similar to other kebeles.

Long-run benefits: Reduces death and promotes a healthy community.

Problems: Low awareness from the community resulted in using the net for other uses like tearing the net and using to cover crops. The Wereda did continuous awareness creation to alleviate the problem.

Improvements: Had the awareness creation have been done before the implementation of the programme, it could easily be implemented avoiding resistance. Moreover, the type of net with respect to the width of the houses of farmers should have been cone shaped ones rather than the rectangular ones that consume space which farmers are not fully willing to take.

Some avoidance and resistance but no enforcement

###

### Curative health services

Intervention 1: Provision of anti-retroviral and HIV counselling and testing

Failed due to shortage of test kits that interrupted the implementation which further hampered counselling.

Long-run benefits: Help members of the community build their psychology and help them to start using anti-retroviral (ART) medicine for their healthy life and protect them from other related diseases.

Problems: Refusal to accept the programme due to frustration to be examined. The provision of ART has alleviated the problem of refusal and avoidance of testing and counselling. This is due to the fact that the community observed carriers becoming healthy and strong after taking the ART.

Improvements: Availability of testing kits could have improved the implementation as the community wanted to test and get counselling.

### Primary Education

Intervention 1: Construction of new school and building additional class rooms

Succeeded in alleviating long distances travelled by students. Shortage of rainfall was a problem as needed to get mud for wall construction.

Long-run benefits: It helps children of the community to get primary education near their residence. It also helps to avoid drop-outs and absenteeism thereby increasing educational coverage in the community that further helps to have an educated community.

Problems: Low capacity of the community to supply wood and straw due to the drought. The Wereda itself has provided wood to alleviate the problem. UNICEF supplied corrugated iron for roof, nails, doors and windows

Improvements: Had there been enough fund/budget, the intervention could have been completed on time.

### Secondary Education - no intervention

### Post-secondary - no Intervention

### Alternative basic education - no intervention

### Government pre-school education – no time to follow- up

### Good governance package

Intervention 1: Increasing participation-forming associations

There was no wide participation in development interventions before associations were established. Participation increased after the establishment of associations. In Koro the association of irrigation has exploited the opportunity sooner than other Kebeles.

Long-run benefits: Mobilises the community easily for any development and gives know-how about development.

Problems: Lack of awareness about the importance of associations. Continuous awareness creation was given by the Wereda administration, capacity building office and OPDO (Oromo Peoples Democratic Organization).

Improvements: Providing the awareness creation before the implementation.

Avoidance, resistance? Enforcement measures?

Some avoidance but no enforcement

###

### Security, policing and justice

Intervention 1: Training for Kebele militias on peace and security

Succeeded in providing the training – similar to other kebeles

Long-run benefits: Brings peace that further helps to undertake development activities peacefully

### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour – no response

### Presentation of government models of development

Intervention 1: Health extension workers

Succeeded.

Long-run benefits: To have healthy community through treatment and awareness.

No problems in implementation

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people – no report

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

2004-5: A lot of training was given to women to create awareness of their legal rights.

2005-6: None

2006-7: Women took leadership roles in the Wereda.

2007-8: New family law implemented.

2008-9: A woman is assigned to each sector to control gender equality.

2009-10: None

The two important interventions are training and new family law.

Intervention 1: Training and the new Family Law

It has progressed well, and the training has changed a lot of things. Women are aware of and practice their legal rights. During divorce women are able to share their property, and harmful practices have also stopped through time since 2005. The new family law which concerns different issues on women and children is also practised well.

The current situation shows progress and if it continues the whole Kebele will benefit.

Problems: There is corruption in the court and archive. On the division of properties, they do not make decisions quickly. They prolong the appointment to make it fade. When women took the case to Women's Affairs, their intervention made things progress. The archivist had hidden the file to postpone the appointment.

Improvements: The government policies which initiated the women came to a leadership which is important for country development.

Some women didn't use their legal rights unknowingly. Particularly in the three farthest Kebeles, women were not participating in the meetings or training, and traditional practices still happen there.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

Intervention 1: Establishment of Youth Associations and providing awareness creation

Succeeded; it was easier in Koro to organise the youth due to the irrigation scheme which made awareness creation training easier.

Long-run benefits: Helps to increase the awareness of the youth regarding different development issues, changes the community perception about the youth, could integrate the youth and other community members for sustainable development.

Problems: There was refusal by the youth but they were approached through the Kebele officials. The office had shortage of budget to undertake the awareness creation. The office borrowed logistics from other offices.

Improvements: Sufficient budget

Avoidance, resistance? Yes, no enforcement.

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

2002-3

Water harvesting, soil conservation programme.

2003-4

Rehabilitation programme.

2004-5

Terracing and road maintenance.

2005-6

Terracing (soil bund, funaju, hillside terrace, check dam etc), bridge, irrigation canals etc.

2006-7

Construction of FTC, DA house, school fence, teachers house.

2007-8

None

2008-9

Construction of health posts, Kebele Office, schools etc.

2009-10

Veterinary extension workers house.

The two important interventions are terracing and construction.

Intervention 1: Terraces and planted trees

Not much succeeded. Terraces and planted trees were destructed by animals. Irrigation canal work was performed in Koro.

Long-run benefits: The community should protect their environment. They should accept the work and it will change their future.

No significant problems affected implementation.

Improvements: It links with food insecurity.

### Electricity and communications – no report

### Harmful traditional practices

2002-3: Training on the prevention of harmful practices.

2003-4: None

2004-5: Training in the same way.

2007-8: Women became members of the Wereda cabinet (5).

2008-9: None

2009-10: Each Kebele selected seven people who control harmful traditional practices. They assigned an administrator, deputy, militia, elder, female teacher, school director and woman.

Intervention 1: Action against Harmful Traditional Practices

It is successfully practised. In the last four/five years abduction, female circumcision, and inheritance marriage have been abolished. Conspicuous consumption for feasts/funerals practices were abolished linked with food insecurity. Polygynous marriage is still practised.

About the same, except the farthest three Kebeles in which female participation is low.

Long-run benefits: The concerned people should have an improved current situation

No significant problems, but people are reluctant to accept the interventions initially.

Improvements: There has been training on harmful traditional practices since the Derg regime, but now it is improving strongly. People could change their minds easily.

Actually people resist on female circumcision, inheritance, marriage and polygyny. It is hidden.

### NGO interventions – no report

## Development potentials and challenges for the kebele

### Livelihood development

Current potentials**:** Possibility of producing three times a year using irrigation both vegetables and cereals and cattle fattening

Current challenges/constraints:Infrastructure problems such as long distance and sub-standard road and absence of bridge that hinder the smooth transportation of inputs and outputs

Major changes in potentials since 2003:Farmers are tapping the potential of irrigation using motor pumps privately and through cooperatives. Different investors are also using the irrigation.

### Employment opportunities

Current potentials**:** The flourishing of cooperatives, private farms and investors’ farms are now major employment potentials.

Current challenges/constraints:Seasonality of the employment due to farm behaviour

Major changes in potentials since 2003:The potentials are now tapped by the youth and women through establishing cooperatives of different type of both farm and service types reducing unemployment and improving the livelihood of the community. Investors’ farm employment, both permanent and temporary is becoming a coping mechanism to drought being employed on the farms.

### Food security

Current potentials:The availability of 158ha of irrigation potential land for food security

Current challenges/constraints:Shortage of rainfall and technological challenge to run the motor of the community irrigation already stopped.

Major changes in potentials since 2003:It has started to be exploited. See above.

### Health services

Current potentials:Establishment of health post

Current challenges/constraints:Climatic change that becomes hot during day time and cool in the night that could affect human health and lack of road and bridge to transport patients.

### Education

Current potentials:Presence of two elementary schools and as a result reducing of drop-outs; Increasing awareness of the community about the importance of education that reduced drop-outs

Current challenges/constraints:Shortage of teachers

Major changes in potentials since 2003:There was only one school and the drop-out was high due to long distance to be travelled by students and low awareness of the community about education. Since 1995 the awareness of the community has increased and drop-out decreased from time to time. The opening of the second elementary school added momentum in reducing drop-outs.

### Micro-credit

Current potentials: Commencement of micro-credit service in the kebele recently

Current challenges/constraints:Low amount of credit provision as seen from the plan of credit association

### Infrastructure

Current potentials:Availability of mobile telephone network and possibility of tapping power supply easily from a near distance

Current challenges/constraints**:** Sub-standard road and lack of bridge

Major changes in potentials since 2003:Mobile network coverage in 1999

### Water

Current potentials:Presence of Awash and Keleta Rivers surrounding the kebele; availability of hot spring water

Current challenges/constraints:Lack of potable water

Major changes in potentials since 2003: None

Major changes in challenges since 2003:Using of water tabs for purification of drinking water.

### Governance

Current potentials:Increased participation and facilitating cooperatives

Current challenges/constraints:None

Major changes in potentials since 2003:Community participation is increasing from time to time and number and types of cooperatives is increasing

### Peace and security

Current potentials:Presence of 20 militias in the kebele

Current challenges/constraints:None

Major changes in potentials since 2003:Using turn method to guard community properties and hiring guard for the boat

## Interactions among policies and programmes

### Positive synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation | NRM |
| Education |  |  | Food for students reducing absenteeism looking for food | Source of food for students, used to buy educational materials by selling livestock and their products, teaches ways of modern cattle rearing | Education of subjects on method of irrigation; buy clothes, educational materials and food for students by selling agricultural products | Subjects on NRM increases awareness of students and they teach their parents |
| Health  | Healthy students avoid absenteeism and drop-out. |  | Nutrition | nutrition | Healthy person would be strong and productive to work on irrigation | Healthy person would be strong and productive to work on NRM |
| FFW | Improved nutrition reduces sickness there by avoiding absenteeism and drop-out  | Nutrition |  | Maintain existing livestock and/or assets | Labour work for irrigation | Terracing is important for NRM |
| Livestock | - | - | - |  | Oxen for ploughing | Composting |
| Irrigation | - | - | Reduces dependency on FFw | Planting fodder species |  | Increases fertility and the litter reduces erosion |
| NRM | Reduces desertification for the very human existence | Reduces epidemic diseases that arise from degradation | Reduces dependency on FFw | Planting fodder species | Increases fertility  |  |

### Negative synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | Livestock | Irrigation | NRM |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock |  | Cattle dung smell affects health |  |  |  | Overgrazing |
| Irrigation | Drop-out to work on irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |
| NRM |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Three most important interventions proposed for the kebele

Irrigation development

* responsibility for developing Wereda Irrigation Office
* responsibility for financing – Wereda Irrigation Office
* responsibility for implementing Wereda administration, Kebele Administration and Development Agents

Awareness creation

* responsibility for developing Wereda Agricultural Office
* responsibility for financing – Wereda Agricultural Office
* responsibility for implementing Wereda administration, Kebele Administration and Development Agents

Widening Investment by creating conducive environment for investors –

* responsibility for developing Wereda Administration
* responsibility for financing - NA
* responsibility for implementing Wereda administration, Kebele Administration and investors