# Interviews with wereda officials re Yetmen, East Gojjam – Stage 1 questions

## Enemay wereda

By 2010 Yetmen had become a sub-kebele of Felege Selam kebele. Yetmen ketema (urban Yetmen) was a municipality.

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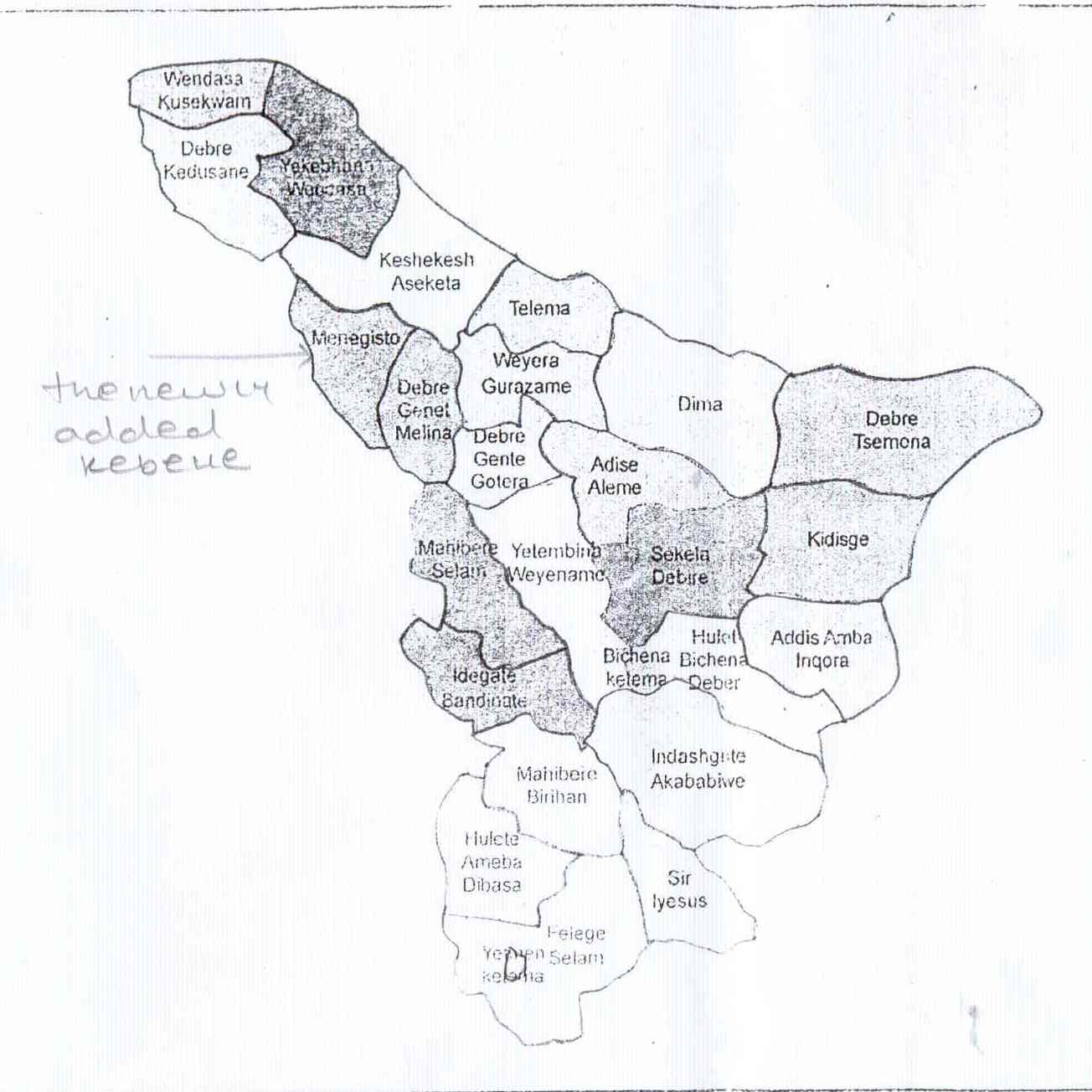
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## Locating the kebele in the wereda

By 2010 Yetmen had become a sub-kebele of Felege Selam kebele. Yetmen ketema (urban Yetmen) was a municipality.

Enemay wereda map 2010



List of all the kebeles in the wereda:

1. Wendasa Kuskwam
2. Debrre Kidusane
3. Yekebhana
4. Keshkesh Aseketa
5. Mengisto
6. Telema
7. Debre Genet Melina
8. Weyira Gurazame
9. Dima
10. Debre Tsemona
11. Adise Alem
12. Mahibere Selam
13. Yetembina Weyename
14. Sekela Debre
15. Kidisge
16. Idegate Bandinet
17. Bichena Ketema Kebele 01
18. Bichena Ketema Kebele 02
19. Hulet Bichana Debir
20. Addis Amba Inqora
21. Mahibere Birhan
22. Indashgnete Akbabiwe
23. Sir Iyesus
24. Hulet Amba Dibasa
25. **Felege Selam**
26. Yetmen Ketema
27. Debre Genete Gotera

### Comparison of Enemay wereda with neighbouring weredas

Enemay wereda has better wealth than other weredas in its surrounding. It has black fertile soil.

Most kebeles in Enemay wereda or on road sides so they have better access to market transportation services and are showing tendency to grow as urban. There is also better potential for irrigation than other weredas.

Development challenges in the wereda are lack of credit service, presence of pests and frosts in some cases,lack of rain in some places. There are places in the wereda which lack bridges. There is flood in high land areas due to absence of bridge.

Involvement of NGOs is less in the wereda when compared to others. NGOs focus on other weredas which are worse in terms of food security and infrastructure.

HIV prevalence is higher in the wereda than others in the surrounding because there are more semi-urban aeras and more other places growing in to be urban.

### Changes in wereda boundaries

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wereda  boundaries | None | none | none | Mengisto (One kebele) was added to the wereda | none | None | none | none |

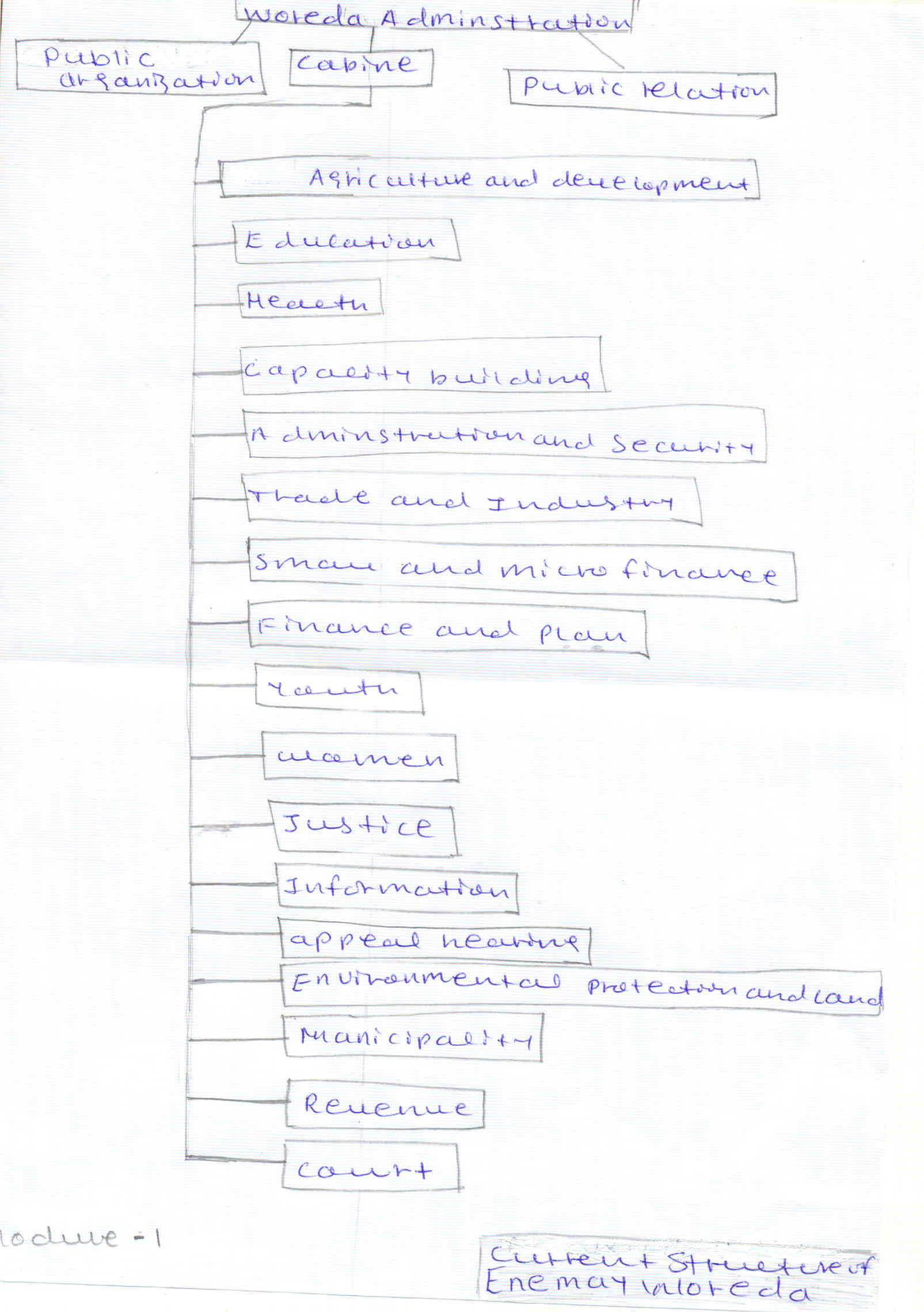
There is one kebele named by Mengisto which is added to Enemay wereda. The change came because kebele residents chose to join Enemay wereda for it is nearest for them. It is good for the kebele residents after all they are the ones who wanted to join the wereda. The view of both respondents was the same. For the wereda it is additional assignment in many respects because the kebele lacks many things which need to be done by the wereda. The kebele does not have access to potable water, there is no electricity power, and it has no road which makes it difficult to travel in rainy seasons. Generally it added work burdens to the wereda.

### Changes in wereda structures

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wereda structures | none | none | none | Women affairs added  Capacitybuilding added | none | Small and micro enterprises added  Environmentalprotection and land added  Justiceoffice ministration  Trade and industry | Revenue office | none |

There is the addition of new wereda structure components and renaming of some wereda structures.

Figure 1: Wereda structure 2010



The structure components added are capacity building, trade and industry, small and micro enterprise, appeal hearing, revenue office and women affairs. With regard to changes made in the wereda structure by adding more offices it makes services faster and easily accessible, it reduces burden of offices because some of the offices that come to exist were functioning together with other offices.

**Women affairs** was added to the wereda structure to bring women to power so as to increase their participation in development.

**Capacity building** was involved in the structure to give strong focus to make the **capacity building of the civil servant easier and fair.**

**Trade and industry** is established to make services easily accessible for people engaged in different business activities. In the past merchants used to go as far as Bahirdar to get a licence for their business. Now after the establishment of the Trade and Industry office individuals engaged in business can get a new licence or renew their licence here in the wereda.

**Small and** **micro** **enterprise** is established at wereda level to organise and make people support them selves by starting from micro enterprises. It provides capital to start up for those with shortage of money.

**Environmental protection and land administration office** was established to make people have land ownership and to ensure appropriate use of land, to conserve natural resources and control events that can cause environmental degradation and pollution.

**Appeal hearing office** is established to see administrative complaints. Complaints like in human resources change of places and the services are faster now.

**Justice office** did not exist as an office in the past. It is established now in 2000 to make the justice system fast and easily accessible, now court is up to villages.

**Revenue office** is established independently, when in the past it was together with finance and plan. That time there were problems in collecting revenue. In 1995 EC the wereda revenue was not more than 2.5 million but now after the establishment of the office the wereda revenue has increased to 7.4million.The office was made to increase the revenue of the wereda.

### Comparison of Yetmen and Felege Selam kebele with others in the wereda

Yetmen is located South West of the capital of the wereda, Bichena. It is about 17 km from the wereda capital. Yetmen is one of the kebeles in the wereda which are a moderate distance from the wereda capital Bichena. There is easy transportation access to Yetmen. There are buses and ISUZU pickups used to transport people and goods. During the research period the price of one round trip from Yetmen to Bichena and to Yetmen from Bichena was 5.00Birr.

Urban Yetmen kebele has many prostitutes and female-headed households. Rural Yetmen is similar to other kebeles in the wereda in relation to population.

Yetmen has a lot of under water resources and there is the Muga river which has good potential for irrigation. The land in Yetmen is also productive and good to grow crops. There is also good grazing land to rear livestock.

There is an all weather road that connects Yetmen to the wereda, Debremarkos and even Addis Ababa. There is one bridge which is constructed where the Muga river crosses. There is also a newly constructed bridge which connects Yetmen to the neighbouring Zebch. The urban Yetmen has 24 hours electricity service but it is not so for the rural part of Yetmen; there are only few people who are able to take the electricity line from the urban areas. There is piped water in urban Yetmen kebele. The rural Yetmen use their own hand-dug wells and communal water points. Some people from the urban Yetmen also buy water from urban Yetmen.

Yetmen has had better access to telecommunication services for a long time. New building have been built by Telecommunication offices to improve the service in Yetmen. There is also use of mobile phones. There is good mobile net work in Yetmen. More and more people are using mobile in urban Yetmen because there are many merchants living there.

There is health centre for Yetmen and they also used have clinic at Zebch which is now a health post. There is one private clinic which lasted for a long time. Yetmen gets better health service when compared to other rural kebeles in the wereda.

There is one complete elementary school (Grade 1 -8) in Yetmen. Secondary school is also to be constructed there. The people have better access to education and they have also better experience of sending their children to school.

Compared to other kebeles of the wereda, Yetmen has better access to water. There is one big river named Muga.People in the rural Yetmen use communal water points and wells in their own compound. In urban Yetmen people mostly have access to pipe water.

The availability of land is small in Yetmen compared to other kebeles in the wereda. Land is also given to the urban Yetmen. Recently there was serious conflict over land. Construction of secondary school was planned in rural Yetmen but the residents of the rural Yetmen resisted and the place is changed. There are many landless couples in Yetmen this landlessness is common to rural kebeles in the wereda.

Yetmen is one of the areas which produces surplus. There is no PSNP or other food support programme in Yetmen.

There is irrigation potential in Yetmen. People are aware of and many people are engaged in irrigation activities. There is also underground water which can help people grow vegetables. The area is also suitable for livestock production. With all these aspects Yetmen has better potential when compared to other kebeles in the wereda.

Yetmen does not have serious development challenges when compared to other kebeles. There is an all weather road and better access to market.

The involvement of NGOs is not much in the whole wereda and also in Yetmen. At this time World Vision is working in the urban Yetmen but its coverage is very small.

In Yetmen there is good cooperation with wereda officials;it is the same to all kebeles in the wereda.

Relatively Yetmen is better, there are people with better capacity.

The prevalence of HIV is highest in urban Yetmen because there are many prostitutes there.

### Changes in kebele boundaries and structures – NA

### Comparison of the developmen progress of kebele and wereda as a whole

The kebele has done much better in livelihood development than the average due to availability of flat fertile farm land, abundant ground water, and all year river water. As the best Tef producing area supplying the highest quantity to the market many people are engaged in trading primarily of Tef and other grains as their important means of income.

There are better employment opportunities for people in Yetmen. Farmers are creating work opportunities for other people during harvest and weeding period.

Organizing youths and giving start up capital is done in urban areas, for example in urban Yetmen, but it is not done in the rural part. There are plans to give land for youths organised in cooperatives in order to help them support themselves.

Due to an increasing irrigation practice and high Tef production, small holder farms were reported to have been important sources of daily labour employment. However, it was also reported that unlike other kebeles, people in Yetmen were not willing to be engaged in daily labour and other non-farm activities considered low status.

Yetmen being one of the local major Tef market suppliers of Tef and other grain, there have been a lot of ISUZU and other heavy trucks coming to Yetmen providing seasonal employment for local daily labour.

People who plough land for sharecropping face human labour (shortage?) because many children are going to school instead of being fully involved in agricultural activities and most of them at working age go to secondary schools and training centres out of Yetmen.

Support to youths and others is given by micro and small enterprises and their focus is in urban areas. What is done in urban areas also has some drawbacks, youths have to work and pay back the money they took for the business but they are not doing this.

The kebele is one of the kebeles in the wereda with better status in food security. They are surplus producers. It is one of the best food self-sufficient Tef-specialised kebeles in the wereda. Yetmen has fertile and productive land, the area is suitable for cattle rearing, there is river which is used for irrigation. The involvement of many people in irrigation is making a difference in food security of the area. People are having access to variety of vegetables. The effort of DAs contributed a lot here. This year farmers have started to produce twice a year with rain water.

There is better access to health service in the kebele but also problems in making good achievement in health. There is one health centre, a clinic health post as well as a private clinic and drug stores available in this kebele. There is one health centre in Yetmen so they have access to better health services. There are also health extension workers who work in preventive aspect of health but there is resistance from the community, which has made the achievement to be less than the desired one. People are resistant to new things so they are not using health extension programme services introduced by health extension workers.

The kebele is doing better with regard to education service. Parents are sending their children to school. Different kebeles in the wereda are also in a similar state. In the elementary school, the student class room ratio is about 60 students/class compared to 80-120 in many other kebeles. Currently, they have high school and TVET services at 18 km in Bichena and a high school is about to be built. The kebele and teachers go door to door and make parents send their children to school at the beginning of the year and in between.

In terms of micro-credit the kebele has done worse than the wereda average. Only private (ACSI) micro-credit was reported to have been accessible to rural Yetmen.

Yetmen kebele is better in terms of infrastructure. The whole kebele is on either side of the main road, there is a bridge connecting Yetmen with the other two Gots, Zebich (kebele headquarters) and Yemirit which was difficult to cross during the rainy season. There is telephone, one borehole, and the town fully and the rural partially has access to electric city. A new thing for the kebele is the coming of mobile net work, others existed before that.

There is good water resource in Yetmen, there is no new thing done there so it is the same. New hand dug wells are done in other areas which have no access to water. There is abundant ground water and two rivers flowing all year round, hand-dug household water holes are common, and besides there are 5 and 2 water points for urban and rural Yetmen communities respectively. Yetmen has hand dug wells done earlier and people also mainly use their own well.

Yetmen has done worse than average in terms of governance. They insisted that there is much more resistance against the implementation of government policies/programmes. They rate Yetmen as low in terms of participation in development activities and public meetings as well as in kebele organisations including youth and women’s associations.

It is rated low in terms of security administration; there was reported security problems sporadically caused by the Shifta (highway robbers who stops vehicles at gun point), as well as thieves who steal harvested field crops at night.

## Wereda event history 2003-early 10

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Crises affecting farming* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2008-9 | Frost destroyed crops in more than 6 kebeles.  Pests caused a serious crop damage, especially against beans in Two kebeles  Animal disease caused a wide spread death of sheep, especially in high land kebeles | Yetmen was similarly affected but they didn’t need assistance and were able to support themselves until next production year  Rather chick peas and Guaya was attacked  In all cases Yetmen could support itself out of crop failure crises |
|
|
| 2009-10 | Hail caused serious damage to crops, especially in the high land kebeles | It was not directly affected by hail, but there was enough immigrating farm labour for Yetmen from these affected kebeles, who had little of their own crop to harvest |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Economic events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2006-7 | More than 800,000 birr credit was provided to 17 organised youth groups with government grantor | In Yemen town, 5 micro-enterprises (cafeteria, metal work, chicken-raising, bull fattening) were formed each by 10 organised urban youth |
|
|
| 2007-8 | Ethiopian Development Fund (Amhara Development Association) provided 385,000 birr credit through ACSI with group guarantor. | NONE |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 | The wereda have so far provided 2 million birr micro-credit for small-scale business and micro enterprises. Of this 1.4 million birr was not repaid either because some of the enterprises dissolved after some or most of the group members left for other jobs, or the businesses weakly operated by one or two remaining people after many of the original co-entrepreneurs left for various reasons  Government have been providing loans from government and NGOs to individual farmers and group micro-enterprises through ACSI on commission basis  ACSI continues to be the only rural credit providing institution in the kebele; giving loans to town and rural people individually with asset collaterals and in group with group guarantor. | Four of the 5 micro-enterprises formed in Yetmen town have dissolved with out repaying the credit. The cafeteria business formed by 10 youth is now being run by only one woman left  Only the town’s community had access  Many people have individually taken loans for fattening, petty trades and pump purchases |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Social events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2007-8 | Urban Iddirs and rural Deshs were actively involved in counter agitation activities especially telling their communities to resist against World Vision intervention and individual attempts to convert people to Protestant religion |  |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 | Labour cooperation among farmers during agricultural peak and in times of crises was common, there was borrowing of animals agricultural implements, food grain/seeds. Urban Iddirs were forming unions some of which were involved supporting helpless aged people, educating the community about HIV/AIDS, and were also involved in agitating people to stand against the coming of World Vision to the area saying it has a hidden religious agenda- to convert the Orthodox population to protestant |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Cultural events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2005-6 | Wearing better and modern clothing expanded in many kebeles because people started to sell their products, mainly grain at a more expensive price. | People in Yetmen also started to wear better clothing. People in Yetmen are rich. They sell teff. |
| 2006-7 | More farmers come to drink factory made *arake* and drink soft drinks. | People in Yetmen also started to drink factory made *arake*. |
| 2007-8 | None | None |
| 2008-9 | None | None |
| 2009-10 | None | None |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Political events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2004-5 | Election for regional and Federal parliament was conducted in which CDU participated and ANDM finally won |  |
| 2005-6 | The Amhara National Democratic Movement called people’s representatives and conducted conferences in order to identify public grievances and gather opinions about the party so to correct all mistakes according to people’s comments.  Announced the good governance packages for implementation  Forced community labour and meeting attendance was replaced by voluntary democratic participation through persuasion. |  |
| 2006-7 |  |  |
| 2007-8 | Kebele and wereda council elections were conducted and in both ANDM/EPRDF candidates won; there was no opposition party participated in this election |  |
| 2008-9 |  |  |
| 2009-10 | Voters registration was taking place in all rural and urban kebeles. They reported that the wereda administration and ANDM have been facilitating to make the election free and fair |  |

## Wereda perspective on interventions in the kebele

### Land

Intervention 1: land measurement and certification

The wereda successfully measured and registered household farmland, communal land, government and non-government institution land, and certificates have been issued for 95% of all measured land. It will help farmers to develop confidence and ensure their land rights security thereby encouraging sustainable use and development of their land. It also helps to reduce land-related disputes and the time taken by courts to examine and decide such cases, because border landholders, certificates, and recorded documents are all available in there for quick decisions.

There was unwillingness by some male household heads to include their wives in the certification which contributed to delaying the process. Many farmers couldn’t submit their photos and some photos submitted to kebeles disappeared before being sent to the wereda for preparing land certificates. As a result, there has been a long delay in personal land right certificate preparation and delivery. Only a few tried to exclude their wives, but all of them changed their mind after the concerned experts and kebele leaders convinced them that the land will not be registered at all, if they don’t accept the wives’ land rights to be included

The intervention could be primarily improved by creating awareness among farmers about the advantages of land certification.

Intervention 2 : reallocation of communal land to landless youth groups

Among others, there are 346 organised female and male youth engaged in crop production through irrigation, the other 106(28 female) being involved in vegetable production with pump irrigation, and 22 grade 10 completed organised girls engaged in vegetable/grain production. Such projects were unsuccessful in Yetmen, because the community consistently resisted distribution of communal grazing land to organised landless youth.

Wereda officials believe that distribution of communal land to the youth groups for them to collectively produce crops and fattening/dairy farming will help to decrease rural unemployment and ensure food security. Of the problems mentioned here, community resistance against the redistribution of communal land, and interest conflicts among group members some times led to dissolution or weakening of such projects. The youth commonly want the land to be distributed individually rather than in groups, but the rule is they can only receive it as groups and on contract basis to work collectively. There are some youth who refuse to take land as members of organised groups and who leave the group enterprise later

Land allocation to youth groups from unused/communal land should be continued, but only with the consent of the concerned communities; their participation must be ensured through intensive persuasions and education

### Resettlement - none

### Irrigation and water harvesting

Intervention 1: pump irrigation

It was indicated that the wereda has been achieving its objectives to the extent that there are currently 142 irrigation pumps being used. It was indicated that many farmers, especially those involved in growing onions and potato were able to buy ISUZU trucks and urban houses. Yetmen Got is the wereda with the highest number of Pumps (25). They insisted that increasing the use of irrigation will significantly increase farmers’ productivity, incomes, and food security.

Since pumps can be used only along river sides, farmers having far away land have been demanding land access from near by communal land which grazing land users resisted. It was reported that ground water is easily found so that farmers having no access to river water should be encouraged to dig around their farms anywhere, or dig water reservoirs and ponds from which they could irrigate farms with pumps

Increasing fuel cost and pump break down were reported as problems irrigators used to face.

Intervention 2: traditional dam building

So far 32 traditional dams have been made through community labour. Yetmen is reported to be worse in terms of using ground water and dams for irrigation and much better in using hand-dug household drinking water holes. Traditional dams would enable farmers to irrigate their farms as well as to provide drink for their animals during the dry season.

The main problem was reported to be lack of awareness among many farmers leading to low community participation. The concerned wereda and kebele officials and experts have been trying to educate and mobilise the communities. It could be improved through continuous education, preparing visits to other kebeles that have successfully constructed dams, and by making digging equipment available

### Agricultural Extension and packages

Intervention 1: compost preparation

For the 2001/02 production year about 450,000 cubic metres of compost was prepared. Yetmen was reported to be less successful in terms of compost application so that even most of those who prepared compost didn’t use it at all or used it only on garden plots.

it was reported that increased use of compost will help to replace artificial fertilisers and reduce cost; unlike chemicals compost once applied continues to keep the land productive up to three more years; it help the soil regain the characteristics lost due to application of chemical fertilisers. Many farmers remain reluctant to prepare at all, some of those who prepared apply it only on garden plots. Some didn’t prepare it according to the required standards so that the compost could increase weeds.

Experts at all level should consistently consult farmers and monitor compost preparation activities.

Intervention 2: artificial fertilisers

This wereda is said to be much better in terms of high fertiliser use and the number of farmers involved; every the majority of farmers in the wereda were reported to have been applying fertiliser mainly for all Tef and maize production. Yetmen is reported to be among the much better in terms of regular application

The official intention is to avoid it in the long run for its negative impact on the soil so that farmers are encouraged to replace artificial fertilisers by compost and other bio fertilisers. Despite the high fertiliser use, its mis-application was identified to have been the main problem; most of the farmers used to apply fertilisers in smaller amount far below the recommendation commonly to minimise cost due to shortage of cash at hand

Farmers commonly use much smaller amount of fertiliser in order to reduce their costs as much as possible and could not get the required productivity and quality; this should prevented through education and by making credit available especially to poor farmers

### Livestock extension and packages

Intervention 1: fattening

At wereda level, very high numbers of farmers were reported to have been increasingly involved in animal fattening, especially since 1997. Yetmen is said to be about the same as some and much better than many others.

it was indicated that fattening practice will help primarily to increase farmers’ income, to reduce land degradation/erosion by keeping animals away from grazing fields rather by introducing indoor feeding. Shortage of animal forage and water to keep them strictly indoors fed was pointed out as the common problem. Efforts have been made to encourage farmers to engage in forage development.

Intervention 2: animal vaccination and treatment

There are 6 animal health clinics that provides vaccination and treatment services; farmers’ interest/participation in animal health treatment was reported to be high at wereda level. Yetmen is among the much better in that in addition to the public animal clinic, there are some private animal drug shops.

External parasite treatment will help to ensure quality hide and skin production thereby to receive better price, and to increase animal productivity and prevent death. Shortage of veterinary medicine, lack of refrigerators for live vaccine use, and shortage of trained animal health technicians were mentioned as main problems faced. There was little animal health seeking problem on the part of the farmers so that the programme could be improved by providing on the job training for existing veterinarians and recruiting new and by improving the supplies of veterinary equipments and medicine.

### Non-farm extension and packages

Intervention 1: food related micro-enterprises

It is believed that such enterprises should be development-oriented in that they must use different products as a raw material for the food preparation and provide more than 10 employment opportunities; this includes preparation of Enjera, bakery, honey processing/packing, milk and milk products. It was to enable jobless youths organise themselves and get access to credit and work places so that they could create self-employment through group enterprises. As the result, mainly many urban-based youth groups have been involved in food preparation/cafeteria businesses. Yetmen’s achievment is said to be worse in that the only one cafeteria business managed with 10 members was reduced to a one-member run business after 9 of them left.

As such enterprises grow, the community will benefit in terms of employment for their children and market for their produce as these enterprises grow. Poor management and disagreements and weaker cooperation between and among group members was reported as some of the problems in some cases resulting the dissolution of the micro-enterprises. Group members should be recruited carefully and a good business plan should be prepared before such micro-enterprises start.

Intervention 2: construction-related micro-enterprises

These include production of pre-cast beams, Teter (concrete?) as well as building and electric/shatter installation activities. As the result many urban and some rural unemployed youth became beneficiaries by being involved in the production of quarry, sand, blockets (pre cast?) and other construction materials for school and other government buildings. There weren’t any construction-related micro-enterprise, but the wereda is considering to organise 200-300 unemployed youth and get involved in quarry and sand production and supply as the Yetmen high school construction starts

Construction-related enterprises will help young people to acquire and improve their skills and incomes for better employment and business expansion. Unwillingness of many young people to be engaged in such labour activities due to negative perception as low status or for fear of hardship. It was reported that such enterprises could be successful and exemplary if they are organised and managed by TVET involved young people.

### Co-operatives

Intervention 1: cooperative unions

There is one cooperative union for 3 weredas established by primary service cooperatives in all 3 wereda as shareholders. Through the kebele service cooperative, Yetmen farmers have been similarly benefiting from services the union provided.

The union’s main services are purchasing and supplying consumer goods, agricultural inputs/technologies to primary cooperatives and marketing farmers’ grain collected by the respective service cooperatives. In addition to all these services provided, they allocate dividends to member cooperatives according to their participation thereby increasing farmers’ income. Shortage of capital, input price increase, and grain market price decrease were mentioned as important problems. It was reported for example that the union still keeps many quintals of Tef in its store from previous years due to price decline.

Helping the union to improve its capital and management capacity was said to be important steps to ensure its operation.

### Government micro-credit programmes

Intervention 1: facilitating credit for micro-enterprises

The wereda micro-enterprises office has been facilitating government and NGOs loan services to group beneficiaries. The office has assigned one expert at rural kebele towns who is involved in monitoring and follow up of activities from registration/ recruiting of group members to loans repayment. About 2 million birr was reportedly given to micro-enterprises, much of this was not yet repaid as expected. Yetmen was identified as much worse in that 4 of the 5 micro-enterprises have dissolved, whereas the remaining one was transferred to personal business and continues repaying the loan.

Micro-credit supply will help many jobless youth to establish different businesses which could create markets for the produces of the community. Low repayment rate, and using loans for quick profit-making businesses rather than for the agreed purpose were reported as common problems.

It was decided to take special care in the process of group member selection and the preparation of business plans so to prevent such problems.

Only unemployed urban/landless rural youth or very poor people were entitled to get it.

### Food aid – no intervention

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### Nutrition

Intervention 1: iodine distribution

Provision of Iodine supplement was given to pregnant women, breast feeding mothers and children 6-23 months old. The respondents said that Iodine was distributed in Yetmen for the first time because the place is food secure area. The intervention achieved its plan except the number of pregnant mothers who were provided with Iodine were a bit less than those who were targeted. This was not because there were pregnant women who were not provided with Iodine but it was because the plan was done by projecting the population number based on the assumptions made. The number of pregnant women was less than the one projected for plan. The intervention was made in Yetmen in the same manner with other kebeles found in the wereda.

The intervention helps to prevent goiter, it helps infants to have normal child development. There were some pregnant women who resisted due to lack of knowledge. There was no enforcement taken except convincing them to avoid their misunderstandings. There was no exclusion those who deserve the service got it, based on the criteria set, accordingly iodine supplement was given to pregnant women, breast feeding mothers and children 6-23 months old.

### Family Planning

There used to be injection and pills but now another contraceptive method called Norplant has started to be given at wereda health centre. The Norplant is not started by rural residents of Yetmen but it is used by those living in urban Ytemen.

It is like other contraceptives it helps to space or limit birth but the difference is this one lasts for longer period of time. It should be made accessible in other health centres

### Pregnancy and childbirth

Intervention 1: Prevention of Mother to Child transmission of HIV

Full service on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) was launched at the wereda in 2006. About 50% of the pregnant women got an HIV test and those who became HIV positive got service to prevent their newborns from HIV. Compared with other kebeles of the wereda, Yetmen started earlier than others.

It makes people living with HIV have hope for the future and it makes their children free from HIV.

There were problems:

* There was shortage of trained man power and high turn over.
* There was also lack of awareness among women, mothers were resistant to accept the service, resistant to make HIV test.
* There was shortage of HIV test kits which is important for the provision of PMTCT service. There were times when the service was interrupted due to shortage of HIV test kits.
* There was also absence of prophylaxis for PMTCT service.

Teachings on PMTCT were given to the community with health extension workers and health workers in general. Counselling was also given to women as well as their partners. Trained health workers were recruited. Coordination with NGOs was made to solve shortage of HIV test kits.

There was resistance at the beginning but now it is improved a bit. There is no enforcement measure but teachings and counselling were given to increase awareness of the community. The intervention might have been improved by giving more health education to increase awareness of the community.

Intervention 2: improved delivery service

Better delivery service is started in Yetmen and other places with the addition of better equipment. However full delivery materials are not available. Compared to other kebeles, Yetmen gets better service. In the past it was at Zebch now the health centre is constructed at Yetmen because Yetmen has access to electricity, it is central and it is also along a road side

In the long-run deaths due to lack of delivery service will be avoided. Health of mothers and children will be maintained. However some people deliver at home in the traditional way. There is no enforcement other than giving health education.

The intervention would be improved if materials necessary for delivery are fulfilled.

### Drinking water

Intervention: Construction of hand dug wells and springs.

Hand dug wells and springs were done not based on what is planned but based on budget the received from donors and it was less than the plan. The problem is office does not have its own budget, it works from what it gets from donors. There is no new spring or hand dug well that was done in rural or urban Yetmen. The constructions are done in those who had lack of access to pure water.

In the long-run the interventions help to prevent the community from water borne diseases.

Problem: When hand dug wells or springs are made there are estimations as to how many people can use there but in some places many more people than the estimated number of people use the water points and the water points dry up soon. People are told not to over use the water points dug for them. There is also shortage of budgets which is not solved yet.

There is a monthly payment for water use to be used for amendment of the wells but people do not want to pay. There is no enforcement measure except convincing people. Those who do not want to pay or who can not pay are excluded.

### Sanitation

Intervention 1: health extension package

Health extension programme which includes sanitation as one of its package was launched 1998EC. Teachings on sanitation which includes a demonstration was introduced to the community. This includes separation of animal and human rooms, construction latrines, use of improved oven which prevents direct exposure to smoke and fire.

The achievement is not as it is aimed. There were awareness problems and economic factors that hindered people from doing what they are told to do. Health extension programme started a year later in Yetmen, it means in the second round because priority was given to those kebeles that did not have access to any kind of health service.

In the long-run it helps the community to prevent diseases that can be easily prevented. The kebele administration was made to help pass messages on the teachings that are given by health workers. There need to be continuous teachings to the community to increase awareness of the community

There were awareness problem among the community. People resist digging a latrine even they have the materials for construction. There were also economic problems when people are told to separate their rooms for that of their animals. It was difficult to convince them to construct new things so they were told at least to keep their houses clean and make some adjustment in the existing house. What community members expect from health posts were curative services whereas the health extension workers work mainly on preventive aspect of health.

Intervention 2: Activities to control latrines and sanitation issues in food catering.

The achievement is not as planned. In rural part of Yetmen there is no mass food catering so there is no such activity by the office. In urban Yetmen there are food caterings and they are visited given advice to have a latrine and water for hand washing.

In the long-run the community will be free from communicable diseases that can happen due to an absence of latrine and of clean food. But there is poor awareness about sanitation and there is also shortage of water in places like Bichena. It is difficult to work based principles like other urban areas.

Due to lack of knowledge and economic problems owners of food caterings do not keep hygiene of materials and places they use to prepare food. Education should be given to those who own food caterings and others who provide food and drink about their expectations with regard to sanitation.

### Preventive Health services

Intervention 1: Cleaning and drying areas that hold water and grass to prevent malaria and other disease

The programme is not successful compared to the plan. The activities of cleaning and drying areas that hold water and grass to prevent malaria and other diseases was done but the community participation was poor and the activities were not continuous. Compared to other kebeles there was a problem of less participation of community members rural Yetmen. The community members of rural Yetmen did not actively participate in campaigns made to clean different areas for malaria and other disease prevention. In those places which are prone to malaria the campaigns were done effectively.

The long-run benefit is that it prevents the community from malaria and other preventable communicable diseases that can occur due to lack of sanitation. The problem was lack of participation in some community members and nothing was done the activities were done with those who participate. There was lack of coordination with kebeles, so it must exist for the future.There was poor participation in some places but there was no enforcement mechanism other than telling the community members to participate.

Intervention 2: Provision of medicine to prevent trachoma

The trachoma campaign was 90% successful, the trachoma preventing medicine was given to all people. It was given by going door to door.

There were some problems from the community members in resisting to take the medicine. Some people were resisting because the medicine has some side effects like constipation. There was awareness raising supported by film to increase the knowledge of community members about trachoma and it was given after the campaign. For the future such awareness raising session should be given at the beginning. Focus should be given in providing lessons to the community.

### Curative health services

Intervention 1: Health posts and health centres are opened.

The achievement is good when compared to what was planned. Compared to other kebeles in the wereda Yetemen had better access to health service from the very beginning. Health centre is opened in Yetmen whereas the clinic that was at Zebch is demoted to health post. Nurse is not expected to be in a health post but in the case of Zebch which includes Yetmen under it, a nurse is assigned at health post. This was so because people complained saying the health service that they used to get before is lowered instead of improved.

The opening of health centre helps people to get curative service and be healthy. They get health service easily nearby. They do not waste time and money to get health service. Most people go to health centres for treatment, usually whenever they become very sick.

Problems: Certain equipment and drugs for health centres are not fulfilled, it is tried to solve the problem in collaboration with NGOs.

### Primary Education

Intervention 1: school construction

There are primary schools that were made to expand by increasing number of class rooms. Most of the plan is successful but there were some problems in getting enough contribution from the community. In Yetmen the construction of additional schools went successfully.

It helps to increase enrolling capacity of schools and it helps students and teachers do the teaching and learning process in a comfortable way.

There are problems in making contribution from the community and are solved being together with kebele administrations and other contributions. Concerned bodies like administrators must cooperate in collecting and organizing cash, material and labour contribution of the communities.

Intervention 2: upgrading of schools

There was upgrading of satellite schools from 1st -4th grades in to schools that teach up to 8th grade. There was no school satellite school in Yetmen, it has been long time since the current elementary school started to serve the community.

The upgrading of satellite schools to elementary schools helps children to learn in their own vicinity. It saves time that they waste to travel long distances. Delays happened due to problems in collecting school contributions and organisation and most of the cases are solved by cooperating with administrators.

There was a little avoidance by the community but no enforcement measures. Thecommunity must contribute on time and concerned bodies must coordinate to accomplish activities in accordance with plans set.

### Secondary Education

Intervention 1: Addition of teaching blocks at Belay Zeleke secondary school.

Teaching blocks are added to Belay Zeleke secondary (preparatory) school found in Bichena, the capital of the wereda. Construction of secondary school was planned in Yetmen but due to conflict related to land it is stopped.

Addition of teaching blocks helps the students to learn in a good learning environment and perform better education. And the school can enrol more students.

Non governmental organisation should be involved in addition to contributions made by the community. There was resistance when it was tried to construct secondary school in Yetmen.

Intervention 2: Teachers are added to Belay Zeleke secondary school found in Bichena.

Teachers were recruited based on the plan. It helps students with teachers who specialised in specific subjects which makes teachers have a good knowledge in the subjects they learn.

### Post-secondary

Intervention 1: TVET

Technical and vocational education training(TVET) started at Bichena in 2001EC.It teaches on regular and extension programmes. The success is not as it was planned. There are a lot of challenges still unsolved. They are teaching students but not with the desired quality. They do not have their own building, they are having rooms constructed with corrugated iron within a preparatory school. There is also high turnover of teachers and difficulty to get teachers based on subjects the TVET needs. Since the education system focused on practical things there is high demand of machines but the TVET is facing critical shortage. It is solving the problem by borrowing from Debere Markos TVET and also Debere Markos TVET gave them some materials as a gift.

In the long-run it will help youths that can not go to preparatory schools to gain important skills that will help them to get job either by their own or to be employed with others.

There are a lot of problems to start the TVET at Bichena. The promised contribution for the planned TVET building construction is not completed yet. 60% of the money for TVET construction is expected from community, 20% from the wereda, 20% from the region. The 20% of the regional contribution is released only when the 80% contribution from community and wereda is completed. The wereda is not committed to make the 20% contribution expected from it.

Discussions are made at wereda level to solve the problem in contribution and the contribution from the community will be collected together with land tax. The training courses that are given at the TVET are not based on the interest of the students. Surveying is the choice of many youths so they go to DebreMarkos since it is not given here. The trainings that are given here are masonry, carpentry, joinery, electrical household appliance, industrial electrical machine and drive technology.

Teachers also had some gaps in their knowledge. Some of them were not teachers in their profession. Training was given by the government to the teachers at Adama to fill the gabs they had.

The wereda administration and the education office of the wereda must be committed for the implementation of the TEVET. The wereda administration must collect the contribution expected from the community. While recruiting teachers they are expected to pass teachers evaluation test it has been good if they can recruit teachers without asking for teaches’ evaluation test.

The wereda administration and the education office are not committed to cooperate for the successful implementation of TVET teaching and learning process. The wereda education office was not willing when the world vision was willing to give as student desks. The wereda office of education said if the TVET takes desks it will be deducted from the wereda education office. The wereda administration also did not show commitment to collect contribution from the community.

### Alternative basic education

ABE started in 2004; they were 7 at the beginning. The success is not as it is planned. There is no ABE in Yetmen. The It would help students to get access to education easily but it is not as effective as the formal education.

### Government pre-school education – no intervention

### Good governance package

Intervention 1: democratic community participation

It was described that previously Bego Tsino (positive coercion) was the major method of mobilizing community for labour and financial contributions and in forcing individuals to carry out their government obligations. All these were removed so that community participation has been successfully mobilised through persuasion. Yetmen was identified as much worse due to existing resistance against any persuasion efforts and unwillingness to participate in government meetings and community labour.

In the long-run it would enable to increase peoples’ democratic participation in the political and economic life; they will be able to decide freely so that they would consider government development programmes as their own. However it requires a lot of efforts to persuade communities and only a very low number of community members participated as a result.

They insisted that the intervention would be improved through sustainable education and persuading efforts on the part of wereda and kebele experts and officials

### Security, policing and justice

Intervention 1: community policing

Since 1999, the wereda police commission have assigned police in all kebeles, 2 each in 4 kebeles and 1 each in the rest depending on population size and crime prevalence. It was indicated that theft, armed robbery, and murder cases could be reduced very much due to community participation in crime prevention and security maintenance. Yetmen is identified as one of the kebeles characterised by crop theft, violent interpersonal fights, and highway robbery from vehicles. Now such crimes have decreased, but not significantly compared with many other kebeles.

Community policing practice is expected to enable the wereda to prevent crime in and ensure security of each kebeles primarily through community participation. Lack of sustainable individual participation in policing activities was reported to be main problem.

There should be continuous education work about the advantages of community policing in preventing and decreasing all sort of crimes.

Intervention 2: increased jurisdiction for wereda justice

As the result of BPR, the power of wereda court was extended to investigate more serious civil and crime related cases. Its power to only see civil cases of 5,000-10,000 birr is increased to 500,000 birr, and criminal cases from 10 years to 20 years prison term. This helped to investigate very many cases here, which should have to be dealt by the zone court requiring more time and resources.

It will enable the people to avoid the burden of going to the zone as most of their court cases would be resolved here, and the wereda capacity in terms of educated law experts and power could be increased.

Lack of experienced experts for the wereda court to deal with the new more complicated/serious cases was mentioned as a problem. Increasing the number of law graduates was proposed as a key solution.

### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

Intervention 1: Collection of Taxes and contribution fees

The wereda was reported to have been successful in collecting taxes according to yearly plans. It was indicated that especially rural land tax and other contribution fees, red cross, sports, and for local public services construction, could be collected as planned.

in terms of land tax paying Yetmen was generally rated as average compared to other kebeles in the wereda, but in terms of cash contribution to development activities(schools/clinics) the rural community was rated as much worse compared not only with other rural kebeles but also in relation to Yetmen town community; the town’s community was reported as exemplary in contributing for electricity, health centre and now for the new high school construction project.

It was reported that the community involvement in cash contribution for the construction of public service facilities would be important in creating sense of ownership among the people so to involve them in the management of the institutions. Farmers’ resistance to pay contribution fees was reported as common problem.

Increasing peoples awareness about development projects was suggested as a means to involve people in community development projects.

Intervention 2 : community labour contribution

Regarding labour contributions, people’s participation has slightly declined after compulsory contribution was discarded and voluntary participation was introduced. It was indicated that the Wereda could mobilise communities for development activities through persuasion efforts; by organizing household heads into Limat budin consisting 20-30 members each and using existing Hiwases(party cells). Yetmen was identified as better than a few kebeles

Community labour contribution was believed to instil the idea of community participation and promote collective responsibility to bring about development

### Presentation of government models of development

Intervention 1: through Hiwas and Limat-budin; party cells and development groups

Party members are the first adopters of government packages; cell members are expected to volunteer for starting new technologies and practices for other farmers to copy it. All farmers at Got level are organised in to groups consisting of 20-30 residents each; experts and officials directly approach the group leaders for training, to transmit development related information, when calling of public meetings and mobilisation of community labour/resource contribution are needed. Then the group leaders retransmit information and persuade and mobilise their respective group members for action. In some kebeles, there was reported decline of development group members’ participation and in other cases, community resistance against community labour contribution was mentioned as a problem encountered in its implementation.

This approach was said to have been less effective in Yetmen due to alleged community reluctance to adopt new packages and resistance against land related public service projects.

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people - none

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

Interventions are:

* Women’s affairs got established at office level in 1998EC before that it was at desk level.
* Affirmative action to women was started in government offices during transfer from place to place, promotion, training and further education opportunities.
* Income generating programme was given for women in the form of revolving fund.
* Construction of dormitories for 22 poor female students in Bichena.

Intervention 1: income-generating activities for commercial sex workers

Women in the wereda who were engaged in commercial sex were given start up capital to make them involved in income generating activities. There is no collateral, no interest. They were given in group. The intervention is successful in many places except in few. There are people who are improving their lives with the intervention.

Income generating activity project is successful in other kebeles of the wereda but in Yetmen (urban) the kebele administration did not give much attention to the intervention. It did not force them to pay the money back.

In the long-run it will help women to get engaged in productive activities and improve themselves and also prevents them from risks of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Problems: Absence of training before giving the start up capital, problem in targeting, lack of follow up in some cases. Persons from the wereda office were going to follow up the implementation in different kebeles and giving technical support. People were not successful in managing the money given to them. Some of them get sick and can not pay back the money on time.

Improvement: Making appropriate targeting it means select those who can work and return back.

All people who are in need of the intervention were not included it was done with prioritizing.

Intervention 2: new family law

Introduction of the new family law to the wereda community using stages by which the community, members gather. Awareness about family law is given to the community and women participants were less than the expected. The number of men who attended different sessions were as expected. The participants, particularly in urban Yetmen, were less because there are many traders which does not make them to settle and participate in different community gatherings.

Those who used be harmed will be aware of their rights and become protected with the law. People who harm others without having knowledge will get the knowledge of family law and prevent them selves fro doing wrong deeds. This mainly safeguards the rights of women.

There was problem in getting many people as planned, communications were made with kebele officials and others who have closer contact with the community. There are still some people who got the knowledge of the family law but transgress it.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

Intervention 1: involving in group agricultural production

It was discussed that the youth policy and development packages was issued in 1998; it was to deal with the economic, social, and political problems of the youth. The main youth development packages include helping youths through athletics projects, encouraging them to get themselves organised and engage in agricultural development projects, and help them get credit and engage in micro-enterprise/business activities.

Many organised young people were reported to have received unused land and started group agricultural production through pump and canal irrigation, among others about 474 young men and women were mentioned. Yetmen was reported as much worse due to community resistance against any land allocation from communal land.

It was indicated that the youth packages would help to reduce unemployment problems byenabling the rural and urban youth create jobs for themselves. It was difficult to implement the packages in the rural communities due to lack of unused land or community resistance to provide from communal grazing

Intervention 2: credit access for small business and micro-enterprise

Many unemployed youth were reported to have been involved in small businesses started with credit and run in groups; for example about 106 unemployed youths were organised in to 6 groups, received credit for pumps and have been engaged in vegetable production.

Urban Yetmen was much worse than other kebeles, but there were about 5 micro-enterprise groups involved in cafeteria/food preparation, metal work, poultry, fattening activities. However, all these businesses have disappeared due to mismanagement and members’ disagreements.

So far the micro-credit scheme beneficiaries were urban unemployed and it was not made available the rural youths.

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

Intervention 1: community work

Community work activities included government/NGO run water projects, school construction, road making, terracing, tree planting, and gully check dam making. Community labour contribution has been considered as an important means of enhancing local development. It people’s participation has slightly declined after compulsory contribution was discarded and voluntary participation was introduced. It was indicated that the Wereda could mobilise communities for development activities through persuasion efforts; by organizing household heads in to Limat budin consisting 20-30 members each and using existing Hiwases(party cells)

Yetmen was identified as resistant against community labour contribution

As peoples labour participation for development increases, communities will be able to get all public services at hand and to protect their natural resources

### Electricity and communications

Intervention 1: landline telephones

Twenty two wireless phones are distributed in rural kebeles. Land line telephone users in Bichena town increased and reached 1301,one public phone that works with coin and card was installed in the town.

The respondent said that there was success in expanding the service and making telecommunication service accessible by rural people. Yetmen has telecommunication service since long time.

It will help the community to have fast communication and it also supports the development.

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### Harmful traditional practices

Intervention 1: underage marriage

Controlling under age marriage by examining the age of couples at Bichena health Centre.

There are interventions to stop under age marriage. Education is given on the harms of under age marriage. Health education is given using different stages by which the community gathers, distributing pamphlets, giving training to concerned bodies and influential people. During marriage girls are sent to health centre to know the estimate their age, it means to make sure that girls are getting married according to the age accepted by the country’s legal code. The success is small compared to the endeavours made to change the community.

Some kebeles become examples by practising what they are told. There is no problem in urban Yetmen but there is problem in rural Yetmen. Nowadays there are some improvements in the rural Yetmen. In the past girls used to marry at the age of 15 and 16 even much less now there are some improvements even they are not as they are desired to be.

If people accept and avoid early marriage it helps girls to learn and become economically independent. There is resistance from the community and it has tried to solve this by doing continuous teachings together with kebele administrations. The women affairs office must have a lawyer to deal with legal aspects related with what the office works.

People are resistant. In the case of under age marriage people are forced to stop marriage if the children are under age. There are also women who continued practising female circumcision.

Intervention 2: female circumcisions

Continuous teachings to avoid female circumcision. The achievement is not much even though many teachings are made to the wereda community. Still there are people who practice female circumcision. Yetmen is similar with the rest of the rural kebeles in the wereda, teachings are done in the same manner with other kebeles.

It will prevent women from different health problems that can be caused by female circumcision. Problems that are faced by circumcised women are complications during delivery and fistula.

There is a problem to gather people for teachings, the problem was usually solved by communicating with the kebele administrators. There is a need for continuous teachings to the community to make them to understand the benefits of female circumcision. People do not practice based on what they are told they have the knowledge but they do not practice it.

### NGO interventions

Intervention 1: FINIDA drinking water project

FINIDA was involved in digging and supplying hand pumped water for rural communities in the Wereda; this international donors project phased out in 2005. Yetmen kebele benefited from the project much less than other kebeles since it doesn’t have a drinking water problem

Many rural communities have been beneficiaries of safe drinking water being managed and repaired through water users’ committees

Intervention 2: World Vision school construction support

World Vision Ethiopia started its development interventions in the Wereda in 2008 and it has constructed 2 schools, and was about to participate in the new high school construction for Yetmen; it was also involved in providing support to poor households distributing breed animals as well as to orphan and poor parented school children by covering educational costs. **Yetmen received similar support as other kebeles.**

From the community side, there was suspicion and some resistance against the religious NGO intervention ; in some cases Iddir/Desh were reported to have been secretly and openly agitating the communities against the NGO for having religious motive in disguise of assistance.

## Development potentials and challenges for the kebele

### Development in general

Current potentials:Many kebeles in the wereda has fertile land including Yetmen. Yetmen has fertile land the soil is black and this makes the area to have potential for the production of different crops.

Yetmen and some kebeles are rich in underground water resources. People can dig water wells on their compound and grow vegetables. Yetmen has two rivers named by Muga and Yegudfin. They have great potential for irrigation and livestock rearing. Now people are producing two times in a year using river water.

The kebele is identified as Tef specialised crop production potential area, as well as animal production with high potential of fattening activities.

Current challenges/constraints:There is problem of awareness among the community. There is a problem to implement various technologies and methods that leads to improvement.

Community resistance against government interventions especially land related interventions.

Major changes in potentials since 2003**:** People in Yetmen were not accustomed to produce twice a year using moisture that is left after harvesting teff. Now with the help of agricultural office support they are producing twice. They harvest teff and sow chickpea or ‘guaya’.

People are highly engaged in irrigation activities currently. In the past there were difficulties to make people use irrigation schemes but now people are using the potential.

Pump irrigation was reported as a major potential increasingly being practised since 1998.

Major changes in challenges since 2003:Same as before.

### Livelihood development

Current potentials: Production of and trade in Tef, and other cereals as well as pump irrigated vegetable production were among the potentials, bull fattening and dairy development were also considered good potentials for the community.

Current challenges/constraints: Declining grain prices, community resistance against communal land allocation to the youth were mentioned as main challenges in livelihood development efforts.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: The Tef production potential was reported to have been increasing since 2000 due to high price increase.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: No changes

### Employment opportunities

Current potentials: Farmers are creating employment opportunities in harvest seasons, those people from low lands came and get employed in farmers found in Yetmen and other kebeles in the wereda. People who have donkeys transport gains from stores to market and back to store during market days. There will be high school to be constructed and this will create employment opportunity for many people in Yetmen. The wereda is organizing youths in the urban kebeles to form groups and start small business by giving start up capital.

The existence of an increasingly high grain trade was reported to be a potentially important employment source for daily labourers (loading/unloading); also many unemployed people were expected to get temporary work when the construction of the high school starts soon.

Current challenges/constraints: There are many youths who completed tenth grade and lack employment opportunities. And those youths who completed tenth grade do not want to engage them selves in farm activities they want to work in government offices. Those youths given start up capital in group are not working in group they share the money and take it with them to other areas. The youths assume as if taking the money is their right.

It was indicated that among the community there was a negative attitude against daily labour work so that even the youth in this community were rarely involved in farm-related employment.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: People are hiring additional labour in farm activities since recently. Giving transportation service during market days is also recent phenomena. Youths are getting organised and engaged in small business.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: There is a start to organise tenth complete youths and give them land for irrigation.

### Food security

Current potentials: The wereda is food secured there is good potential for crop production, livestock rearing and irrigation activities. Yetmen is one from those that produce surplus.

The kebele has been identified as one of the food secured kebeles of the Wereda

Current challenges/constraints: There are people who do not follow the advice of agricultural extension workers. All people do not have access to irrigation activities.

It was feared that the current Tef price decline could influence farmers to decrease their next production.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: Many people are using irrigation potential in Yetmen. People have started to produce two times per year using rain water.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: People are using advice of agricultural workers.

### Health services

Current potentials: There are health centre and health post with health extension workers. People are accessible to health education and preventive health service with door to door visit of health extension workers. The kebele was considered to be much better in terms of access to health services due to availability of health centre, a nurse-run health post, and a private clinic and drug store.

Current challenges/constraints: People are very resistant to health education given by health education given by health extension worker. Problem in digging latrine, improved stove and appropriate use of bednets. Shortage of drugs and experienced health workers.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: Health extension programme is introduced, health centre and health post opened.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: There is no change in awareness of the community the community knows but resist to change.

### Education

Current potentials: There are elementary and secondary schools .There is TVET for the wereda. In Yetmen there is one elementary school and secondary school is to be constructed. There is good potential to construct class rooms for TVET and schools.

Current challenges/constraints: Contribution for school and TVET construction is not done on time.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: Schools are constructed and TVET has started to function but the construction of its own building has not started yet

Major changes in challenges since 2003: Contributions are planned to be collected together with land tax.

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### Micro-credit

Current challenges/constraints: Failure of loan repayment due to unplanned investment, conflict among group members, investing in non-employment creating businesses were reported as common challenges faced.

### Infrastructure

Current potentials: Most kebeles in the wereda including Yetmen are accessible to all weather road and mobile network. Electricity, telephone, mobiles, and allweather main and feeder roads were available for the kebele community.

Current challenges/constraints: There is shortage of electric power in many kebeles. All people who demand their own land line phones do not have.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: Mobile networks became available. Some kebeles got access to electricity.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: Some places got access to electricity.

### Water

Current potentials: There are some places like Yetmen that are rich in underground water, river water. The kebele is well known for its mainly underground and stream water potential.

Current challenges/constraints: Some hand dug wells are over used with more people than planned by experts so they dry soon. There are areas who do not have access to potable water.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: More people are digging their own wells. People are using river water and well water to water plants.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: More hand dug wells are constructed to solve the problem of over use of hand dug wells.

### Governance

Current potentials:The civil service package/BPR was reported to have a promising high potential in terms of achieving good governance, also the package for democratic participation of the people was considered to be an important form of good governance being implemented well.

Current challenges/constraints: It was reported that in the absence of compulsory involvement it has been difficult and time-consuming to convince the people to voluntarily participate in community development mobilisation.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: None

Major changes in challenges since 2003: They have been facing implementation problems, especially after the introduction of non-compulsory democratic participation of citizens.

### Peace and security

Current potentials: They reported that Yetmen was one of the kebeles selected as model to implement community policing to ensure security.

Current challenges/constraints: It was pointed out that community resistance against implementation of government interventions was the common source of conflicts.

Major changes in potentials since 2003: It was reported that security has been improving since community based crime prevention (community policing) was introduced.

Major changes in challenges since 2003: Same

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## Interactions among policies and programmes

### Positive synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Health | Livestock | Irrigation |
| Education |  | Education makes children to keep their hygiene. |  | Many young educated up to 10 were involved in/benefited from irrigation |
| Health |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock | Income from livestock sale helps to buy school materials and to send students to learn at Bichena and other places | Families with breed cows use enough milk – nutrition improved |  |  |
| Irrigation | Income gained helped children attend their education locally and up to college level out side | Irrigation improves nutrition -vegetables for consumption | Dung from livestock helps as fertiliser for irrigation |  |

### Negative synergies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Education | Livestock | Agriculture | Good governance | Community work |
| Education |  | Shortage of herding labour |  |  |  |
| Livestock |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture |  | No or little honey when there was high pesticide use destroying field bee forages |  |  |  |
| Good governance |  |  |  |  | Good governance is influencing public works negatively |
| Community works |  |  |  |  |  |

## Three most important interventions proposed for the kebele

Irrigation activities – to be developed by the community together with wereda and kebele and financed by the community and credit associations – implemented by Agriculture and Rural Development

Construction of a high school - to be constructed both with community contribution and wereda budget; implementation by the community and the wereda

Livestock rearing – to be financed by the community and credit associations – implementation by Agriculture and Rural Development