# Interviews with female teenage focus groups in Yetmen, Enemay wereda, East Gojjam

*Topic – government development interventions*

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## Focus group of females aged 15-19

1. IE; 16; Grade 7; middle-wealth; child

2. UH; 19; Grade 9 drop out; poor; wife

3. TX; 19; Grade 10 complete; middle-wealth; divorced mother of twins

4. FN; 18, Grade 7; middle-wealth; student

5. EN; 19; Grade 9; middle-wealth; wife

6. UC; 19; Never been to school; middle-wealth; child

7. TT; 15; Grade 8; rich; child/student

### Land

Land registration is made and it was to those who have land .Certificate is given which has picture of husband and wife. So far there is no benefit or harm as a result of the land certification, there is no effect on the lives of 15-19 female. The good thing they heard about the land registration is it is important when husband and wife get divorced, the wife would not face any problem. There is no bad thing they heard about land registration.

### Resettlement ,

No new intervention

### Government universities/colleges

No new intervention

### Irrigation

Adults irrigate land individually and youths of 15-19 years age work for their parents.

The presence of irrigation activities makes young (15-19) people to get healthy as a result of eating vegetables from irrigation. They eat variety of vegetables from what they produce.

With respect to education the engagement in irrigation activities helps 15-19 youths to have better access to school materials. It helps them to buy stationery materials.

Female youths of age 15-19 work on their parents irrigation. They dig, they water plants and keep their irrigation fields from animals and persons who try to destroy their irrigation plants.

With regard to the effect of irrigation on recreation the FGD discussants said that there is no recreation among farmers of their age. It gets dark when female youths 15-19 carry out different activities, no time is left for recreation.

Irrigation activities can have effect on the family relationship because some female youths 15-19 do not want to go to irrigation fields when they are ordered by their parents to go because watering plants is tiresome and keeping the irrigation is so boring. There might be also quarrels among siblings even slapping, insulting when the one with better strength forces another sibling to go. Such cases are not so common they just happen among some households.

The introduction of irrigation-related activities is helping youth 15-19 in improving their health through the improvement of access to various vegetables. It helped them to get educational materials through the money they get by selling irrigation products.

The FGD discussants said that they know a girl who is involved in irrigation activities with her parents and who benefited. She is about 19 years old. They said that she works on irrigation with her parents and they get a good income by selling the products. They produce tomatoes, green pepper, beetroot and cauliflower. She is the one who takes the products to the market.

The fact that 15-19 female work on irrigation does not harm them, it does not harm anyone. Men also help it is not only female who work on irrigation.

The good things that the 14-19 female heard about irrigation related government intervention is that the government gives temporally materials for watering plants, gives seed of vegetables ,the agricultural extension workers gives technical advice to individuals by going to the irrigation fields.

There is no bad thing that the 15-19 female heard about government intervention on irrigation related activities.

Young females who go to secondary school at Bichena or Dejen need a lot of money because they rent house and live there. In the absence of irrigation people sell grains. At this time people are saving their grains and using irrigation products to send their children in other towns for education. In the long run it will help the female youth in order to learn in other towns without facing any economic problems. After learning in a good way they join universities and get very good job.

The presence of irrigation will not bring any harm to female youth (15-19) in the future.

For the future it will be good if the government if it can bring seedlings of tomatoes, beetroots and onions because these are very expensive to buy them from farmers who grow the seedlings. The FGD discussants said that it is good if the government can bring what is not available in Yetmen which includes mango and papaya.

### Alternative Basic Education: no interventions

### Water harvesting

There is only one water harvesting activity.

### Government pre-school education: no intervention

### Agricultural extension and packages

There are agricultural extension workers working in Yetmen. They make farmers to sow maize and other grains in lines instead of simply scattering the seeds; they made the farmer to produce two times in a year with rain water.

* they provide fertiliser and give technical advice to how to use fertiliser.
* the agricultural extension workers show farmers how to prepare compost.
* they give improved seeds

The overall effect of agricultural extension workers is to increase the amount of production people produce. The use of compost, fertiliser and sowing in line instead of scattering seeds makes farmers to get more production which means increased income.

The intervention affects the life of 15-19 age females. As a result of the intervention the households of the youth will get better income which has the same effect with those mentioned in the impact of irrigation.

The interventions made the youth 15-19 to have enough food to eat. To have enough school materials and to have enough money to expend on education.

Sowing seeds in lines than scattering them in a traditional way consumes much more time than simply scattering them. This adds work load to female youth age 15-19.They said that it is tiresome to sow in lines.

Good thing about use of fertiliser, compost and sowing in lines is that they help to boost production. When crops are sown in lines they can stand wind and rain but those which are scattered do not stand, those sown in lines give better outcomes. There is no bad thing about them but sowing in lines takes long time.

All the interventions by the agricultural extension workers will help 15-19 female to have a better life in the future. They help to get educated and have better position.

A way to improve the activities of agricultural extension workers is it is better if they have a place to demonstrate their new interventions rather than asking farmers to do it without showing them the benefits first.

### Community-government interactions: no new intervention

### Livestock extension and packages

There is vaccination for cattle, sheep and recently for donkeys.

There is insemination of cattle free of payment; it is to get hybrid cattle.

The use of vaccination and spraying is to prevent the animals from diseases and insects - the effect is not very clear it ,it just prevents them disease and death.

Presence of hybrid cattle have significant effect on the lives of household members who own hybrid cattle. 15-19 female living in households who own hybrid cattle are also beneficiaries from this. This has a positive impact on their health because they get milk and its products and also since they earn a good deal of money by selling milk products they have money to spend on their health. They also have enough money to go school in towns. Presence of hybrid cattle does not have any effect on the work, recreation, family relation, social relationship or personal attributes of 15-19 age females.

The intervention on hybrid cattle does not have any harm to 15-19 female and it will not have also harm in the future. It will benefit them in the future to earn better income and live better life.

The good thing about hybrid cattle is the cows yield milk double of the local cow and when oxen are sold at market their price is double of the local oxen. There is bad about the hybrid cows and oxen they consume a lot of fodder so there is a need to expend a lot on what they eat.

There is no way that the FGD discussants pointed to improve the interventions done by livestock extension worker.

### The use of models, champions, promoters

Models and champions help others to be like them but they do not have a strong effect on the community. They have no harm to the community now and for the long run. They do not have effect on 15-19 female. Bad thing about models or champions are that they are not introduced formally to the community so only those people who are closer to them see their activities. It should be introduced to the community including how they became models detail experience is good.

### Non-farm extension and packages: no new intervention

### The use of extension workers

Extension workers newly introduced are health extension workers and they work for the implementation of preventive health services mentioned in sanitation and preventive health. They help the community to dig latrines, prepare improved ovens, they give contraceptives and vaccinations. The send mothers for antenatal care in health centres. They usually go door to door to give the services. The activities by health extension workers have effect on the health of the community including 15-19 female. It prevents the community from communicable diseases, and in general it helps people to be healthy in the long run.

### Co-operatives: no new intervention

### No new intervention

### Good governance

People are not forced to go for meetings or forced to do anything else .There is no fine for not participating whenever the government calls. This does not harm or benefit female 15-19.

### Government Micro-credit: no new intervention

### Interactions with wereda: no new intervention

### Food aid

There is no food aid.

### Security, policing and justice: no new intervention

### Nutrition: no new intervention

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour

The amount of tax is doubled from last year and also this year it increased. There is no harm to female 14-19 its effect is on the family and it does not have a big effect. If the tax increase continues like this it will harm the 15-19 female because they will inherit their parents ‘land in the future and they will be responsible to pay the tax.

### Family planning

There is a family planning service in Yetmen. There are contraceptive tablets and injections given to women. Many people including 15-19 are beneficiaries of these. Women were using the contraceptives for more than 15 years. Since early marriage is still being practised there are 15-19 age females using contraceptives. There are young females who take contraceptive injections when they get marriage before going to their husbands this is becoming common in Yetmen.

Presence of family planning does not have effect on the health, nutrition, work, recreation of female of 15—19 female. The presence of family planning has effect on education of female 15-19 age who got married. If they use contraceptive they can continue their education but if they give birth they will become mothers and they will focus on growing up their children. Family planning has also effect on the relationship of the female with her husband because if she gives birth immediately and they face problems since it is usually arranged marriage, she will be forced to tolerate and stay in her marriage. If she has no child as a result of using contraceptives she will not be forced to stay in a marital relationship she does not want. Those who use contraceptives do not face many economic problems, they are able to lead better life and they can buy what their children need when they give birth.

Using contraceptives also will have effect on personal attributes of the 15-19 female during her stay in marriage the one who uses contraceptive has better confidence ,she can decide on her life the way she want.

These FGD discussants know many young women who got benefited with the use of contraceptives.

There is no harm that happens repeatedly but there is one case of female 15-19 age group where she became barren because of using contraceptives. It has been four years since she got married and she went to her husband first after getting contraceptive injection. When she wanted to bear a child she could not and it is said that it is the effect of using contraceptives. This is the bad thing about using contraceptives the FGD discussants raised.

The use of contraceptives will help women in the long run to make them lead better life by having children on the time and the number they want.

There is something to be improved in family planning service when female 15-19 age want to day birth they became barren, this should not happen, this should be improved. The time that contraceptive prevents should be up to what is told by health workers.

### Government-sponsored Associations: no intervention

### Pregnancy and childbirth

The new health centre which gives delivery service, ante-natal and post-natal care is constructed and started to give service. The presence of pregnancy follow-up and delivery service has made important difference in the health of 15-19 female. They make ANC follow up easily and they go for delivery when they face complication during delivery.

Bad thing about the health service on delivery is they do not have enough delivery materials and they do not have enough human power when there are complications during delivery. The presence of delivery and pregnancy follow up benefits 15-19 female because they will not suffer because of pregnancy and delivery. The presence of the service in the nearby does not cause them any harm currently or in the long run.

For the future enough delivery tool and human power that improves delivery service must come to the health centre.

### Presentation of government models of development

Models help others to work hard to some extent but there is no effect that presentation of models brought to 15-19 age female.

### Drinking water: no intervention

### Exemptions for the poor: none

### Sanitation

The interventions in the last five years in relation to sanitation are,

* latrine construction
* cleaning swamp areas to prevent malaria
* preparing waste disposing materials
* construction of oven that prevents smoke.

The interventions are all important to prevent disease so it has effect on the health of the community including female aged 15-19. It makes them not to be caught by communicable diseases. The construction of ovens that prevent smoke makes 15 -19 females not to be affected by eye problems as a result of continuous exposure to smoke. The intervention on sanitation helps 15-19 female to eat clean food.

The intervention on sanitation does not have any effect on education, work, recreation, family relation or behaviour of 15-19 female and other community members.

Good thing about the intervention on sanitation is it prevents disease. The newly introduced oven prevents from smoke and it also saves time of 15-19 female. Latrine prevents bad smell in addition to preventing communicable disease. In the long run it will help 15-19 female to be healthy and be free communicable disease.

Bad thing about the improved oven is it is not comfortable to clean ashes of cow dung while baking.

There is no harm that will happen to 15-19 female for the future or now as a result of interventions on sanitation.

Improvements that should be made on sanitation intervention is, currently clay is used to construct the improved oven so it is good if they can bring ready to use oven made from cement.

### Gender laws, policies , programmes and implementation: no new intervention

### Preventive health services

Intervention on preventive health services are,

* provision of bednets to prevent malaria
* provision of trachoma medicine
* vaccination on tetanus to female aged 15-45.

The preventive health services mentioned above does not have any effect on the education , nutrition, education, work, recreation ,social relation and personal attributes of 15-19 age children. They have effect on preventing respective disease among 15-19 female is to prevent disease happening.

Female aged 15-19 are prevented from diseases as a result of interventions on preventive health. There is no harm that is caused by the intervention on 15-19 female. In the long run it will not have harm .

Good thing about the use of bed nets is it prevents insects in addition to mosquitoes. There is no bad thing or harm that comes as a result of using bednets. It will not also bring harm in the future.

There was bad thing about using medicine to prevent trachoma; it caused abdominal pain which lasted for a short time.

Tetanus vaccination is good for the future but they have not seen benefit so far. Tetanus has bad side effect at the first three days , the place where they injected get swollen and they cannot carry clay pots (ensra) other than these side effect there is not also bad thing or harm about it. The tetanus vaccination is given for female only.

In the long run all the preventive health service will help 15-19 female to be prevented from malaria, tetanus ,trachoma and other diseases.

Improvement that should be made in the preventive health service is the malaria bed nets should be soaked with chemicals its effect on insects has lowered it is not like at the beginning.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

Youths are told to form groups and get land but there is no intervention so far.

### Curative health services

Change about curative health services is new health centre is constructed in Yetmen and 15-19 female and community members of all age group became to have better access to curative health services.

The presence of the health centre in the nearby has effect on the health of all community members including 15-19 female. It has good effect on their health as well as in their work. Their work is not affected to go to health centre since it is in their neighbourhood. .

The good thing about the health centre is it is near so they can get service whenever there is emergency case. The bad thing about the health centre is there is not enough supply of drugs and people are forced to buy the drugs from the private clinic. There is no drug for injection.

Presence of the health centre will help the whole community in the long run by making people not to die from curative disease. It will not have harm in the future.

Improvements that should be made is there must be enough drug supply because price of drugs is expensive in private clinic in Yetmen.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work: no intervention

### Primary education

Additional class rooms are constructed.

Library service started

Self-contained teaching system is stopped.

7-8 grade medium of instruction is changed into English from Amharic.

All the changes made on the primary education has effect on the education of 15-19 female because they learn in these grades. The presence of library helps students to get reference books and dictionaries. This helps them to improve their knowledge. It has no harm currently nor in the future.

The self-contained education system was implemented previously but since recently it is not working. It is good that the self-contained system is abolished because learning with one teacher is boring .This reduces the performance of student in a class. Lessons are boring if it is given by one teacher. The change is helping 15-19 female and it will also benefit them for the future. It will make them to be clever students.

7-8TH grades used to be given in Amharic but now all the natural science courses and Mathematics became in English. This benefits students to have good understanding of English in the next classes. Those learned in Amharic were not successful in 9th and 10th grades due to their poor knowledge in English. It does not have any harm for the future or currently.

Things that should be improved in the elementary school are, there must be enough books and dictionaries for the library.

All the changes in the elementary school help the 15-19 female and all students to be clever and join universities in the long run. If they graduate from universities they will have office jobs and better life. Those who join universities with good scores do not pay to learn at the university those with lower grades they learn extension or private colleges by paying money.

### Transport

There is a bridge constructed on the way to Zebch. This does not have any effect on health, nutrition, education, work ,recreation, family relationships, social relationships and personal attributes. The benefit of the bridge is to help people including 14-19 female to cross small river on the way to Zebch. People can cross the small river after its water gets minimised. The bad thing about the bridge is it shakes when small cars pass.

Big cars cannot pass - it is good if it is also made for big cars and it should be made strong.

### Secondary education

No new intervention on secondary education but there is a plan to construct it very soon.

### Electricity and communications

There is increased use of mobile communication in the community members including youth 15-19 female. It has good effect on the education because the students in other towns communicate with their families and relatives became frequent and their relation became closer. People do not necessarily have their own mobile to communicate. Majority do not have mobile but they use from their neighbours. 15-19 female who learn in other areas use mobile to communicate about their education. Those who have completed education they use mobile to get information about any training or job opportunity. The 15-19 age female who use mobile for such purposes are very rare, once the information reaches to someone it is disseminated by simple person to person communications.

Bad thing they heard about mobile is thieves use it. Good thing they heard about mobile is it easily communicate people in far places including AA.

There will not be any harm in the future because of mobile phone .Use of mobile will help the 15-19 age female to communicate about their education, training opportunities and job so there will not be jobs or training opportunities that they will miss due to lack of communication.

### Government TVET

There are two government TVETs opened , one at Bichena and the other at Dejen. The opening of TVETs affected the access of females to education. After the opening of the TVETS more students joined the TVET. Previously female or male students were going to TVET at Debre Markos which is far from the new TVET centres and the students cannot visit their families and friends easily but now female students can visit their relatives and friends easily because the two TVET centres are not far from Yetmen.

There is no harm on the opening of two TVETs now or in the future. There are females below the age of 19 who have joined TVET centres at Bichena and Dejen. In the long run it will benefit female or male students who will not go far to get trainings. The bad thing the 15-19 age female heard about the Bichena TVET centre is it does not have good departments like that of Debre Markos and they do not have enough materials for training. The training centres do not also take many students. The good thing about the training centres are they are not far from Yetmen.

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’

There is no new intervention made by the government on female circumcision.

## Focus group of females aged 11 – 14

1. LD; 12; Grade 4; middle-wealth; student/child

2. BH; 11; Grade 4; rich; student/child

3. ZZ; 11; Grade 5; rich; student/child

4. UF; 13; Grade 7; middle-wealth; student/child

5. NC; 13; Grade 4; poor; student/child

6. ZD; 13; Grade 6; middle-wealth; student/child

7. BX; 12; Grade 6; poor; student/child

8. BN; 11; Grade 3; middle-wealth; student/child

### Land

The FGD discussants said that their parents are given land certificate recently. They said that it has the picture of both parents. They said that the importance of this certificate is that it guarantees land ownership; nobody will take land from people who have land certificate.

The FGD discussants said that there is no change as result of getting land certificate the change will be after long time. The FGD discussants said that the land certificate will help the young children whenever their parents die. They will get their parents land if they have certificate, nobody will cheat them. They will show the land certificate for the kebele and they will inherit the land. At this time the land certificate has not brought any change either to their parents nor to the children themselves. There is also no harm that land certificates brought to their parents or to the young children.

### Resettlement

There is no resettlement that happened during the age of the children but they hear their parents talking about resettlement. It happened a long time ago. They did not travel much; it is from one side of Yetmen to the other side of Yetmen.

### Government universities/colleges

There are no universities or colleges that are opened in Yetmen.

### Irrigation

There children said that there are a lot of irrigation activities in their community. The children said that the irrigation benefited them in making them to have good access to vegetables and eat vegetables. They said that they are eating tomatoes, potatoes, green pepper, onion, cauli, beet root and other vegetables. They say that those who have irrigation get vegetables from their own products and those who do not have irrigation they buy from market because those who produce sell it. The children said that they have learned at school about the health importance of eating vegetables so they are getting health benefits as a result of eating vegetables from irrigation.

Income from irrigation activities helps children to get enough school material.

The presence of irrigation activities created additional work to children but it does not affect their education and study time; only a few children are affected because mainly the adults work on irrigation. The role of children of their age in irrigation is keeping birds and rodents from eating the plants in irrigation.

Irrigation does not have any effect on recreation of children, family relationships, social relationships and personal attributes.

One of the children said that her parents are engaged in irrigation activities and she said that it is profitable. She said “I know that my parents earn a lot of money from irrigation but I do not know on what they spend it. I sell vegetables from irrigation at market”

What is earned from irrigation will help 11-14 ages to have more clothes and to eat varieties of products.

Currently the government tells people to be engaged in irrigation activities but at the beginning it was the people who started to irrigate.

There are some cases where children keep irrigation plants, to prevent it from cattle entering and people. Because some people steal from irrigations. Children are also sometimes engaged in digging.

There was one child from the group who said that she sometimes digs in their irrigation. She said that digging in the irrigation does not cause her any harm .She said that she does not do much so she does not get tired. She also knows other children of her age who dig in their irrigation field. The respondents said that working on irrigation does not cause any harm to children.

Good thing about development intervention on irrigation is they give them seeds of vegetables and they advise them how to work on irrigation. The introduction of irrigation related activities helps children to live better life because they get good income from the irrigation activities. Children will learn and will have better life better job in the long run. If parents get good income from the irrigation they can send their children to school, giving them enough school material.

It is good if the government can give them improved seeds and improved materials/tools that can be used in irrigation. This includes motor pump , pipe, and better material to water plants.

### Alternative Basic Education: none

### Water harvesting

There is one water harvesting pool in Yetmen according to the 11-14 age children. The one who constructed that is a man who does not have a wife and he does not have children. He uses the pool to grow vegetables like cabbage, beet root, caulis and cabbage. Its effect is not known yet because it is a year since he dug the pool. He has not harvested his products yet. One of the respondents said people from other area come and visit the pool. She said some people who visit the pool come with motor bikes.

### Government pre-school education: none

### Agricultural extension and packages

The 11-14 age children said that they know some agricultural extension services that their parents get. Agricultural extension workers give saspania plant to people to be used as animal fodder and as a fence for their compound.

They agricultural extension worker also give a plant called kontir; it is used as a fence when it is planted and it is also used as a fuel.

Agricultural extension workers gather poles and give them advice to sow crops in a straight line.

Agricultural extension workers advise and tell parents to prepare compost and use it for their farm land in order to get better yield. The compost is prepared using cow dung and waste materials after cleaning house.

The intervention by the agricultural extension workers do not bring any change in health of children of age 11-14.

The intervention by the agricultural extension workers makes children to eat better food because most of their activities help to increase production. Whenever there is more production children eat more and can buy varieties by selling what they produced.

There is also change in having enough education materials as a result of increased income. They will have enough clothes.

The intervention by the agricultural extension workers has no effect on work, recreation of children of age 11-14.

The intervention by the agricultural extension workers that increased production made children to have better relationship with their family. Children have good relationship with their family even before they started to get better production but it is better after starting to harvest better production. One said “If parents do not have enough money and do not buy pen, pencil or exercise book we do not feel good and sometimes we ignore parents until they buy them. We feel happy when we get what we want and our relation with our parents become smooth.” The children said not buying what children say disturbs the smooth relationship of children with their parents.

The work of the agricultural extension does not affect the social life of children.

When explaining the effect of increased production in their behavior the children said, “If our parents do not buy us materials we asked we do not obey to them, we do not talk to them and we became naughty just to disappoint our parents”

There is no harm as a result of government intervention in relation to agricultural extension workers. The good thing about agricultural extension works is it improves life of farmers by increasing the production of farmers thought the introduction of various things.

The intervention will help children to have better life in the future; there will not be any harm in the future or currently.

The 11-14 children said that there are carrot, papaya, mango, orange, banana, coffee and lemon in other places but not in Yetmen and they said that it is good if the agricultural extension workers can bring seeds or seedlings of the plants.

### Community-government interactions

The children do not know.

### Livestock extension and packages

Sheep are sprayed by extension workers to protect them from insects that affect sheep. It is given to the community with a payment of two birr per sheep.

Foreign cows have come and people pay five birr to inseminate their cows with a foreign bull. Foreign cows are much better than local. There is huge difference in their product. If a local cow produces 1 or 1 and half litre the foreign produces 6 up to 7 litres. There are also hybrids of the local and foreign whose production is in between the two mentioned. The foreign cows are very rare they are found only in richer households.

There is also vaccination for cattle and sheep

The vaccination of cattle and sheep and spraying of sheep to protect from insects does not have any change on the life 11-14 years old children.

The presence of foreign cattle and hybrid ones is making children to drink more milk; other benefits mentioned are benefits that are gained as a result of increase in income.

There was one girl among the focus group discussants who have a foreign cow in their house. She said that she is getting more milk than before. She told that her parent get more money from selling milk products. She said that it has been a year since the cow gave birth.

The good thing about the foreign cows is they give a lot of milk and the bad thing about them is they do consume much more fodder than the local ones. The respondents said that the taste of the milk is the same but the difference is in quantity. The foreign cow also gives more meat than the local one when they are slaughtered.

If all households get foreign cows life of children at their age will be improved for the future they will have enough money to go to school and will be educated but there will not be any harm.

Landless poor people do not have foreign cattle so it is good if the government can give those people empty land so that they can buy hybrid cows by producing from the land.

### The use of models, champions, promoters: don’t know

The children do not have much knowledge about it.

### Non-farm extension and packages

Modern bee hives are given to farmers .The government brought it and farmers were made to buy it. Many people do not produce honey bees are not easily found. They children did not have deep knowledge about the change in using beehives.

### The use of extension workers: no answer

### Co-operatives: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Good governance: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Government Micro-credit

They know that people borrow but they have no detail about how it works and changes over time.

### Interactions with wereda: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Food aid

The children said that people who have HV/AIDS are given flour but they do not have the detail.

### Security, policing and justice: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Nutrition: no intervention

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about changes.

### Family planning: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Government-sponsored Associations: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about it.

### Pregnancy and childbirth: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about changes.

### Presentation of government models of development: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about changes.

### Drinking water: no intervention

No intervention.

### Exemptions for the poor

The children do not have knowledge about changes.

### Sanitation

Education on construction of latrine and oven which prevents smoke is given by health extension workers.

The use of latrine is good for the health of 11-14 children. It prevents them from communicable disease and disease that can be caused in the absence of latrine. If there is no latrine people defecate everywhere and its smell makes 11-14 children and others to get cough and flies also reproduce there. Flies causes disease. The use of latrine will help 11-14 to be healthy in the long run. There is no harm in the future that will be caused as result of using latrine.

### Gender laws, policies , programmes and implementation: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge on the area.

### Preventive health services

There are preventive health service given by the health extension workers and by the health centre.

Malaria bed net was given to the community members to prevent malaria.

Trachoma prevention was given to the community.

Anti-Tetanus vaccination was given

### Education on HIV/AIDS

All the interventions prevent young children from being sick. There is no change that came as a result of the interventions mentioned above.

Bednets: The FGD discussants said that use of bednet prevents from malaria, and insects like flies bug .

Some of the children said that bednets prevent mosquito but mosquito does not cause malaria except creating discomfort thought her noise. The 11-14 children said that there is no harm in the future that comes as a result of using the above mentioned preventive health services.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation: don’t know

The children do not have knowledge about changes.

### Curative health services

Health centre is constructed at Yetmen. People can easily go and get health treatment. The presence of health centre has effect on health of the 11-14 children because they ca easily get treatment in their neighborhood.

There was one child in the FGD and she said that her leg was getting swollen. She went to the health centre and they gave her medicine through injection and she was also given syrup. She got better after that only she feels pains rarely.

The coming of health centre in their community is important to the health of the whole community members and has no harm in the future.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work: no intervention

### Primary education

English became medium of instruction in 7th and 8th grades in Yetmen primary school.

The 11-14 years old children said that the change of medium of instruction from Amharic to English good for their education because in the future to understand easily and will be competent. Medium of instruction is English.

Self-contained education system stopped.

### Transport

No change that affected the life of the children.

### Secondary education: no intervention

No intervention.

### Electricity and communications

There is mobile communication but it does not have any effect on the lives of the children.

### Government TVET: no intervention in Yetmen

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’: no intervention