# Community experiences of development interventions; Yetmen sub-kebele, Felege Selam kebele, Enemay wereda, East Gojjam, Amhara

By 2010 Yetmen had become a sub-kebele in Felege Selam kebele; the other two sub-kebeles were Zebch and Yemrit.

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## Land – re-distribution of farmland

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Beneficiary | male | 32 | Poor |
| Loser | male | 62 |  |

### Beneficiary of re-distribution

#### What happened

In 1996 he has received 1Gezim(50 by 50) of Mote-Keda Meret (farm land left by dead people having no legal inheritors)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Such land was allocated only to land less boys and girl, and particularly to the children of the bureaucrats’, whose land was confiscated earlier.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that it was very small size to produce enough to feed his family, but he was able use it regularly un like conditional sharecrops land whose availability was highly fluctuating.

#### Benefit to others

About 60 other land less youth have also received Mote-keda(land left behind by the diseased)

#### Harm to others

He argued that children and other relatives of the dead people were harmed, because they were denied access to the land they could have inherited before the introduction of Mote-keda land. and mentioned that there were dispute cases between would be inheritors and those who received such land.

#### Long-run benefit to community

Allocating Mote-keda land was terminated after 1996

#### How might land re-distribution be improved?

There should be land re-distribution from communal land; it should be allocated primarily for young people whose parents have little land.

### Loser from re-distribution

#### What happened

While alive the father gave all land to him by will taken to and recorded by the Kebele social court. But before his claim was resolved, the kebele redistributed the land as Mote-keda to two different persons. He appealed to Wereda court, and it was decided in his favour. However, he has regained the land from the one disputant, while the other still refused to hand over his land. He complained that the Kebele were not cooperative to enforce the court decision so that he couldn’t redeem the land yet

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

He indicated that one of the disputants had beaten him personally when trying to plough his redeemed land immediately after the court decision. He also complained that he could have supported his family better if he regained the remaining land

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

He insisted that there were many undecided similar dispute cases, some people still trying to reclaim such land through the court.

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

He thinks all people who lost such land would continue to reclaim it and enter in to conflicts with those who received and want to keep it even with violence.

#### How might land re-distribution be improved?

He insisted that land redistribution should be from those who have many farm and from communal land

## Land – distribution of communal land to the landless – no intervention

## Land taken e.g. for investors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary |  |  |  |  |
| Loser | F | 35 | poor | HH wife |
| Loser | male | 42 | Middle |  |

### Beneficiary of land taken: None

### Loser from land taken – poor wife

#### What happened

There is high school construction and their land is to be taken starting from this year. So far the are using it.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Land of other people is also taken for the high school construction.

#### Benefit/harm to family

So far it is not clear whether it is benefit or harm because it is promised to be replaced by better and productive land near river. If that is the case they will be benefited if they are given land less productive than their land it will be harm. So far there is nothing known but generally they feel that they are harmed because their land is taken.

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

School will be built and children will not travel long to get high school. land taken will be replaced soon.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might allocation of land for investors etc be improved?

No problem

### Loser from land taken – male household head

#### What happened :

Wereda officials and Yetmen town community selected a high school building site on communal grazing land, but the rural community refused and entered in to fights with police that resulted in one death and another serious wound from the community side. Finally, the community instead agreed to allocate and selected another site on individual farmland. He said he has agreed to provide his land because the community agreed to give him and others much better land from communal land.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

About 4 other farmers’ farm was included in the school construction site.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He complained that they didn’t give him the replacement land yet, and suspected that the Wereda was about to start construction against which he plans to resist unless they provide him the land first.

#### Harm to others

He believed the other farmers whose farm land was taken for the school would be harmed if the community fails to provide them the replacement

#### Long-run benefit to community:

He said that the community used to send children to Bichena or Dejen towns being burdened of paying house rents, travelling to take food every week. he believes the school would help them to keep their children around after finishing grade 8

#### Long-run harm to community

Feared the community might face grazing land shortage if government continues to take from communal land for other purposes.

## Implementation of women’s rights to land –no intervention

## Land-leasing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Beneficiary | male | 62 | Rich |
| Loser |  |  |  |

### Beneficiary of land-leasing

#### What happened

He said he doesn’t have land along the river, but I used to lease land to produce vegetables, Guaya/Shimbra (chickpeas) through pump irrigation. He used to pay lease fee from 700 to 1200 depending on the size and fertility of the land. They use the leased land only for one harvest time and the owners plant it with crops during the rainy season.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Women household heads, old people having shortage of labour, and some who were lazy to deal with farming were mentioned as the main land leasors, whereas farmers having oxen and money were the common leasee.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that his land was taken away by EPRDF for being a Nikiki(linked with former regime), and leasing irrigable land enabled him to produce twice in a year and increase his wealth. Also women and weak individuals were believed to have benefited by giving their land on lease or for share croppers.

#### Benefit to others

Many people who have money and oxen are beneficiaries of leased land

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is critical shortage of farmland for our children and there are many landless young people. Kiray(Leasing) and Yekul (equal share cropping) are important for people having no/little land.

#### Long-run harm to community

He noted that people have been informally selling their land with the cover of formal lease contract agreement and, if not in their kebele, there were dispute cases in other places where those who sold land discarded the informal agreement and reclaimed it after the formal 3 years lease contract expired. And he feared the same dispute could occur in the future as their traditional trust in each other and respect to own words might erode

## Land registration

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Beneficiary | male | 48 | rich |
| Loser | male | 45 | Rich |

### Beneficiary of land registration - 1

#### What happened

Land ownership book with picture of the husband the wife was given in 2001EC. The registration was done in 2000 and the was given in 2001.The order came from the woreda and it is approved there.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

For all people with land

#### Benefit/harm to family

It is a guarantee and it makes her feel comfortable, it makes her to be sure that she can share land equally with her husband.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit like her, it makes women that they can share land in case they get divorced.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will not be many disputes of husband and wife over land. Marriages will be peaceful ,there will be respect among couples in marriage.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might land registration be improved?

It is good

### Beneficiary of land registration - 2

#### What happened

His land was measured and has received certificate

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land was measured and registered but there were many who didn’t receive certificates

#### Benefit/harm to family

He insisted that its benefit is for the future and he thinks that he would be able to receive compensation if government wants to take his land for investment. He indicated that his house being on the town border his land around could be included in to the town so that the certificate would particularly enable him to his right as urban land and claim compensation for losing any.

#### Benefit to others

He believed many people will be similarly benefited

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He argued that the community will in the future benefit from the land registration in terms of easily solving disputes over border land pushing, presenting land certificates as evidences for court cases, and facilitating inheritance.

### Loser from land registration

#### What happened

He reported that after measuring his land they claimed to have found extra land pushed from the communal grazing land, which they took away and gave it to his cousin.

#### Benefit/harm to family:

Previously they had taken most of my land calling me Nikiki, now they took it saying it was part of the communal land. The rule says that they must simply measure and register all the land one has been ploughing, but they took and gave it away, all this is to harm me by reducing my land and pushing me to enter in to dispute with my cousin

#### Benefit to others

Such land taken by the kebele was all redistributed together with Motekeda farm land to land less youth

#### Harm to others

About 5 other farmers lost land for the same reason.

#### Long-run benefit to community:

None

Having land certificate helps use to prevent boundary pushing attempts and to resolve disputes quickly.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

## Re-settlement - no intervention

## Irrigation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Richer | male | 62 | Rich |
| Richer | female |  |  |
| Land-wanter | male | 65 | Medium |

### Woman richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

The respondent said that they are the first one to buy irrigation pump in 1998.That time improved seeds were also distributed to the community in 1997.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who were able to buy the irrigation pump bought and any one from the community had access to the improved seeds distributed.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family got improved its status. Previously they were said bureaucrats and did not have enough land and they were poor. After starting the irrigation now they have 8 cattle, they built better house (from 35 corrugated iron in to 85 corrugated iron roof it means more wider house), they are eating a variety of food which includes vegetables from their own production and others by buying from market.

#### Benefit to others

Other people are eating vegetables easily at market because many people are producing vegetables.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will bring improvement in their life and will eat vegetables which make people to be healthy.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might irrigation be improved?

The respondent said that she does not know how to improve the irrigation but she is ready to accept any kind of improvement that the government can bring.

### Man richer as a result of irrigation programme

#### Irrigation programmes since 1995EC

I have started pump irrigation in 199For vegetables need to be watered frequently producing of irrigated vegetables require us more labour to tend and much fuel for the pumps so that I am mainly producing cereals.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have no own irrigable land and those who don’t have oxen and enough money for land rents couldn’t use irrigation

#### Benefit/harm to family

I was first in difficulties to raise my children because my land was taken away for being bureaucrat, but I am now better of due to use of irrigation.

#### Benefit to others

Using pump irrigation, many bureaucrats like me become richer by producing and selling vegetables and cereals

#### Long-run benefit to community

The number of people using irrigation is increasing every year, I think our village would be more richer if land is given to the young and for us the bureaucrats who lost our land for nothing.

#### How might irrigation be improved?

Especially vegetables easily fail when the pumps got damaged, the government should help us in repairing our pumps and training us to deal with faulted pumps

### Man who would like irrigated land

#### Inclusion/exclusion

I wish to use irrigation, but I couldn’t because I don’t have any land by the river. Also I don’t have enough money to rent irrigable land

#### Benefit to others

He believes people having land by the river were able to harvest twice a year, some buying own pumps, some using rented pump, and the poor ones by leasing their land to pump owners

#### Long-run benefit to community

Many people could get richer if irrigation is expanded

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm except benefits

## Water harvesting

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Water beneficiary | Enyew Debalkew | male | 55 | Middle |
| Digger | Enyew Debakew | male | 55 | Middle |
| Harmed household | None |  |  |  |
| Wanter | NA |  |  |  |

### Water harvesting beneficiary

#### Water harvesting projects since 1995EC

I have constructed it in 2000 according to the recommendations of the DA. I am the only farmer who dug Kure(water harvesting pond) in our Got.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All farmers have been advised by the DAs and officials to construct Kure(pond), but they couldn’t dig any because of lack of knowledge about its uses.

#### Benefit/harm to family

I was able to grow vegetables chillies, garlic, cabbages enough for house hold consumption. Above all, it is useful for our bees

## Agricultural extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary - female | Bayesh Gelaw | F | 55 | rich | HH wife |
| Beneficiary | Smachew Damte | male | 48 | Middle |  |
| Loser | Wude Yohannes | F | 40 | rich | HH wife |
| Development Agent | Abateneh lulu | Male | 36 |  | DAs supervisor |

### 

### A woman who became richer as a result of agricultural extension

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

The house hold received vegetable seeds and advice from DA.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who are interested to take seeds and advice from DA on agricultural activities can get what ever they want.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It has benefit to the family because it helped to get more production and as a result more income.

#### Benefit to others

Others who work with DAs are also benefited in the same way it helped them to get more production.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will boost production

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might agricultural extension and packages be improved?

They are doing it n a good way

### A man who became richer as a result of agricultural extension

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

He said he has little own land because much of his land was taken away for being related to Derg regime. But he pointed out that he was able to improve his wealth by increasing production from own and leased land using fertilizer and selected seeds, and especially through pump irrigation producing marketable vegetables and chick peas.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He argued that agricultural extension is provided for all but only those who understood its advantages could apply it. He insisted that there is no farmer who grows any crop without fertilizers, because the land is no more giving any yield with out it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He described that he was able to educate his children even by sending one to Addis to attend diploma courses

#### Benefit to others

He said many people have benefited, especially by using fertilizer and irrigation

### Woman loser

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC

There were new improved seeds of wheat and chick pea that introduced to the household with DA.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who were interested to take took the improved seeds of

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family were harmed because the improved seeds of both wheat and chickpea failed to grow due to lack of information about how they grow. .

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

The same harm – their crops failed

#### Long-run benefit to community

If there is enough information the crops may give more production and will help to increase income of the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might agricultural extension and packages be improved?

All necessary information about new improved seeds must be given to the farmers, if only the seed is given farmers sow it like other indigenous seeds but the improved seeds have new characters.

### Development Agent

#### Agricultural extension and packages since 1995EC: H

He argued that all existing extension programs have been introduced long before 1995, but the level of farmers’ understanding about its uses and the number of people applying it have been greatly increasing since after 199especially using of irrigation, producing twice in the rainy season, bull fattening, and market-oriented crop production are being practiced well by the community. He also indicated cooperatives to be important means of development and there are dairy, saving and credit, and service cooperatives. He insisted that all most all house holds are members of the agricultural service cooperative through which they used to sell their grain and get inputs.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All farmers are given equal access to extension services

#### Benefit/harm to family

There wasn’t any harm to people due to extension programs, on the contrary, those who applied it have benefited much by increasing their production and selling it in the market

#### Long-run benefit to community

He believes that proper use and application of extension packages will enable the community to grow more richer

#### How might agricultural extension and packages be improved?

It could be improved by increasing farmers’ knowledge and voluntary participation in development activities.

## Livestock extension and packages

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Beneficiary – female | Bayesh Gelaw | F | 55 | Rich | HH wife |
| Beneficiary - male | Biazin Tizazu | male | 62 | Middle |  |
| Wanter | Not found – those who want get easily |  |  |  |  |
| Development Agent | Deguale Hanur | male | 32 |  |  |

### A woman who became richer as a result of livestock extension

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

The woman is fattening one ox with advice of the agricultural extension workers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who want advice are communicated.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The ox is becoming fatter and will be sold in expensive price.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit with the respondent

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes people to improve their life by fattening cattle

#### Long-run harm to community

No

#### How might livestock extension and packages be improved?

Still good

### A man who became richer as a result of livestock extension

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

He bought a breed calf in 1999 and has been using the bull for ploughing and to produce breeds from Habesha cows. he said the bull produced for him one breed cow, which gave two births and is being milked. He used to receive 5 birr from people who use his bull to impregnate their cows. He said that in ploughing the breed bull is far more stronger than Habesha oxen, and he expects to receive high price by fattening and selling when it gets older.

#### Benefit to others

He insisted that many people in the village have got breed cows and oxen using his bull to breed with Habesh cows.

### Development Agent

#### Livestock extension and packages since 1995EC

He described the live stock extension packages as animal feed development, improved breeding, fattening, dairy development, and vaccination and treatment services.

#### Benefit/harm to family:

He pointed out that almost all farmers regularly take their animals to the Kebele animal health worker for vaccination and treatment. He insisted that many people have increased their incomes through dairy development and fattening since many of the dairy cooperative members have breed milk cows and more than 70 farmers are engaged in fattening

#### Long-run benefit to community

He indicated that the community will be able to increase the quality and productivity of animals and receive better income.

#### Long-run harm to community

## Non-farm extension and packages – no intervention

## Co-operatives

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Member spinning C | Selam Wubalem | F | 19 | poor | Daughter |
| Employee spinning C | NOT FOUND no one is employed |  |  |  |  |
| Leader spinning C | Wube Demil | F | 22 | Middle | Daughter to HH |
| Excluded woman | Not found |  |  |  |  |
| Member dairy co-op | Yigrem Ayalew | Male | 45 | rich |  |
| Employee service co-op | Werknesh Yirsaw | female | 20 |  | Cooperative manager |
| Leader S & C co-op | Damte Ayalew | Male | 65 | Middle |  |
| Excluded | Not found |  |  |  |  |
| Development Agent | Shiferaw Meku | male | 23 |  | Cooperative expert |

### Member of women’s spinning co-operative

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

There is spinning cooperative that was started by youth women.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only female can join the cooperative

#### Benefit/harm to family

It helps to earn income

#### Benefit to others

Other members also benefit the same way

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

There is hope that the cooperative group will get land and other assistance from the government and that will benefit its members economically.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

The members want land if they get land it will change their life.

### Spinning co-operative leader

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

The cooperative is established very recently

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Women are allowed to join, at he beginning there were only young women later on adult women also joined.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The benefit is not that much so far, women get benefit by spinning cotton and selling and there was also small plot of land given by the kebele what was produced from that land was distributed to the members.

#### Benefit to others

The benefit is equal to all members in the cooperative.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

She expects that if they work hard and if the government gives them irrigable land it will help they support themselves.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

If irrigation land and motor pump is given the cooperative will be beneficial.

### Member of the dairy cooperative

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

He has been member of the dairy coop since 1997and of the multi-purpose service coop since Derg time.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He said only farmers having milk cows and wishing to sell their milk can be a member of the dairy cooperative, but any farmer can be member of the service coop.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said he used to earn good income by selling milk through the dairy coop, but lately he has stopped selling milk to the cooperative because they couldn’t pay his dividend on time due to shortage of money; he suspects the leaders of poor financial management practices. He complained that the coop still didn’t pay him 2000 birr

#### Benefit to others

He said many other members are also reluctant to sell their milk to the coop for similar reasons.

#### Long-run benefit to community

He argues that since the number of people having breed milk cows is increasing the dairy coop will be more important in the future.

### Service co-operative employee: manager

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

The service cooperative employed manager since 1998, introduced (2001)the sale of new shares in order to increase capital, input supply on credit was stopped (2001)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Regarding access to new share holding, any of the existing member and new applicants were invited to buy additional shares. With respect to the termination of input credit, all members are required to buy fertilizer and improved seeds with cash

#### Benefit/harm to family

She noted also that poor farmers were forced either to grow with out fertilizers, or take loans with high interests from money lender, or buy and use little fertilizer and use it below the recommendation

#### Benefit to others

The cooperative and kebele leaders benefited much because they were relieved of the burden of collecting repayments.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

She pointed out that Yetmen as a specialized Tef producing area the service cooperative will be the main instrument of marketing farmers grain at a better price; by selling their grain through the cooperative, members could obtain increasingly high dividends and improve their lives

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

The cooperative faces shortage of capital to buy as much grain as possible when there s good harvest, which could be over come by taking loans from the bank and through selling of additional shares

### Co-operative leader: secretary of the saving and credit association

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

He has been member of the three types of cooperatives-savings and credit, dairy, and multi-purpose service coops. He is the chairman of credit committee for the saving and credit association.

#### Inclusion/exclusion :

Any applicant willing to buy shares and participate according to the by laws has been accepted as member

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said he has specially benefited from the saving and credit association by saving 10 to 20 birr monthly since 1994, and getting credit to buy fertilizer, selected seeds, and breeds.

#### Benefit to other

He insisted many other members were similarly benefiting as many have benefited from the 90,00o birr loans so far given

#### Harm to others

No harm occurred to any other people

#### Long-run benefit to community:

He argued that since taking fertilizer on credit from service cooperatives was terminated, their saving and credit association could be important for them to get credit.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

He indicated that most of the saving remains idle since member borrow only limited amount so that they would like to invest it in other businesses or receive interests through banks.

### 

### Development Agent

#### Co-operative programmes since 1995EC

He described three types of farmers cooperatives, dairy (1996), saving and credit\(1995), and multi-purpose service coops (since Derg times). The service cooperative is considered as one of the most important instruments of the implementation of extension packages, especially of market-oriented production and agricultural inputs/out puts in general

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Any person living within the area can join any one or more types of cooperatives

#### Benefit/harm to family

Members could increase their incomes by purchasing inputs and selling grains through their cooperatives and many were able to educate their children.

#### Benefit to others

He pointed out that non-member were also receiving fertilizers and other inputs from the service cooperative but buying in cash and with out dividend

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He indicated that the community will be able to improve the market prices of their crops and animals/byproducts using cooperatives. It also will help them to deal with consumer goods price inflation problems

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might co-operatives be improved?

He pointed out that the financial and management strength cooperatives could be by helping primaries to form unions at different levels

## Government micro-credit – no intervention

## Food aid – no intervention

## Nutrition

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman | Banchi Mezgeb | F | 31 | Rich | HH wife |
| Poor woman | NOT FOUND people did not know the intervention |  |  |  |  |
| HEW | Mastewal Tefera | F | 24 | middle | Daughter HEW |
| Rich man | Gashaw Tariku |  |  |  |  |
| Poor man | Wedaj Bzuayehu |  |  |  |  |

### Rich woman

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

There were lentil like tablets given this year (the tablet is Iodine supplement as it is told by the health extension worker)

#### Inclusion/exclusion

She was the only one given in the family because she was breastfeeding, others were not given

#### Benefit/harm to family

She said that if it is medicine it will benefit her, it will not harm here. Practically there is no harm or benefit she felt so far.

#### Benefit to others

She expects that all who took the tablet are benefited.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It prevents sickness

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

It is medicine it should be given continuously, it is given for the first time.

### Health extension worker

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

Iodine was given to the community

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All who were targeted were given this included , pregnant mothers, lactating mothers and children.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent’s family was not targeted

#### Benefit to others

It helps them to prevent goiter

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help them to prevent goiter and have good growth for children

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might nutrition programmes be improved?

It should be continuous

### Rich man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

He reported that the HEW some times taught that eating various types of vegetables could prevent diseases, he also said health workers sometimes give medicines to children saying it was yetmetaten Migib (balanced food)

He argued that it was difficult for the farmers to prepare different food for different meals due to lack of enough land to produce all the different crops and shortage of labour.

He pointed out that people were gradually using potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables in their foods, especially during feasts.

### Poor man

#### Nutrition programmes since 1995EC

He reported that the HEWs used to teach the community about feeding the family with varieties of food in order to keep them healthy. But he insisted that the people including himself could not afforded to prepare different food other than using Injera; he argued the community continued to consume the same food as before

## Family planning

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich large family | male | 50 |  |
| Rich small family |  |  |  |
| Poor large family | male | 55 | Poor |
| Poor small family | male | 56 | Poor |
| Religious leader 1 | male | 50 | Orto.Christian |
| Religious leader 2 |  |  |  |

### Rich large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

He reported that health workers, the DAs, and the health extension workers have been teaching them about the disadvantages of having too many children and used to hear from them about controlling birth through medicine and injection

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people have been advised to use medicine and control birth

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that his wife used contraceptives for some time, but with his advise she stopped it because the medicine used to cause her illness. He insisted that people have increasingly understood the benefit of birth control in terms of helping them to have limited number of children not exceeding their capacity to support the family. He pointed out that many poor people have benefited by stopping consecutive births of short intervals

He said his wife once took birth control but stopped it as it caused her illness involving high menstruation blood flow; she gave birth recently after long period of time. He believed the family had enough time to raise the smaller children well.

#### Benefit to others

He believed that many poor and rich people are well aware of the benefits of birth control and use contraceptives more than ever before.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He believed the existing shortage of land would be worse in the future and birth controlling will help people to have smaller number of children

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

He insisted that the medicine used to cause other illnesses to some women so that the stop it, and this needs to be solved .

### Rich small family – no answer

### Poor large family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC:

He indicated that different government experts used to teach them about controlling birth in order to raise them well and to prevent them from growing more poor. He said he knew there was family planning program during Derg times, but many people started using it since 6 or7 years ago.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They used to give it for any one who requested for

#### Benefit/harm to family

His wife had started injectable contraceptive in 1993 and after taking it twice she stopped it due to side effect illness. He reported his wife took injections twice and stopped giving birth for the last 9 years; she used contraceptives immediately after his land was confiscated by the government, because when his land was taken away it became very difficult for him to raise his 7 children so that she took birth control to prevent any more children, she gave birth to the 8th child after 9 years of interval

He indicated that many poor and landless people like him benefited and argue that as shortage of land was getting worse it would be impossible for parents to give any land to children so that having fewer children will be important in the future

#### Benefit to others

He believed many people were able to stop birth for long years and then gave birth after their babies grown up to help raising the new babies

#### Harm to others

It induces ill health to some women

#### Long-run benefit to community

He believes birth controlling is very important especially for the poor not have many children more than their capacity to raise

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might family planning programmes be improved?

He insisted that there has been good education given about the programme, but many people still don’t want to use it because they want having more children

### Poor small family

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

He pointed out that the government has been teaching them about the importance of having children with long intervals, or stopping birth after having enough children

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He believed all people received the education

#### Benefit/harm to family:

He reported that his wife used contraceptive for one year and stopped it, because she wanted to have some more babies, but she didn’t give birth since then.

He insisted that it helped him to at least get some time for educating two of his other children.

#### Benefit to others

He insisted that many poor people with many children were able to stop any more births so that they could deal with the burden of raising the remaining

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He thinks especially poor people and the young with no land access would be able to limit the number of their children according to their capacity.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Religious leader 1

#### Family planning programmes since 1995EC

The priest reported government has been teaching people to use birth controlling medicine and have as small children as possible so to prevent themselves from getting poorer

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The education has been given to all people

#### Benefit/harm to family

He indicated that his wife stopped giving birth naturally due to age, yet he pointed out that it was good many other people have benefited.

#### Benefit to others

He thinks birth controlling is good in order to have children with long time interval and stop it and many poor people benefited by using it.

#### Harm to others

None

## Pregnancy and childbirth services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich woman with child | F | 31 | Rich | HH wife |
| Middle woman with child | F | 38 | Middle | HH wife |
| Poor woman with child | F | 19 | POOR | Daughter (she gave birth to twins) |
| TBA | F | 46 | Middle | HH wife |
| HEW | F | 24 | middle | daughter HEW |
| Rich with children |  | 50 |  |  |
| Middle with children |  |  |  |  |
| Poor with children |  | 56 |  |  |

### 

### Rich woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Pregnancy follow up and delivery services become nearer because of the construction of the health centre. Previously the service used to be given at a government clinic at Zebch. There is monthly vaccination for new born infants.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Any one can go and get the service. There is no payment for the pregnancy follow up but there is payment for drugs. Those who have money go to the health centre even when they are not feeling sick but the poor go to the health centre when pregnant usually when they get sick.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The availability of the service in the nearby made the respondent and her baby to be healthy .Actually the service given at Zebch was also good.

#### Benefit to others

It helps all pregnant women but more significantly to those who have complication during pregnancy.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes mothers and babies to be healthy.

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

The clinic that used to exist at Zebch had better drugs than this health centre.

### Middle wealth woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Health centre constructed and pregnancy follow up delivery and vaccination started here.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Women who are interested can get service

#### Benefit/harm to family

It benefited herself and her babies for vaccination and other medicines .She delivered at her home.

#### Benefit to others

Pregnant women are getting service for themselves and for their children.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Makes the community to be healthy.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

It is good

### 

### Poor woman with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Since the opening of health centre women come here for pregnancy follow and delivery.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Any women interested can come and get the service but most women prefer delivering their home, they come when ever they do have complication in delivery. Few deliveries are even beyond the capacity of the health centre and they are referred to Bichena.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was making follow up at the health centre and she did not face problem during pregnancy and delivery .Her twin babies are also healthy, there is vaccination given at the health centre for children.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit with her

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It is good for the health of mothers and children.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

They do not have enough material for delivery so these should be fulfilled.

### Traditional Birth Attendant

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

Health centre is constructed in their neighbourhood .People get pregnancy follow up, HIV test and delivery services.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women have access to get service in the health centre.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent’s daughter got pregnancy follow up in the health centre

#### Benefit to others

Makes women to get service in near by without going to Bichena

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will reduce death of mothers and infants

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

There is no delivery service all the time like in the weekends it is good if health workers are available all the time because delivery is not predictable.

### Health extension worker

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

The establishment of health centre in the community helped women to get better service during pregnancy and delivery.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every women who needs the service are welcome in the health centre.

#### Benefit/harm to family

They will not have problem to go to other places for delivery or pregnancy follow up.

#### Benefit to others

They will not face problems to take pregnant women for delivery when ever there is complication in pregnancy.

#### Harm to others

none

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will not experience due to lack of pregnancy and delivery service in their community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might pregnancy and childbirth services be improved?

It is still doing good

### Rich with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

He insisted that his wife always delivered her children with the help of traditional birth attendants, but regularly received prenatal health care/advice. He reported that since the health centre was opened in 1999, pregnant mothers and small babies could get good services, especially vaccinations

### Middle with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

He reported that since the health centre opened, pregnant women have been getting free examinations, advice, and vaccination services; he insisted that especially babies always received vaccination.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said his babies were taking vaccines monthly and his wife also received vaccination and examinations but used to deliver with the help of mid wives.

### Poor with children

#### Pregnancy and childbirth services since 1995EC

He insisted that the clinic has been widely providing vaccination services for pregnant women and children. But he argued that pregnant women don’t go to the health centre for delivery services; he said he never remember any one who gave birth to their babies at the clinic.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said his wife some times visited and received advice/vaccines when she was pregnant and his children also were regularly vaccinated

## Drinking water: no intervention

## Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Digger | Banchiw Dress | F | 36 | Middle | HH wife |
| Refuser | Yayesh Getu | F | 50 | poor | FHH |
| HEW | Mastewal Tefera | F | 24 | middle | HEW |
| Digger | Damte Ayalew | male | 65 | rich |  |
| Refuser | Biazin Tizazu | male | 62 | Middle |  |

### Woman who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

There are teachings by health extension workers to make our surroundings clean. They showed us how to dig latrines, dispose of solid waste, how to dispose liquid waste, how to construct better oven that can be used by standing. Currently we are using almost all ,the oven was broken recently it is not replaced yet. The liquid waste disposing way is using pot (ensira) and sand in order to prevent flies currently animals have broken it will be replaced after the harvesting is over.

The health workers also teach us to use jerry can as drinking water container because it has very narrow opening .When we use clay pot which has wide opening and use cans to get water from it the water becomes dirty. We wash the Jerry can which bigger sands and it becomes clean.

The health extension workers also helped us to construct shelf like things using clay and wood. It helps to put different materials.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The lesson is given for everyone but there are many people who do not accept and do based on the lesson they get from the health workers, this is because they do not understand the benefit.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The things we have done are important it helps us to drink clean water, we are able to use oven that saves fuel and also protects me from smoke and fire, use of latrine helps us to prevent disease .Generally all helped us to be healthy though actually there was not disease even before that.

#### Benefit to others

Others also benefited the same way I benefits if they did like I did, the latrine, oven and others.

#### Harm to others

There is no harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

All have very big advantage ,if dirty water is spilled any where or garbage is thrown every where ,if there is no latrine it causes disease. If all teachings by health workers are utilized it will help to have health community for the future.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might sanitation be improved?

It is still good

### Woman who refused to dig a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

There are health workers who come to inform her to dig latrine

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody is told to dig latrine they tell the same thing to the neighbourhood.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Not implemented because she does not have labour in the household to do that.

#### Benefit to others

It prevents disease

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It prevents disease

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might sanitation be improved?

Still good

### Health extension worker

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

Health extension program started in 1999 and it has many components of sanitation. There are teachings and demonstrations on latrine, waste disposal , improved ovens and others.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everyone in the community gets education

#### Benefit/harm to family

It helps in prevention of communicable diseases

#### Benefit to others

It helps others also in prevention of communicable diseases

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Disease prevention

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might sanitation be improved?

It is still good but it is from the community side that there is some resistance.

### Man who dug a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

He reported that government used to teach them to keep their houses clean, use latrines, and boil drinking water in order to prevent the spread of diseases

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Many people and himself have dug house hold latrine; he insisted that all his family members are regularly using it.

#### Benefit/harm to family:

He indicated that the latrine has helped his family to avoid the difficulties of going to the fields in the rain and on slippery mud at night and in the morning, especially during the rainy season.

#### Benefit to others :

He believed that the majority of those who dug latrines don’t use it

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community:

He believes that if all the people use latrines it will be possible to prevent many diseases from spreading in the community.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Man who refused to dig a household latrine

#### Sanitation projects since 1995EC

He reported that he didn’t dig latrine because he thinks it has no use. He argued that they could not be accustomed to sit in the latrine, and rather they prefer and feel ok in the fields.

#### Inclusion/exclusion :

He believes only a very few of those who dug latrine use it; he said that most people dug it only due to fear of fines, and some of these had demolished it after showing to the HEWs.

#### Benefit/harm to family:

He insisted having any has neither benefit nor harm to them.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others:

He believes those who demolished it or who don’t use it have lost their labour and construction wood for nothing.

#### Long-run benefit to community:

He thinks it could be good in the future when their village becomes a town

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might sanitation be improved?

He reported that latrines were good for townspeople where there is shortage of land

## Preventive health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich | F | 31 | Rich | HH wife |
| Middle | F | 38 | Middle | HH wife |
| Poor | F | 38 | Poor | HH wife |
| HEW | F | 24 | middle | HEW |
| Rich | male | 48 | Rich |  |
| Middle | male | 32 | Middle |  |
| Poor | male | 42 | Poor |  |
| Traditional M P | male | 62 | Middle |  |

### Rich woman

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

Tablet to prevent trachoma was given to community members. It was given in the form of droplets for infants and in the form of syrup for small children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All household members were given the medicine to prevent trachoma, the health education is also given for all people.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent did not felt comfortable on her stomach due to the tablet she took for trachoma prevention. But the health workers told her that it was normal. There is no benefit or harm she experienced because of the medicine but it was good for her children, their eyes used to be sick now they are feeling better.

#### Benefit to others

The respondent does not know about how the trachoma preventing medicine benefited others.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will prevent the community from trachoma.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

The respondent did not have any idea about how the health service might improve.

### Middle wealth woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Health extension workers come and teach us about how to prevent disease than seeking treatment after getting sick. They tell us to dig latrine, to make shelves to put our utensils and to construct better kind of oven. Last time also they gave us tablets that prevent eye disease trachoma. They gave tablet for adults and syrup for children.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health education by health extension workers to prevent communicable disease is given for all people they teach by going door to door. The same thing also for the medicine that prevents trachoma it was given for every body.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The idea of constructing latrine and better stove is good but we have not done them because the kitchen is going to be removed so the better stove will be constructed in the new kitchen. Also the latrine we have to places where we can dig the latrine we have not decided yet we will dig when we decide. About the trachoma medicine I did not feel comfortable, my stomach was sick at the beginning and after wards I did not see any harm or benefit out of it. Other family members said that they are fine. When the health workers gave us it was saying to prevent the disease before it happens to us.

#### Benefit to others

I do not know if the trachoma medicine benefited others .Those who constructed and use latrine are keeping their back yards clean.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

The trachoma medicine will make the people to get caught by the disease. The latrine prevents people from communicable disease as the health extension workers teach the community will have clean surroundings.

#### Long-run harm to community

There is no harm

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

The respondent has no idea how to improve the preventive health service.

### Poor woman

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

The are health workers who come to our house and teach us about health. They teach us to construct latrine, better oven .They also gave us tablets for the prevention of trachoma it was this year in January. They also gave us bed nets last year, it was to prevent malaria

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health education is given for every one the health workers go door to door and teach every body. They also show how to construct latrine, and the better oven which prevents smoke and fire. The trachoma medicine and bed net was also given for every body. Two bed nets were given for those households who have ten family members.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The bednet benefited us because it prevents fly, spider and other insects .We were told that the trachoma medicine is important but I have not seen any harm or benefit with my self or with my family.

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Every thing will make the community not to be sick

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

No idea

### Health extension worker

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

Prevention activities in the community were provision of malaria bed nets, provision of trachoma medicine and others mentioned with sanitation earlier.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every one is included in prevention activities

#### Benefit/harm to family

It helped her to prevent disease

#### Benefit to others

People are prevented by taking the bed net and trachoma medicine.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Preventing disease like malaria and trachoma based on prevention measures people take.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might preventive health services be improved?

People are not appropriately using bed nets so continuous education should be given to create awareness. Distribution of bed nets only does not prevent malaria they have to use it appropriately.

### Rich man

#### Preventive health service programmes since 1995EC

Trachoma vaccination and bed net distribution, digging of latrines and pits, making modern stoves, keeping animals separated from humans were some of the preventive health services he mentioned.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He indicated that all people got education about all these

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that he was among 48 HE models selected in the kebele for completing all health extension packages. He said keeping animals outside the house was the most difficult for all to apply due to existing fear/ threat of theft at night and he himself didn’t yet take some of the animals out of the house (but he was the only model selected in the Got). He said his family has especially benefited from the trachoma vaccination because it also cured minor wounds and other illness. He said he has implemented all but didn’t yet fully started keeping his animals out of the house due to fear of thieves.

#### Benefit to others

He reported that the whole community members believed they have benefited from the bednets in terms of eradicating house insects. He revealed that knowing this high demand for the bed net they tried to link its distribution to the digging of latrines; priority was given to those who completed/started digging latrines and succeeded in motivating many people to have dug latrines.

He complained that the health workers didn’t respray the bed nets with chemicals so that its power to kill insects has weakened. He reported almost all people have obtained bed nets, but they didn’t use it for the purpose as many people including himself didn’t believe there was malaria in the kebele. He insisted that rather they used to hear about it from health workers when they got some illness and went for treatment.

#### Harm to others

None

### Middle wealth man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

He reported that since HEWs came in 1999, all people have been taught about having latrines, separating animals from human taking out of houses, using improved stoves, digging dirt pits, cleaning stagnant water in order to prevent malaria, and also about HIV/AIDS and how to prevent it

#### Benefit to others

He insisted that all people have benefited from the bednets and trachoma vaccine. He reported that people believed that the trachoma vaccine cures many other pre-existing illness/diseases. He also revealed that the mosquito nets were found to be effective in wiping out Tebay(generic name for bugs, louses, fleas) as well as houseflies.

#### Harm to others

He reported that some children who took it twice were harmed and he indicated that in the neighboring Kebele, a 5 years old baby has died after he cheated and took twice. He also pointed out a pregnant woman was seriously sick following the vaccinations

### Poor man

#### Preventive health services since 1995EC

He reported that health workers have been teaching the community about using latrines, bed nets, drying out stagnant water to prevent malaria, and taking vaccinations against diseases

#### Benefit/harm to family

Bed nets have benefited his family by wiping out insects that worried them all in the past

#### Benefit to others

he pointed out that malaria has not been a problem since 3 or 4 years ago, he thought this could be the result of the cleaning /drying out of stagnant water carried out by the community or due to net using

## Curative health services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Elderly | F | 60 | Middle | HH wife |
| Good experience | F | 19 | Poor | daughter |
| Chronically sick | F | 40 | Poor | HH wife |
| Poor | F | 35 | Poor | HH wife |
| TMP | F | 50 | Middle | HH wife (wogesha) |
| Chronically sick | M |  |  |  |
| Malaria or other | M |  |  |  |
| Elderly | male | 80 | Middle |  |
| Poor | male | 55 | Poor |  |

### Elderly woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

There is health centre opened in the neighbourhood. There are nurses there.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They provide service for any one who goes there.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Once I had pain on my tooth but I went to Aba Getachew. I did not use this health centre so far.

#### Benefit to others

Many people are benefiting there are many people who come being carried by other and they get health treatment here. They get cured in this health centre go to their home. Even people come from other kebele called Berch.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will not be any one who will die or be sick due to delay to take to Debre Markos and Bichena.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might curative health services be improved?

People say that they do not get drugs here they buy from Aba Getachew or Bichena so it is good if they can also bring drugs.

### Elderly man

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

He reported that the clinic in Zebch was the only providing health service in the kebele; 3 or 4 years ago, the new one was opened in Yetmen. He believed the new clinic has been providing good treatments for the people

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Said any people could go and get treatment

#### Benefit/harm to family

He insisted he used both Tebel(holy water) and treatment in the clinic to deal with his old age related illness

#### Benefit to others

Believed the clinic helped the community get vaccines, drugs, and injections when people were attacked by different diseases

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed the people would be able to avoid going to other towns for serious illnesses if this clinic could be up graded and have enough drugs and examination equipments

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might curative health services be improved?

Recommended there should be enough drugs and experienced health workers

### Woman with a good experience of curative health services

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

Health service started at a health centre in Yetmen in a newly constructed health centre.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who are interested to go there get health service there are also people who prefer to go to private clinic.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent took her child when he got sick and his health improved soon after he got a treatment by female nurse in the health centre.

#### Benefit to others

Others also get treatment but there are cases when people do not find drugs from the health centre that is why people go to private health centres.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will not suffer from sickness because they will get easily.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might curative health services be improved?

Drugs must be available for treatment.

### Chronically sick man

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

He reported that since it was opened the health centre has been providing good treatments when they got ill and went; he said he always went and received treatment for his long-term illness. He reported that the health centre has been providing good treatments when they got ill and went; he said he always went and received treatment for his long-term illness.

### Chronically sick woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

Health centre is established in Yetmen and curative health services are given there.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who preferred the health centre go there as long as they want to go

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent was going to the health centre to get injection that was prescribed and bought from other place.

#### Benefit to others

People are getting treatment in Yetmen health centre

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will easily get health service

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might curative health services be improved?

Bichena health centre is better so it is good if they make it like that of Yetmen. They do not have enough diagnostic materials, they do not have medicines given in the form of injection, they do not have drugs. She said that people would not go if there were complete service in the health service.

### Man who regularly suffers from malaria or other

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

he insisted that the clinic’s service was not good due to critical shortage of drugs, and because the health workers lack experience in examining and identifying the causes of illness. He said he preferred to go and get treatment in Dejen or Debre Markos. He found to have had malaria illness two years ago, and it reappeared this year (he was sick at home when interviewed). He said the clinic couldn’t help him and he was about to leave for Debre Marcos soon to be examined and get treatment

### Poor woman

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

Health centre is constructed and there are health treatments given in the health centre.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Any one can go to the health centre and there is payment.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent visited the health centre when she was sick and she felt better.

#### Benefit to others

Sick people are easily getting treatment here with out traveling long.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community members will not suffer from illness.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might curative health services be improved?

It is good

### 

### Poor man with large family

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

In the past the community used to get drugs from the clinic in Zebch Got, but Yetmen clinic was opened in 1999 and they get better services there since then

#### Inclusion/exclusion

insisted people from all Gots could get service

#### Benefit/harm to family

They didn’t use any service from the clinic because none of his family members did have any serious illness

#### Benefit to others

Believed people could avoid going to Bichena/Marqos when the got illnesses, especially small children could get good treatments there

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Thought people would be able to receive treatments even against serious illnesses when the clinic grows.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might curative health services be improved?

Wished the clinic could solve existing shortage of drugs and good experts

### Traditional Medical Practitioner

#### Curative health service programmes since 1995EC

There health centre is opened and it is wider than the clinic it used to be in Zebch.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every body is allowed to get service in the health centre.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family members get treatment when they get sick.

#### Benefit to others

The respondent’s house is near the health centre and she observed people coming and getting health service.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Getting health service in Yetmen is good because people do not get worse until they reach to Bichena or other place they get cured from their sickness soon.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might curative health services be improved?

People say there is no drug and there is not good service whenever there are problems with bones.

## Primary education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich mother | F | 36 | Rich | HH wife |
| Middle wealth mother | F | 46 | Middle | HH wife |
| Poor mother | F | 35 | POOR | HH wife |
| Teacher | F | 40 | middle | FHH |
| Rich father | M | 45 | Rich |  |
| Middle wealth father | M | 58 | Middle |  |
| Poor father | M | 45 | Poor |  |
| Teacher | M | 40 |  | teacher |

### Rich mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

About four years ago children were being promoted from class to class easily. Children who did not have enough knowledge were passing from one grade to the other. That was why they were facing problem in higher classes.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All students from first up to fourth grades were promoted from class to class with out having enough knowledge.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Family is harmed because they made their daughter to repeat by their own interest which is wastage of time and resource.

#### Benefit to others

No

#### Harm to others

Makes students in higher grades to fail and will waste their time and money.

#### Long-run benefit to community

No

#### Long-run harm to community

If people fail parents may not send their children to school.

#### How might primary education services be improved?

Already it is improved now students pass with examination.

### Middle wealth mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

In the primary school they were teaching students with one teacher now they are teaching them with different teachers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It was for all students of the same grade

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent’s son is happy to learn with many teachers.

#### Benefit to others

Clever students are happy with the stopping of self contained because they want to learn education in the best way but the lazy students does not care with whatsoever means they learn.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Students will not get difficulties in higher education.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might primary education services be improved?

It is already improved

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

There is monthly meeting of parents and parents discuss about their children’s education; this one is good.

### Poor mother

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

The primary school was here for long but new class rooms are added recently

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All students do not learn in the new class rooms there also students who learn in the old class rooms the respondent does not know about this detail.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Children likes to learn in new class rooms but no change in their knowledge.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit like mentioned before.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

The school will be able to teach more students.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might primary education services be improved?

It is still good

### Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

There is no change with the primary education opportunities but there are changes in how the teaching and learning and teaching process goes and addition of blocks and library. Self contained teaching system was stopped after evaluating the result.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The self contained is stopped for students from 2nd grade up to 4th grades but it is still continuing in 1st grade students. The library is shared by all students.

#### Benefit/harm to family

As a teacher she is happy for the changes in the school affects performance of her students.

#### Benefit to others

Students are performing better as a result of the changes mentioned earlier.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Students who can pass to higher institutions.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might primary education services be improved?

Parents awareness should be increased, the school must change teaching systems that decreases the performance of students.

### Rich father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

He insisted that there weren’t any additional classes constructed for the school while the number of students was rising. He indicated that the community benefited in terms of keeping children around until they complete grade 8, and his own 3 children were attending their education helping the household after school. He said he heard a change was made the rule that forced students being taught by one teacher up to 5 and he appreciated it was stopped and their children could get good education from different teachers. He argued that children have been educated with the risk of learning bad behaviours if the teacher was bad, or becoming stupid if the teacher was poor in teaching.

### Middle wealth father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

He reported that he didn’t hear nor observed any new changes introduced to the school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that he has benefited from the school by educating his children, and he mentioned that two of his children were able to get work as teachers and help the family, and two other have been attending their elementary education. On the other hand, he complained that the students were not even capable of writing and reading because it was decided that from 1-4 they should all pass so that the teachers were giving pass marks with out teaching them properly; he pointed out that he send one of his daughter who completed grade 5 but didn’t have any knowledge at all. So that he sent her to an other area and registered and started attending from grade one.

### Poor father

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

He insisted that there hasn’t been anything new added to the school

#### Benefit/harm to family

Three of his children have been attending here, and he believed the school has helped many parents to keep children with the family and use their labour at least until they finish grade (8?). One of his daughters has been supported by World Vision providing her with educational materials.

### Teacher

#### Primary education opportunities since 1995EC

He reported that parents/teachers association was introduced in 2000, the teaching learning process changed from teacher led to student centred, and an improvement was made to self contained (2000) in that it was no more mandatory but as possible option for the schools to use it partially, fully or to leave it all. The teacher reported that his school maintained self contained only for grade one, whereas from grade 2 to 4 trained teachers are assigned for each subjects English, mathematics, and science, but only one teacher for all the rest subjects. He also indicated that until 1998 the medium of instruction for grade 7 and 8 was Amharic and was changed to English since 1999, except for geography, Amharic, sports, and civic education. He pointed out that following the change of language comparatively many students failed to pass to grade 8, but students who attended their education with multiple teachers have well improved.

## Secondary education

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich father | M |  |  |
| Middle wealth father | M | 50 | Middle |
| Poor father | M | 50 | poor |

### Rich father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

He reported that the community used to send children to Bichena high school after they completed grade (8?). He said the government was about to construct a high school so that their children could remain with their family

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that one of his sons attended grade 10 in Bichena and failed to pass to TVET. He insisted that when he came home his son had lost the skills and interest to deal with farming activities so that he refused to engage in agriculture and migrated to find some job in other areas.

### Middle wealth father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

His son and daughter have been attending grade 10 in Bichena high school. He complained that the family had the burden of food preparation and taking to them on foot or by bus, and they need to cover house rent and transportation costs.

### Poor father

#### Secondary education opportunities since 1995EC

One of his son attended 2ndary school in Bichena, but failed to pass to TVET and came back home because he couldn’t get work.

## Government TVET

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| TVET completed | NOT FOUND because the TVETs of Bichena has not graduate students. | | | |
| TVET in process | F | 60 | Middle | HH wife |
| Grade 10 no TVET | F | 36 | middle | HH wife |

### Woman with a child who is doing a TVET course

#### TVET opportunities since 1995EC

Training centre is established in Bichena and Dejen in 2001.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Tenth complete students who fulfil the requirement of the training centres join the training centres.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The opening of the training centre made the informant to send her child in cheaper cost .She was to send her child to Addis Ababa to join TTI living cost for Addis is very expensive.

#### Benefit to others

Parents mainly the poor who can not afford to send their children to other places far from Yetmen are benefited the same way, sending in other a place is costly but now they are sending their children in cheaper cost. The rich there are even those who send their children to nursing school at Debre Markos with cost of thirteen thousand.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes children from the area to have some kind of skill and get job to support them selves.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might TVET services be improved?

It is good if they can make the training centre to be of higher level.

### Woman with a child who completed Grade 10 but is not on a TVET course

#### TVET opportunities since 1995EC

Vocational training centre is opened at Bichena in 2001 but it is not as good as that of vocational training centre found at Debre Markos.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The vocational school takes based on the scores that the students have. Male and female students can join there. It is based on the requirement by the vocational school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no harm or benefit, there is no one from the family who joined that actually there is one who have completed 10th grade but have not joined yet.

#### Benefit to others

There are people who are sending their children to the vocational school at Bichena they are benefiting because in the past people were sending children to Debre Markos which is far from here, transportation and cost of living are expensive .Many male students did not chose to go to the vocational school found at Bichena because they do not want to learn carpentry and electricity. They prefer to go to Debre Markos.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

In the future students from the will have skills like masonry and carpentry and these will help them to stop working in farms and work non farm activities. There is shortage of land the youths can not work on farm and support themselves.

#### Long-run harm to community

No

#### How might TVET services be improved?

It is good if the trainings found in Debre Markos comes to Bichena .The quality of education given there should be improved.

## Government universities/colleges

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| University completed | F | 60 | Middle | HH wife |
| University in process | F | 54 | Rich | HH wife |
| Grade 12 no Uni | F | 60 | middle | HH wife |
| University completed | M |  |  |  |
| University in process |  |  |  |  |

### Woman with a child who has complete a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

People say that university is opened at Debre Markos recently. My son has graduated from Bahirdar University.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All students do not go to universities it is based on their grades, many students do not pass to universities.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He is supporting me because he got job.

#### Benefit to others

Parents who have children graduated from university get support from their children.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

When children get graduated from universities they do not depend on land.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might university and college opportunities be improved?

They are good.

### Woman with a child who is doing a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

There is university near to Yetmen in Debre Markos. The respondent has son learning at Hawassa university.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Universities take clever students who have scored well in the final examination.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family is not paying a lot of money to teach their son like those who are learning in private colleges.

#### Benefit to others

People who are sending their children to government universities are lucky they do not expend a lot of money to educate their children.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will be educated and will life like that of urban by doing government jobs.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might university and college opportunities be improved?

All children do not get chance to go to university it is good if all get chance to join universities.

### Woman with a child who completed Grade 12 but could not get on to a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

The respondent has a daughter who has completed tenth grade. She knows that there is university in Debre Markos.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Many students fail to join university the examination is difficult.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent’s daughter does not have job still she shares what the household gets from agricultural activities.

#### Benefit to others

Those whose children joined university it is good. Those who have many are also sending their children to Debre Markos to teach them with their own money.

#### Harm to others

The fact that only clever students pass to universities is making many youth to be jobless and dependent. The rich send their children with money but the poor have no choice they keep their children with them. They can not send them to colleges with their own money.

#### Long-run benefit to community

The presence of university is good it makes those who have money to send their children to Debre Markos University.

#### Long-run harm to community

Many youths who are poor will be jobless and no income.

#### How might university and college opportunities be improved?

At Debre Markos the payment is expensive for the poor it is good if the poor who can not pay are considered in any way.

### Man with a child who has complete a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

One of his sons is 4th year university student in Gonder university.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He argued that now the family had to give him financial support until he graduates, but he will support himself and the family after completing his education

### Man with a child who is doing a University or College course

#### University and College opportunities since 1995EC

One of sons has graduated with a BA, and has been teaching in a high school.

#### Benefit/harm to family

His son was regularly helping the family in terms of financial support for fertilizers, education cost for siblings, and clothes.

## Alternative Basic Education - no intervention

## Government pre-school education - no intervention

## Community-government inter-actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Iddir 1 leader | M | 65 | Middle |
| Iddir 2 leader | M | 32 | Poor |
| Religious leader | M | 50 | Middle |

### Leader of iddir 1

he has been serving as one of the 4 Desh leader. He reported that after the termination of compulsory community labour the kebele administration tried to involve Desh/ idir in mobilizing the population for community work using its bylaw and imposing fines if necessary. He indicated that the Desh was able to mobilize members for the digging of about 3 community ponds coordinated by the DAs. He also revealed that last year, all the 4 Desh mobilized their respective members to resist against government decision to construct school on grazing/ threshing fields. He also mentioned Desh led community mobilization against the former kebele chairman forcing him out of office. He indicated that the chairman first prevented people from entering in the house of a commemorative feast being offered in the Got, and arrested those who were already in the ceremony. The next time, using the police he tried to stop people from going to a commemorative feast ceremony in an other Got, this time the people fought back with sticks and stone throwing and forced him and the police to run away; then Wereda police imprisoned 9 mobilisers who were fined and released later. Wereda wanted him to remain as chairman, but the kebele community resisted and demanded his removal; he was removed and the community evicted him from Desh. Finally he appealed to elders and priests to help him get forgiveness from the community; he was pardoned and re admitted to the Desh after he repaid all the expenses the 9 imprisoned leaders paid, slaughtered sheep and offered a feast for priests leaders.

### Leader of iddir 2

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

He was a Chairman of iddir (not Desh). He reported since the government discarded fines and coercion in 2000, community labour contribution and meeting attendances have been declining very much; very few people used to go to public meetings called by kebele or wereda officials and participation in community development activities was very rare. In response government advised kebele officials to mobilize the community through Desh and the four Desh in the Got have mobilized their members for the digging of three community ponds.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only kebele office holders regularly interact with government officials

#### Benefit/harm to family

He has received 1 Gezm of land through Mote-keda land redistribution. As chairman of land seeking youth association, he believed the government will provide them land.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Thinks they can grow richer if they support and participate in government development policies

#### Long-run harm to community

Feard there will be no community development as people continue refusing to participate in development activities

### Religious leader

#### Community-government interactions since 1995EC

The church was working in coordination with government in teaching the people to abandon harmful traditional practices; to reduce non-working holydays and extravagant commemorative feast preparations, his church taught the public that neither circumcising nor not circumcising children was any sin; it identified and announced the mandatory and selective non-work saints days.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It was community wide intervention

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

He insisted that the community continued practicing them all as before except that many people have tried to minimize feasts as the prices of grain was soaring.

#### Harm to others

Many families were harmed by preparing large feasts involving slaughtering of oxen/cows and wasting much food grain for Injera and local beer

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

If the people couldn’t abandon conspicuous feast consumption as advised so that unnecessarily wasting their food grains has harmed them.

## 

## Models, champions, promoters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Model farmer | F | 40 | Rich | FH |
| Other model | F | 32 | HH wife | Rich |
| Champion | F | 36 | middle | HH wife |
| Promoter | F | 40 | Middle | FH |
| Woman benefited | NOT FOUND | | | |
| Woman harmed | NOT FOUND | | | |
| Model farmer | M | 62 | Rich |  |
| Other model | M | 48 | Rich |  |

### Model woman farmer

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

The selections of model farmers started since 1998. Those who are hard worker are selected to be model farmers.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those who are hard workers are included. The respondent became model farmer because she did not give her land for share crop even she is female headed. Her land is being ploughed by her own son she has also employed some one to assist in the farming activities.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Every thing she does is for her own benefit and the fact that she got recognition as model farmer made her to work harder.

#### Benefit to others

Giving recognition for hard worker farmers encourages other farmers who are not hard workers to work. The respondent said that it is like that of prize given for clever students, when the clever students get prize it encourages the lazy students to work hard.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes the farmer to be more productive and have better life

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

The government knows what to do it has to support model farmers. It must give meaningful prize so that it will help to motivate others to do hard works.

### Other model

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

The respondent’s house hold became model by the production of crops, irrigation and production of honey.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those who work hard can become models

#### Benefit/harm to family

It benefits it makes them to work harder. They get materials that they do not have before; they also get seedlings of various vegetables which includes cabbage beet root and caulis. They get technical support from the DAs.

#### Benefit to others

Many people do not start new things unless they see its effect on others so the presence of models helps them to see the benefit of so many new things that come by the DAs.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will be engaged in producing various things and became to live improved life.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

It is good

### Champion – health extension

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

Models are being awarded from hard worker farmers and from those who complete advice by health extension

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who are willing to work with government are given prize

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent has completed all packages of health extension work and she was awarded for that. It helped her to keep her compound clean and prevented her children from sickness.

#### Benefit to others

Other people who did what they were told by the health extension workers also prevented themselves from diseases.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Prevention of diseases that can be transmitted due to lack of sanitation.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

They are improving and benefiting themselves they can show for others if the kebele facilitate things for them.

### 

### Health promoter

#### Models, champions and promoters introduced since 1995EC

Health promoters were introduced in 1999. I started to work as health promoters this year there is continuous change of health promoters. Health promoters help people to do improved oven, latrine and they inform people to vaccinate their children monthly.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people willing to work with health promoters have access to them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Benefited to have knowledge on health

#### Benefit to others

Presence of models and promoters help the community to see the effect of various teachings on health and agriculture and make them get changed easily.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

If people dig latrine it prevents them from many communicable diseases, the use of improved stove protects women from smoke it also saves fuel so their eye will get sick and weak. Children who sit beside their mothers will not be affected by smoke.

Generally it makes people to be healthy and also it makes them to use their land effectively as a result of model farmers.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might models, champions and promoters be improved?

Health promoters must work hard to change the community. They must make continuous follow up

### Model farmer

He has been serving as treasurer of a Desh gave seve views. Models- he reported that he was selected as a model farmer for working with DAs and becoming richer by applying all extension packages, especially increasing his cash through irrigation

### Other model

in addition to agricultural extension, he was also selected as HE mode for applying the packages. He insisted that his being selected as model farmer helped him to use new methods and produce much and obtain good money.

## Extension workers

| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DA | F | 22 | Middle | Daughter |
| Rich working with DA | F | 32 | rich | HH wife |
| Rich not working with DA | F | 45 | rich | HH wife |
| Poor working with DA | F | 55 | Poor | FHH |
| Poor not working with DA | F | 46 | Middle | HH wife |
| Woman appreciating HEWs | F | 36 | wife | Middle |
| Woman not appreciating HEWS | F | 30 | Poor | Daughter |
| HEW | F | 24 | middle | Daughter/HEW |
| DA | M | 24 |  | DA, Nat Resources |
| Rich working with DA | M | 62 | Rich |  |
| Rich not working with DA | M | 50 | rich |  |
| Poor working with DA | M | 50 | Poor |  |
| Poor not working with DA | M | 56 | Poor |  |
| Man appreciating HEWs | M | 48 | Rich |  |
| Man not appreciating HEWS |  |  |  |  |

### Development Agent

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Introducing improved seeds of teff, wheat, chickpea.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who accepted the advice of DAs implemented the advice

#### Benefit/harm to family

She was successful in convincing the community to sow improved seeds of teff so she was happy about it.

#### Benefit to others

Those who followed the instruction were useful in getting more production.

#### Harm to others

Some who did not understood the behavior of the improved seeds failed and they complained.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help them to improve their life by having more production.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Preparing place to show the farmers about new things

### Development Agent

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

She reported that there were about 52 models all of them party cell members and kebele leaders who must volunteer to first try any newly introduced packages/technologies. She indicated that only rarely other ordinary farmers become models by working with DAs and applying technologies; rather almost all models were reported to be party cadres expected to be exemplary in implementing government development programs.

### Rich man working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He reported that he was the first farmer who started pump irrigation, he insisted he accepted the DAs advice and properly used fertilizers, improved grain and vegetables seeds. He pointed out that he was poor whose sons were involved in daily labour and become richer mainly through irrigation.

### 

### Rich woman working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

DAs advise us to plant maize in line, they advise us to plant vegetables now we have irrigation, they advise us to plant animal fodder in our compound like fence, they tell us to use fertilizer and compost.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All wiling farmers get advice from DAs.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The advice on irrigation helped us much to helped us to earn better income.

#### Benefit to others

Others are also benefited in getting more income.

#### Harm to others

none

#### Long-run benefit to community

Improvement in future living condition.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

There is high shortage of fertilizer it is good if the DAs can provide us with fertilizer.

### Rich woman not working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Supports are given by people working in the agriculture office (DA), selected seeds are given, and those who have irrigation activities also get advice from the DAs

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There is no exclusion DAs work with those who are willing to work with them. They asked me to take selected seeds because I do not know the importance of taking it.

#### Benefit/harm to family

There is no harm or benefit.

#### Benefit to others

There are people who got benefited; they get best seed and advice.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help the community to get increased production from land and it will help them to improve their life.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might extension workers be improved?

It is good if what the DAs teach is supported with some thing visible so that people can be easily convinced.

### Poor woman working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

The DAs give various advice to the respondent, they advise her to plant maize in line, to plant animal fodder around fences, they tell her to make compost for fertilizer.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All farmers have access to the DAs

#### Benefit/harm to family

It did bring much change

#### Benefit to others

To produce more

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

To live better life by producing more

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Good if they can give fertilizer

### Poor man working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He worked with DAs in growing improved Tef seed and animal forages. He said he was growing chick peas through irrigation on rented land using rented pump (100 birr/ day). He reported to have produced Tef using improved seeds obtained from the agricultural office on terms that it will buy the produce paying 25% more than market prices. But he complained the office broke its promise/agreement and refused to buy his produce saying it was spoiled with rain.. He said he produced 23 quintal from 1 hectare of land and sold it in the market.

### Poor woman not working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

DAs work with people and show them how to deal with agricultural activities.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Willing people are welcomed by the DAs.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm or benefit they do not work with the advice of extension workers.

#### Benefit to others

Some people get benefit when they work with DAs and they get better production.

#### Harm to others

Some people get into problem when improved seeds given by the DAs fail to grow.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It may help community to increase production.

#### Long-run harm to community

If there is not good advice by the community the production will decrease and people will became poor

#### How might extension workers be improved?

They must give new things to the community when they are sure that what they bring really helps to the community.

### Poor man not working with DA

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He didn’t work with DAs in applying new methods / technologies of production; he said because its price was very expensive for him to buy and also has very small size farm land which he used to divide it for growing different crops, so couldn’t plant the whole land with improved Tef.

He reported that the DAs advises helped him to know advantages of using improved seeds/breeds and irrigation so that he would like to apply them all some time in the future.

### Health extension worker

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Health extension workers started to work in 1999 one year later than other kebeles.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All community members are addressed with the work of health extension workers.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent is working as health extension worker for her it is means of income.

#### Benefit to others

People are getting knowledge on how to keep their personal hygiene and environmental sanitation and how to prevent communicable disease.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

The community will understand packages of health extension and became healthy by preventing disease and seeking treatment early when they get sick.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might extension workers be improved?

Health extension workers are working to teach the community and one health extension worker is assigned for Yetmen it has been good if other health worker is added or if health promoters can take the same responsibility and duty as health extension workers.

### Woman appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Health extension workers are coming to our home and teach us many things that makes us to be healthy. They tell and show us how to construct latrine, better oven, ways for disposing garbage .They also gave me pamphlet to read when I was pregnant recently, it is about what kind of food I have to eat.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The health extension workers teaches every one, but there are people who are not willing to work with the health extension workers. They are told to dig latrine make oven but they do not accept regardless the health extension works do not exclude and one.

#### Benefit/harm to family

Working with health extension workers is good. When you do based on what they show us it makes us to have clean compound, protected from smoke and makes us healthy. While I was pregnant I was eating varieties, vegetables based on the pamphlet the health extension worker gave me. I ate orange, banana cabbage and others. This made be health during pregnancy but the embryo become fat and I got difficulties while giving birth. It is not good when embryo become fat on uterus the mother suffers in delivery. It is better when a baby become fat after delivery.

#### Benefit to others

Others who followed the teachings and advice of health extension workers also benefited the same way I did.

#### Harm to others

No harm

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes people to be healthy.

#### Long-run harm to community

No harm

#### How might extension workers be improved?

It is good if it continues like this.

### Woman not appreciating HEWS

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

Health extension workers came recently and teach door to door

#### Inclusion/exclusion

They go to all houses who are willing to work with them

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm or benefit they do not implement what is told by the health extension workers.

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

no

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might extension workers be improved?

She does not think that HEW are important she is interested only in curative and preventive health services given at health centres.

### Man appreciating HEWs

#### Extension workers introduced since 1995EC

He listed digging of latrines, dirt pits, using of improved stoves, separation of animals from humans, maternal/child vaccinations as some of the health education HEWs have been providing since 1999. He believed the education was important to keep themselves healthy and said he has applied most of the packages and was selected as the 1st model from the Got.

## Good governance

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Kebele leader | M |  |  |
| Participator | F |  |  |
| Person harmed | F |  |  |

### Kebele leader

#### Good governance programmes introduced since 1995EC

He pointed out that hibreteseb akef policing (community policing), voluntary participation rather than compulsory meeting attendance and community labour contribution were points he mentioned as good governance packages introduced after 199(7?). He said community policing benefited all people in terms of preventing crimes and crop theft. But he argued that the removal of Bego Tetsieno (coercion for own good), specifically absence of fines and imprisonment threats was accepted by the people as good, but it has been causing difficulties for the Kebele administration, DAs, and HEWs in terms of implementing government development packages, community work activities, and forcing individuals fulfil government obligations including paying taxes.

#### Interactions with the wereda

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Appealer | M | 62 | Poor |

### Man who successfully appealed to the wereda

#### Description of interactions

He reported that once he took a land dispute case to wereda court, which was decided for him. The court ordered the land to be returned to him and fined the kebele officials for illegally giving his land to other people. He said the court gave him fair justice but the kebele officials couldn’t cooperate with him in enforcing the decision so that one of his land was not returned for him yet

#### Benefit/harm to family

He insisted that he was benefited by the court’s decision as he already reclaimed one of his plot, but couldn’t regain the other yet due to the unwillingness of the Kebele administration to force the accused to hand over the land.

### Woman whose husband was imprisoned by wereda

#### Description of interactions

The respondent’s husband is imprisoned at woreda for the police alleged him to cooperate in hiding a child that was kidnapped in Addis Ababa. The respondent’s husband is innocent .His brother who lives in Addis Ababa brought a child to stay in the respondent’s house, he came in her husband’s absence. The reason he gave to the respondent to bring the child was he quarrelled with his wife in Addis Ababa. After staying a week a police came from Addis Ababa and arrested the respondent’s husband while he was threshing grain in his farm land. The child’s mother live in Addis Ababa and his father in America. The husband’s brother kidnapped the child and asked the mother to give him some amount of money. The woman suffered a lot, she said that her husband is now transferred to prison at the woreda and she said that he would not have been sent to jail if the court was here in their woreda.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The family is very much harmed because of the respondent’s husband imprisonment. He was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment. The man was innocent

#### How might interactions with the wereda be improved?

The woreda should be involved in such cases.

## Security, policing and justice

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Militia | M | 48 | Middle |
| Customary dispute resolver | M | 50 |  |
| Rich man | M |  |  |
| Middle wealth man | M |  |  |
| Poor man | M | 67 |  |
| Crime victim | M | 55 |  |
| Crime perpetrator | No interview | | |

### Militia

He reported that the kebele security has been maintained primarily by the militia as well as by the high way security watchers selected and paid by the community; these were involved as mobile main road guards stationed at identified security posts to prevent robbery attempts on vehicles passing through the kebele. He said community policing was recently introduced in order to involve all people in security watching to prevent crime and theft

### Customary dispute resolver

He reported that 3 dispute preventive committee members were elected at each got in order to resolve disputes before growing into serious conflicts as well as to mediate and create peace between the inflicted and inflictor when violent conflicts occur He said that people were increasingly going to elders mediation than going to the police or court, because the social court, the police or kebele officials couldn’t give immediate decisions as before, rather they have to refer any dispute case first to the committee before giving any decision.

### Rich man

He complained that security has been deteriorating since the Got militia were disarmed, especially night crop field watching was abandoned. He insisted that even when the militia arrest and take suspected thieves to the law the police would release them saying either suspects should be red handed or there should be eye witness evidence; he asked ``does a thief call for observers when he goes to steal”.

### Middle wealth man

He indicated that in order to protect harvested field crops from thieves, the militia and the residents participate in night security watching in turn. But he indicated that the militia involvement was almost none since after their arms were taken away by the police. He insisted that despite this there have been crop theft cases in which 3 to 4 farmers lost harvested crops to thieves every year.

### Poor man

He insisted that security watching activity has been declining and theft and other security problems have increased since the introduction of good governance. He said that when they take known thieves to the police they simply release them. He mentioned, for example, a notorious thief used to thresh in hand and take harvested crop at night was sentenced to 1½ year imprisonment, but freed 8 months later in this year and soon started stealing as usual.

### Crime victim

He reported that about 60kg of his harvested Tef was techebechebe (Threshed in hand) and taken by a thief in the previous night he was interviewed. He pointed out that the next market day, he found the suspected thief selling the Tef in the open market; his relatives in the town have beaten the thief caught then negotiated and settled it on conditions that he should return the cash and the remaining Tef and they would not take him to the police. The informant argued he settled it that way because he would other wise get nothing by taking the case to police as they will demand evidences or release the suspect (the thief couldn’t be available for interview).

## Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich FH | F | 40 | Rich | FHh |
| Middle FH | F | 40 | Middle | FHH |
| Poor FH | F | 55 | Poor | FHH |
| Non taxpayer FH | NOT FOUND | | | |
| Rich farmer | M |  |  |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 46 |  |  |
| Poor land taxpayer | M | 67 |  |  |
| Non taxpayer | M | 26 |  |  |
| Tax collector | M |  |  |  |

### Rich farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

He reported that contribution fees 5 birr for Red cross, 3 birr for sports, 13 birr for security watchers, 2 birr for Amhara Development Association, and 12bir for the church were regular contributions each farmer was required to pay at the same time when land tax was collected. He said cell members contribute extra 8 birr for the party.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He reported that priests have been exempted from community labour contribution and paying church fees, because the community has been traditionally covering the priests’ part in compensation for their church services.

### Rich female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

The amount of tax that are paid for land, school construction and red cross contribution increased since 2001 and all are paid at once.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Everybody pays

#### Benefit/harm to family

It harms because when the price of grains goes down the tax increased

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Poor female headed households are harmed more the rich are not affected that much.

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

If the amount of taxes increases from time to time like this the community will not benefit out of their land they produce from their land and sell it to pay taxes.

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

It is good if the government can reduce the tax we pay, it is good if a government does not increase amount of tax continuously.

### Middle farmer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Land tax has been increasing year after year from 7 birr for all irrespective of land size to 20, 25, and 30 birr last year for 2 Gezm of land respectively; they were told to pay this year double of the previous year each paid

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land holding house holds were paying land tax, Red cross, sports, community guards and party fees

#### Benefit/harm to family

No benefit except harm

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Since land tax and all the other contributions were collected during harvesting period farmers were forced to sell grain with cheaper prices

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Thinks they will grow poorer if the tax increase continues while grain prices are declining

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

Land tax should be fixed, and other contribution fees should be abandoned

### Middle wealth female head of household

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

There is change in amount of tax paid. It is called land tax but it includes contribution for the Red Cross, she does not know all the other details. The point is it is increasing since last year. Last year it was 70 Birr previously it was 35 Birr. She does not know how much she will pay for this year (2002).She was not told why the amount of tax increased. She just pays what ever she is required to pay.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every one with land pays tax

#### Benefit/harm to family

Tax payment guarantees ownership of land. It is formality of land ownership but she does not know the benefit of the Red Cross contribution. What she gets from land is decreasing but the tax increases this harms the family to some extent.

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Those poor people who give their land for share crop are harmed most because they do not get good share from their land. They pay tax by selling small animals and this harms much.

#### Long-run benefit to community

none

#### Long-run harm to community

It makes poor people to be poorer

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

The tax should be reduced to half

### Poor land taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Used to pay land tax, sports, Red cross, guards’ salary, church fees

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land owning people

#### Benefit/harm to family

Last year he paid 40 bir total taxes, but need to pay double for this year

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

All were being harmed as they commonly paid by selling grain and animals

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Believed the poor people will not be able to feed their families as they have to sell from the limited grains they produce and animals in order to pay government taxes

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

Insisted land tax should decrease

### 

### Poor female head of household - taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

Land taxes is increasing from time to time also together with that there is school contribution and contribution for the Red Cross. The significant increment was in the last year it was doubled and this year again double of last year. What was 100 last year became 200 Birr this year.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every body pays

#### Benefit/harm to family

It harms because production is decreasing but tax is increasing

#### Benefit to others

none

#### Harm to others

Poor female headed house holds are more harmed richer households are not affected.

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help for school construction children will learn in their neighborhood the rest the government know the benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

If it increases from time to time with this trend it will reduce the income of the community.

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

Taxes should be reduced

### Non taxpayer

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

He said all people having own land have been paying land tax and other government contribution fees such as Red cross, sports, ADA, .

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All young house hold heads who didn’t have any land received through land redistribution were not paying any government tax

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

None

#### Harm to others

Thinks all those who pay taxes, especially the poor were harmed by selling their grain/animals at cheap prices

#### Long-run benefit to community

None

#### Long-run harm to community

Same harms as above

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

Taxe should decrease

### Tax collector

#### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour introduced since 1995EC

He has been collecting land tax and contribution fees from land owning households in the Got; land tax, contribution fees for the Red cross, sports, and community guards were collected at the same time with separate receipts each.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

It was mandatory for all land holding households to pay all these

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Paying land tax was being considered to be an evidence for owning the land

#### Harm to others

People complained of an ever increasing tax burden was harming their development

#### Long-run benefit to community

The taxes they were paying could be reinvested in schools, clinics, and other important things for the kebele people

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might taxes and other contributions of cash and labour be improved?

Thinks there should be no more tax increases.

## Government-sponsored Associations

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| WA leader | F | 27 | Middle | Daughter |
| WA member | F | 22 | Middle | daughter |
| WA excluded | NOT FOUND because there is no exclusion | | | |
| YA leader | NOT FOUND because there he is male | | | |
| YA member | F | 19 | Poor | HH wife |
| YA excluded | NOT FOUND because there is no exclusion | | | |
| FA leader |  |  |  |  |
| FA member | M | 42 |  |  |
| YA leader | M | 22 |  |  |
| YA member | M | 26 |  |  |

### Women’s Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

There is a women’s association at Felegesealm kebele and there are also members at sub kebele level including Yetmen.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Membership is made voluntarily and there is 3 birr payment annually.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She actively participate in the association so she has better awareness on women right and harmful practices that harm women like early marriage and female circumcision.

#### Benefit to others

The association is not very strong but it gives awareness on certain issues that affects women.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will increase knowledge of members and other women on the area of women

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

The association is not active and the government must make support to strengthen it and attract more women members.

### Women’s Association member

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

There is women association and youth and adult women are invited to join that.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Women who are interested are included in the association there are many women who have not joined the association.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The presence of the association made the respondent to increase her knowledge about women in development and other related issues.

#### Benefit to others

There is not much benefit it is not very much functional sometimes the association members are also given lessons on harmful traditional practices like FGM and under age marriage importance of education.

#### Harm to others

none

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will make women knowledgeable on various issues and harmful traditional practices will be abolished. Women will know about their rights.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

The government must make women to know about their rights. It will make women to participate in various stages. Trainings should be given to women association members.

### 

### Farmers’ Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

He reported that after 1998 government ordered kebeles to help women and youth form associations. The kebele leadership used to provide them offices, meeting hall, stationery, and the associations also help the kebele by mobilizing members for development activities and attending public meetings called. He insisted both associations remained weak so that their members didn’t participate in meetings and stopped paying membership fees. He argued that youth groups organized by themselves to get land and women organized in cooperative involved in spinning and farming were operating better than the associations

#### Inclusion/exclusion

There was no restriction for women to be member of the association, but only young people above 18 can be member of youth association; only party supporters can be member of the youth leag

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Youth association members who organized themselves in to 10-16 member groups might get land and credit in the future, but the women cooperative in the Got has been generating money by selling treads collectively spanned treads and produced grain; this was divided among members.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He argued that especially the youth association will help to mobilize the young for community development activities

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

Land and credit should be provided to women and youths for development activities and only then could member actively participate in the associations

### Farmers’ Association/kebele member

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

He mentioned women’s and youth associations and the service cooperative as government supported organizations

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All people can join the cooperative if they want

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said he neither benefited nor was harmed due to these.

#### Benefit to others

He believed the cooperative benefited members by buying their grain, providing them fertilizers and paying dividends, but the women’s and youth associations didn’t give any benefit

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He didn’t see any future benefits from the associations, but believed the coop will help farmers increase their incomes

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Youth Association leader

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

Up to 2000 there was only kebele youth association, but in 2001 the oranization of youth leag was introduced; he mentioned there were 42 male and 10 female youth leag members in two of the Gots alone.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only ANDM party supporters were recruited as leag members

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm no benefit

#### Benefit to others

So far no benefit was obtained, but it will help them to get land in the future

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help the land less young people to get land or government job

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Youth Association member - male

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

He noted that other than the kebele administration women’s and youth associations were organized and are being supported by government

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Land less youths were trying to get land and credit posing their requests through the association to kebele and wereda officials

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed it will help members to get land and be involved in agricultural development/business

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Youth Association female member

#### Government-sponsored Associations since 1995EC

There is youth association and youths meet monthly those who have completed their high school education are members.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every youth male or female can join

#### Benefit/harm to family

She expects that it will bring her benefit in the future, it is said that they will be given land for irrigation.

#### Benefit to others

They all expect to organize themselves

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Youths will be organized and if they get land they will be economically better off.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might Government-sponsored Associations be improved?

Land , motor and money to start business should be given like what the government is giving in other places.

## Presentation of Government models of development

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Active | F | 32 | rich | HH wife |
| Trained | F | 40 | Middle | FHH |
| Non-participant | F | 40 | rich | HH wife |
| Active DA | M |  |  |  |

### Man active in promulgating government models of development

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

He reported that development models have been presented, to the community through the Hiwas (cells) and limat budin (development teams). He indicated that the kebele officials and cell leaders are first trained /given orientations about the models, then they would transmit the idea to the community. Party news letter, policies, and newspapers were sent to cells to discus/study among members and then mobilize the community

### Woman active in promulgating government models of development

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

Model farmers engaged in irrigation and other agricultural activist are selected and given certificates and prize.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those hard worker farmers are given prize but every one is told to work hard as the models

#### Benefit/harm to family

Her household is model and they got prize for active and good achievement in irrigation.

#### Benefit to others

Other people who are hard workers are also benefited they are encouraged to work more.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

There will be positive competition and people will improve their lives.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might government models of development be improved?

If there is good incentive for models others may work for that.

### Woman who has been on a training programme

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

The respondent was trained to work in health extension programme as promoter.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Some people are trained to work in as a promoter and those who get trained and completed HE packages are considered as model and people learn from them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

She is using the lessons she got for her own for example she is using improved oven it is good .

#### Benefit to others

People do not want to start new things with out looking it some where else the presence of models helps others to show.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

People will do things when they are learning about health and they will prevent themselves from disease.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might government models of development be improved?

Teachings should be given to the community continuously and tell them to see the models.

### Woman who does not participate

#### Presentation of Government models of development since 1995EC

There are model farmers which are elected by the kebele

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who have money are elected as models and those who are not are encouraged to work like them.

#### Benefit/harm to family

no

#### Benefit to others

The models themselves are benefited for themselves.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Those who have resources can be changed.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might government models of development be improved?

They are benefiting themselves/models but its benefit for others is not much.

## Exemptions for the poor - no intervention

## Gender laws, policies, programmes and their implementation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich farmer | M | 57 |  |
| Middle farmer | M | 58 |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 55 |  |
| Old man | M | 75 |  |
| Middle-aged man | M | 42 |  |
| Young man | M | 35 |  |

### Rich farmer

He mentioned women’s right to land and for divorce as the most practical law introduced and fully implemented. He argued that women had all these rights during Derg times, but now it has become far more practical.

### Rich woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

There are teachings about equality of women but there is not much change; men actively participate in many things mainly on leadership positions. .

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Teachings are usually for those who go to meeting or other activities but through time people know about what is said about women.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It made her to know about women equality if they work hard, she is female headed but she did not give her land for crop share.

#### Benefit to others

It makes women see that they are equal with men

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Men will have respect for women and problems among themselves will be solved easily.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

All people should get teachings on the issue of women.

### Middle wealth woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

What a government do for women is giving lesson for the community they are working on irrigations.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

no

#### Benefit to others

Women are engaged and they participate actively in agricultural activities and became successful.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

They get better income and life of women will better.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

It is good

### Middle farmer

He complained that nowadays women were given more rights over men. He indicated that they could get married to a man just to take land when divorced. He argued that formerly a wife sent away by the husband or who run a way could never remarried to another man unless the husband agree to terminate the marriage, but now the husband had to accept her demand if she wanted to break the marriage even if he wanted it

### Poor farmer

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Insisted the law has been very much in favour of women providing them special rights to get land and to divorce their husbands if they want equally sharing the property

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The right of all women was being protected

#### Benefit/harm to family

His wife could obtain credit from ACSI with which he used it for bull fatening and she was involved in vegetable trading.

#### Benefit to others

Many divorced women could take own land equally dividing from husbands

#### Harm to others

Husbands faced critical shortage of farmland after they were forced to give half of their limited lands away to divorcing wives

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed it is good because ensuring women’s land rights will help men to marry women who have own land

#### Long-run harm to community

At the same time he feared that husbands would be harmed since the marriage they want to maintain could be dissolved any time the wife decides to leave away; shortage of land will become more serious when divided at divorce

### Poor woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Women are given attention they have equal right with regard to land even during the Derg regime. The teachings given by the government is more intensive now.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion all community members hear what is being said.

#### Benefit/harm to family

It helped her to know about her right

#### Benefit to others

It may increase knowledge about women right

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

To help women participate in many things like men.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

The lessons should be continuous

### Old man

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Women household heads could obtain land during the 1989 redistribution, when women divorce they can leave taking own land equally divided from husbands

#### Inclusion/exclusion

No exclusion

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm, no benefit

#### Benefit to others

Became land owning and could give it on lease or for share croppers

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He thought all young girls can receive farm land when any redistribution of land is carried out in the future.

### Old woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Now there are good things to women during divorce woman also have to share property and land. In the past men were sharing most of their properties when they get divorced.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every woman who has such case get solution with equal right to property.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm or benefit

#### Benefit to others

Women are sharing their properties

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Women will not get poorer when they get divorced.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

They are good now things are good for women.

### Middle-aged man

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Believed women’s right to equally divide land and other assets with husbands was fully protected by the government

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women

#### Benefit/harm to family

Hs family neither got any benefit nor harmed

#### Benefit to others

He noted that there were some women whose husbands refused them to divorce and the court quickly decided for them

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He said he believed it is good for the community if women’s rights to land/property was ensured, but insisted that the majority of men would not accept this.

#### Long-run harm to community

Believed that some bad women could use the law to get land and assets by dissolving their marriages against the wishes of husbands

### Middle-aged woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

There is good change for women they get equal share during divorce

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All women who get divorced

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm or benefit

#### Benefit to others

During divorce or other disagreements women are not harmed.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Women will not lose their property with the influence of men.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

For poor women visible thing that changes their life should be given to improve their lives.

### Young man

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Government over protected women’s rights in relation to men; they were given credit, some were elected as kebele officials, they could take land and assets equally divided from husbands when divorced

#### Inclusion/exclusion

None

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

Many could easily get divorced taking own share of property and have been managing own households by giving their land on lease or for share croppers.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed it will be good for the community because female children could get land equally with boys when there is land redistribution

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Young woman

#### Gender laws, policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

The government some times teaches about rights of women and their equality with men

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All interested can get the lessons.

#### Benefit/harm to family

no

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

If women can work equally with men their life will be better

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might gender laws, policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

Young women can be hard workers if they are given land .

## Youth policies, programmes and implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Name | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| YA leader | Yirga Mesfin |  | 32 |  |
| Male later 20s | Mekuanint Getu |  | 26 |  |
| Male early 20s | Tensay Degwale |  | 20 |  |
| Male 15-19 | Dese Getu |  | 18 |  |

### Youth Association leader

He indicated that government have been organizing the youth from kebele to wereda and regional level. He reported that this year Wereda youth leaders and officials were telling them about establishing youth league federation. He also reported the government would help the youth get employment by providing land and credit for organized youths to run own business, irrigation, fattening, dairy.

### 

### Youth Association female leader/ Female later 20s?

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Youths are told to get organized and involve themselves in some kind of income generating activities. It is promised to give the youth land and irrigation pump. There are teachings to motivate the youth to development activities.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those who are organized are promised to be given land and irrigation pump but the teachings to lead the youth to development activities is for all.

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm the teachings help to motivate to work.

#### Benefit to others

So far it is only telling about the plan there is no concrete thing done so the benefit is not well known.

#### Harm to others

No

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will make the youth to be productive with their land. They will also have better income and better life.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

Land along with motor pumps and credit access should be given to the youth soon.

### Male later 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

Government has a progaramme to organize the youth and help them get irrigable land for agricultural development and credit to run some business.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land less youth above 18 both married and not married were reported as eligible

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said in his sub-got 16 married landless young people have formed a youth association with the primary objective of getting farmland; they have been collecting 1 birr monthly contribution from each member and continued requesting for land allocation, and wereda officials promised to come and discuss with youth groups, but the community(he refered them as `our fathers’) refused to give any from communal land. He noted this was because the bureaucrat farmers insisted any communal land allocation should be carried out primarily among their children who were the most affected while others argued there would be no communal land distribution if it does not include other youths from non-bureaucrat families.

#### Benefit to others

There were manty othere reported youth development associations in the Got and kebele organized, but none of them didn’t obtain any practical benefit yet

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed all land less people will be able to have good income sources from group agricultural development activities or other businesses

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Female early 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

There is no visible programme in rural Yetmen in urban they are given start up capital to run business in rural Yetmen it only promise for the future.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The promise is for all youths.

#### Benefit/harm to family

no

#### Benefit to others

no

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

If the promise is done it will improve life of youths.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

Land or money should be given for youths

### Male early 20s

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

He reported that the government said it will provide land for organized youths who want to be engaged in animal fattening ,dairy, or irrigation and give them credit, but the youth refused to get organized in groups saying they should be given the land individually rather than in group.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

only land less youth above18 could organize themselves to get the land

#### Benefit to others

No one got any benefit yet for the rural youth , but some urban use could start collective business

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed young children who live with parents and those who formed own house could benefit

#### Long-run harm to community

Feared group business could be ruined easily as members might not work seriously as each of them could have done for him/her self

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

Recommended group based credit and business should be discarded because they will prefer working for parents and only contributing part time labour to the group business

### Female 15-19

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

There are encouragements for youths to get organized and engaged in economic activities

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The encouragements are for all youths

#### Benefit/harm to family

She has not got any benefit.

#### Benefit to others

Not yet

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

If what is promised is done there will be benefit but only with promise no benefit.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

There is promise made by the kebele to give them land for irrigation but so far nothing so if they have planned they should do it soon and prevent youths from being idle.

### Male 15-19

#### Youth policies and programmes introduced since 1995EC

The government has a plan to help the youth credit work for themselves by providing them credit and land for their development activities; heard land was about to be given to land less youth who will get organized from flood prone fields and grazing place, but didn’t know what has happened then, also heard they could start fattening and poultry development organizing themselves in to cooperatives

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only land less young girls and boys

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

None of the rural youth in the Got have any benefit yet, many in other kebeles and in the town were benefiting

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It will help the community by enabling the young children have work

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might youth policies and programmes and their implementation be improved?

Insisted both land allocation and credit supply should be for them individually

## Community work

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Rich farmer | M | 62 | Development team leader |
| Middle farmer | M | 32 |  |
| Poor farmer | M | 55 |  |

### Rich farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 1995EC

He reported there was a good participation in gully treatment and pond digging, but most of the people didn’t go to meetings called by DAs, kebele/wereda officials nor participated in any other community work. He insisted that community work has been carried out immediately after the harvesting season was over so that it didn’t harm people’s household work time/ labour.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All land owning household heads were required to participate in community work

Benefit/harm to family

He insisted as leader of one of the Limat Budin, he has been facing challenges to convince and mobilize individuals for development activities

#### Benefit to others

Believed gully check dam making has saved many people’s farm land from being washed away b

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

He insisted community work will help to bring about development for the people, especially participation in pond digging, gully treatment.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Middle farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 1995EC

Pond digging, Borebor Madan(gully treatment, and inter Got road making were the main community work activities carried out

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All house holds need to participate

#### Benefit/harm to family

No harm, no benefit

#### Benefit to others

People having land harmed due to gullies could save it from further erosions,

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Insisted digging of ponds and gully check dam making were commonly considered beneficial to the community

#### Long-run harm to community

None

### Poor farmer

#### Community work programmes introduced since 1995EC

He mentioned gully treatment and community pond digging as the main community work activities done

#### Inclusion/exclusion

All household heads or any one of the family members could participate

#### Benefit/harm to family

None

#### Benefit to others

The ponds were not dug deeper the water dried out sooner in the dry season so that they didn’t use them to drink their animals from in this year

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

Believed the ponds and gully treatment activities will help them avoid taking their animals long distance for drinking and to save their farm land from erosion respectively

#### Long-run harm to community

None

## Transport

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Trader | M | 36 | Rich |
| Rich farmer | M |  |  |
| Trader | F |  |  |
| Rich woman | F |  |  |
| Poor woman | F |  |  |

### Male trader

He reported that the construction of roads has been increasing so that vehicles could reach any of the neighbouring kebeles and to all the towns from Yetmen. He said that due to high availability of trucks he could purchase as much grain as possible from farmers and transport it to Addis.

### Female trader

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

There is small bridge that connects Yetmen with Zebch is constructed.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Every one who goes to Zebch crosses with that bridge.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondents benefited because there is river passing in that place and it is impossible in rainy seasons, previously she had to wait until water decreases now she can easily go any time.

#### Benefit to others

Other people also get the same benefits particularly people who frequently travel to Zebch because of trade and to visit relatives are benefited they can go any time easily.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The same way to current benefit

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

It is good in the future if wider bridge is made and if the quality is better because the current one shakes when cars pass over it.

### Rich woman

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

The current road is constructed very long ago but there is a bridge that connects Yetmen and Zebch where the kebele for Yetmen is located is constructed very recently.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Any one can use the newly constructed bridge

#### Benefit/harm to family

The bridge is done on a river which makes people to get difficulties in the rainy season. There is heavy rain from June up to October and during these times people can not easily cross the river. The respondent was changing her plan to go to Zebch when ever heavy rain rains. The construction of the bridge made the respondent to go to Zebch when ever she likes with out any fear.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit for all people who go to Zebch.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

It makes people to communicate with the people in Zebch with any time with out any obstacle.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might transport be improved?

Cars can not pass through the bridge, the bridge is also getting eroded it should be repaired, they must add sand and terrace .

### Rich farmer

He said there was enough public transport for them to travel to any direction from the kebele, and trucks for the big traders to transport bulk grain bought from the farmers

### Poor woman

#### Transport projects introduced since 1995EC

Bridge is constructed on a way to Zebch. There is rain water that passes through that when it rains.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

People who go to Zebch and other areas through that can use that

#### Benefit/harm to family

She sometimes uses the bridge and it helps her to go with comfort when ever there is rain. People fear to cross when ever there is heavy rain. When ever there is no rain there is no problem people can go even in the absence of bridge.

#### Benefit to others

Other people are also benefited to cross the water with out any problem.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

The same like now they travel with out any problem

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might transport be improved?

It is good

## Electricity and communications

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Businessman | M | 36 | Rich |
| Rich farmer | M | 45 | Middle |
| Middle farmer | M | 65 |  |
| Businesswoman | F |  |  |
| Rich woman | F |  |  |
| Middle woman | F |  |  |
| Poor woman | F |  |  |

### Businessman

He has electric light, TV, and mobile (his house is just on the edge of the town)

### 

### Businesswoman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

Nowadays people are having mobile phones for communication. There is the respondent’s neighbour who has mobile phone.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Majority of the community members do not have mobile phone only those people who have money can buy it

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent benefited with the existence of mobile phone even though she does not have that she get easy and continuous communication with her uncles found in Addis Ababa by using mobiles from those who have mobile phone.

#### Benefit to others

To have easy communication with people living in urban places, it helps some merchants to know price of grains in different places.

#### Harm to others

It may help farmers because merchants call each other and make price of grains to be lower.

#### Long-run benefit to community

If many farmers get access to mobile phones they will be benefited because they will have information about the production they want to sell and people can also have easy and fast communication.

#### Long-run harm to community

None

#### How might electricity and communications be improved?

None

#### Anything else the respondent would like to tell us

I do not use mobile for my businesses because I do buy grains from here and sell them just here

### Rich farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

He said telephone, electricity, and mobiles were introduced in the town

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He believed the town people were the beneficiaries

#### Benefit/harm to family

He reported that his house had electric light taken through neighbour-to-neighbour connection from the town edge up to his house at the edge of the rural settlement, but complained it was cut off when the light happened to be too weak/dim. He said he used to make phone calls from Tele centres or by individual mobiles paying the bills.

#### Benefit to others

He believed the town’s people were the main beneficiaries.

### 

### Rich woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

There is no electricity in the rural Yetmen but farmers are using mobile phones.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

The rich and merchants own mobile phones.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The respondent does not have mobile phone but her neighbours have and it helps her to get messages faster. It also makes her to know the price of goods and grains. It helps her mainly the price of vegetables she produce through irrigation.

#### Benefit to others

Also for others it is making to exchange message easily. People are benefited it helps them to know price of various things in Bichena.

#### Harm to others

Thieves are using mobile phones to facilitate stealing. There is a car robbed with its loaded beans and this is said that those thieves from where the car departed told to those in Yetmen about the car and conducted the robbing.

#### Long-run benefit to community

To easily communicate with relatives and to know price of what they sell in different places .

#### Long-run harm to community

Thieves will use it and it is not for security of community members.

### Middle farmer

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

He reported that the town telephone and electricity services started 4 or 5 years ago and farmers begun buying mobiles especially after 2000.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He insisted that the rural people have been denied access to Electricity, telephone, and pipe water by the town community.

#### Benefit/harm to family

He indicated that personally he has been using electric light and pipe water extended from his urban house to the rural home. He said he use mainly other farmers’ mobile paying as it counted and some times Tele centres going to the town.

#### Benefit to others

He believed the town people use it night and day for light, TV, radio, anything they would like.

### Middle wealth woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

People in urban Yetmen started mobile phone and the respondent’s daughter has mobile phone.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Those households who have youths usually have mobile phones.

#### Benefit/harm to family

The mobile telephone helps the respondent to communicate with her son and her relatives living out side of Yetmen. It also helps her to communicate and inform people about death or illness of people. “Now a days mobile phone has became “ *buna metria*”It means it is used to invite people coffee in the neighbourhood.

#### Benefit to others

The same benefit to others they communicate with their children not living in Yetmen.

#### Harm to others

None

#### Long-run benefit to community

The mobile telephone helps for faster communication and message transfer.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might electricity and communications be improved?

It is good if they are cheaper so that every one can use it .

### Poor woman

#### Electricity and communications projects introduced since 1995EC

Some people are using mobile phone

#### Inclusion/exclusion

Only the very rich are having it

#### Benefit/harm to family

No she does not have access to mobile

#### Benefit to others

The communicate with their relatives, to get information they want.

#### Harm to others

no

#### Long-run benefit to community

Communication will be good they can communicate any time.

#### Long-run harm to community

no

#### How might electricity and communications be improved?

It is good

## Harmful Traditional Practices

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth |
| Pro-no work on St Days/partially pro-no work |  |  | middle |
| Pro consumption/average |  |  | Rich |

### 

### Man in favour of not working on Saints’ Days

#### Programmes against not working on Saints’ Days introduced since 1995EC

He reported that Wereda officials and the kebele DAs were teaching about the disadvantages of not working on saints days since the Derg times, but the government/EPRDF tried to stop it through farmers’ conferences decisions in 1996/

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said he always faced the problem of finishing harvesting/ploughing in time due to many saints days he avoided any work. He insisted that he would not support working on every saint’s day as it causes crop failure, shortage of/damagingly much rain as due punishment, rather he recommended to work or not work selectively; he mentioned the days of Abo, Mikael, St. Mary, and double holy days(e.g. a saint’s day on Saturday/Sunday) has been and must be strictly observed in his Got, but they could work on other saints’ days; he indicated different people could have different patron saints on whose days they never work.

#### Benefit to others

He insisted that the community as a whole was some times harmed if God sent crop failure due to wide spread violation of non-work saints’ day observance; he said there was a strict observance of saints’/holy days so that they have got extremely good harvest for this year.

#### Harm to others

He argued people who strictly used to observe many saints’ days have been facing crop damage because they couldn’t harvest it all before the rain came.

#### Long-run benefit to community

He believed that the people could be able to increase their wealth if they could work hard limiting non-working days

### Man in favour of conspicuous consumption/average consumption

#### Programmes against conspicuous consumption introduced since 1995EC

He reported that about 6 or 7 years ago government was repeatedly calling meetings to explain about the harm of conspicuous feast consumption and for the community to pass decisions to stop it or reduce, and then kebele chairman tried to prevent people from going to commemorative feast offering ceremonies. He indicated that the community resisted and removed him as chairman and even people started preparing and offering feast in commemoration of their deceased relatives even those who died long ago.

#### Inclusion/exclusion

He insisted that all people in the community continued preparing conspicuous commemorative feast, but he indicated the size has been decreasing, especially people were preparing smaller wedding feasts enough to feed relatively fewer participants called

#### Benefit/harm to family

He said he supports neither total absence of feast offering nor extravagant consumption, rather prefer to keep feast ceremonies minimum in terms of food preparation. He said he has been, however, preparing feast as conspicuous as before affecting the growth (development) of his household.

## 

## Interactions among policies and programmes

### Male respondents

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R | Sex | Age | Position |
| 1 | M |  |  |
| 2 | M |  |  |
| 3 | M |  |  |

#### Positive synergies – male

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | FFW | livestock | irrigation |
| Education |  |  |  |  | Many young educated up to 10 were involved in/benefited from irrigation |
| health |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFW |  |  |  |  |  |
| livestock |  | Families with breed cows use enough milk |  |  |  |
| irrigation | Parents helped children attend their education locally and up to college level out side | Used vegetables for consumption |  |  |  |

#### Negative synergies – male

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | education | health | FFW | livestock |
| education |  |  |  | Shortage of herding labour |
| health |  |  |  |  |
| FFW |  |  |  |  |
| livestock |  |  |  |  |
| irrigation |  |  |  |  |
| NRM |  |  |  |  |
| agriculture |  |  |  | No or little honey when there was high pesticide use destroying field bee forages |

## Female respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent | Sex | Age | Wealth | Status\* |
| Rich farmer | F | 31 | Rich | HH wife |
| Middle wealth farmer | F | 38 | Middle | HH wife |
| Landless | F | 78 | Poor | mother |

#### Positive synergies - female

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agricultural improvements | Education | Irrigation |
| Agricultural improvements |  |  |  |
| Education | Income from agriculture makes children to go to school |  |  |
| Irrigation | Irrigation increases fodder for animals | Creates better to pay for school materials |  |

#### Negative synergies - female

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Education |
| Agricultural improvements | Education of children is negatively affected when people are engaged in many agricultural activities children became busy in supporting parents. |