# Interviews with key development actors in Gara Godo kebele, Bolosso Sore wereda, Wolayita, SNNP

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## Community public goods

### Guard – National Park, community forest

It is in Gara Godo; since the community members cut trees for house construction and felled trees, it’s guarded. It was selected in1986 but it started work in 1995. The kebele and wereda administration are the beneficiaries of land property. They benefit from the sale of trees. That is, the money goes to run government office work. In the neighbourhood they expect to be benefited from the sale of the community forest. He controls and supervises inside and outside of the guarded (protected) area. He visits the area at convenient times, about three times per day. He is paid a monthly salary for his work but there are no other benefits. He is not able to visit the forest and protect trees from being cut in the night because he has no weapon to protect himself from people and wild animals. There are no other workers to help him. This is the main guard problem. If the material for night work is provided and an additional guard is hired, the job will be improved. He is 36 years old. He started the job in November 1996 because it is the nearest to his house and he also has no other better alternative. He serves the community as a local militia (local police). No one from his family has any other role. If he gets a better job ,he wants to stop this job. He goes to the kebele chairperson and the kebele official and the kebele NRM development agent at the community level if he needs help, material or advice or he get problems in doing the work, but no one at the wereda level. Some individuals cut trees in the protected area; this is the problem he faced recently. The problem is resolved through discussion with the kebele chairperson and the kebele NRM development agent.

### Electricity organiser/leader (not government)

The electricity organisers are not functional at kebele level, but functional at wereda level.

## Livelihoods

### Champion Model Farmer

He reported that there are 8 kebeles in the wereda and more than 200 farmers are recorded as champions. The selection processes were based on the farm production and the assets we owned.

Specifically, farmers who could produce better outputs and change their livelihood, those who can support other poorer segments of the people and asset estimation, indicating upper sections in the rank, were the candidacy benchmarks. Prior information was collected from the community, Development Agents, and kebele officials to identify active farmers. He mentioned many activities undertaken: 1993EC he took improved seed and worked hard. He even used to own a house covered with grass. He changed these all things significantly and is now better positioned in farming, besides his own land in town areas in Gara Godo kebele.

He was a champion for the last three years. The rewards he received were not beyond a certificate. The rewards provided to the active farmers were very difficult to win. He reported that farmers in other areas of the kebele in the wereda are better than him and won the prizes like clothes, some money, and certificates.

The champion farmers are expected to play a role in guiding other weaker farmers in the community, to distribute improved seeds from their own experience, to create awareness about farming and improved farming approaches, and about how to live a better life and use other health and education packages available in the kebele. He gives oxen to young people for fattening for profit earning, lends money without interest and offers jobs to agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood. Many poorer people in his neighbourhood eat in his home during hunger periods.

Rather than the advantages, he remarked, the responsibilities are many. We are committed to help other poor people in the community, pay better tax, and contribute for many issues, we are the first target for any good or bad affairs calling for community participation. There is also some advantage with regard to being a target in farming activities. Any better seed or improved technology or applications deemed to the area first reaches the active farmers’ home. He is happy in his status in the community: having a better house, his children are all at school, personally studying for a diploma in accounting (pays tuition fees), and he bought house at Gara Godo town for 6000 birr at 14 by 36 square metres.

The problems are also there. For example, if the farmers take any new seed and face its incompatibility with the area, the first one attacked is the model farmer who adopted the first. He appreciates, for example, the farming system of using separate days for seeds and fertiliser for distribution in order to minimise the acidity of fertiliser. Added to that there is sometimes theft of the product during night time, the climate is not regular to be able to predict the farming seasons, cattle die, and many people are engaged in begging for daily bread. Improvements of farming practice he mentioned are also many: full packages supported by development agents helped many farmers to be productive. However, he mentioned that access to irrigation in the area is weaker and not given much attention.

Maize, teff, boloke, coffee, potato, sweet potato, enset, banana, mango, avocado, eucalyptus, and other trees useful for wood are available on his landholding. The respondent uses improved seeds and fertiliser. Separating distribution of seed from fertiliser is a new approach in ploughing time. He has two cows, but not improved ones and bulls/oxen fattening is a regular duty. For the betterment of farming in the community, he suggested that the farmers should use improved seeds, fertilisers and ploughing technologies with no resistance. Given land shortages in the area, the farmers should increase productivity. He is eager to get irrigation access. Seed compatibility with the area is an important aspect one should not miss.

Aged 35, he reported the market changes as follows: living costs have increased much. Coffee and other cash crops are very good and motivate people to work in this farming area. Farming packages are important, but sometimes result for the farmers in unwanted losses due to lack of compatibility with the land that the community have. He reported that there is access to credit from OMO Microfinance, Wisdom Microfinance and also from private borrowers. The interest rate from private borrower is expensive, but easier to get and does not demand a guarantee like other microfinance institutions.

The respondent is responsible for many affairs in the community: vice kebele manager, school parent committee chair, kebele propaganda leader as well as public relations officer, Iddir chair, and OMO microfinance institution credit extension worker. None of his relatives is responsible in the community like him. He has a plan to further improve his family and personal life through education, trade and farming.

As a farmer, he consults a development agent, and another farmer (Bezene Bade) for farming affairs. Kebele officials and the wereda security office are familiar sources of support and advice. For instance, he faced a loss of maize due to a bad season and consulted the development agent; however, there was no solution. However, he advised me to pay the debt for fertiliser and seed and improve the performance in other years.

### Most successful woman farmer

Teff, enset, coffee, sweet potato and eucalyptus are the most profitable way to use farming land in the community. Using improved seed and fertilisers increases the farming production. She does not use her land for grain crops. She uses it for vegetables (green peppers, cabbage and garlic), coffee eucalyptus and teff. She uses fertiliser and improved seeds (maize, teff). She does not use irrigation or new plough. She has land for grazing fodder for dairy cows and bull fattening. She has local hens (for eggs). She is 50 years old. The price of agricultural products increases over time. This is important to improve the living standards of the women. Government extension services, technical assistance from DAs, provision of inputs etc. are important in increasing production. As result of this her production increased in 2011. NGOs credit facility is not available in the area. Neither she nor her family members have other roles in the community. She plans to work hard and increase the production by using new technology. If she needs advice, help or other things, she goes to a hardworking farmer in the community, but not to agricultural professionals or other government workers at wereda and kebele level. She didn’t face any problem recently.

### Most successful male youth farmer

AC is relatively the most successful youth farmer and produces maize, coffee (10 quintals per year), banana, enset, avocado, mango, ginger and spices. He has two cows, two oxen, 30 sheep, 40 goats and 35 hens.

Farming production will be improved much if people in the community are willing and able to use fertiliser as well as improved seeds. He reported that his all activities are highly dependent on fertiliser as well as improved seeds. He could not get improved cows for dairy farming. However, he is interested to own them too. He owned a home at Gara Godo town as well as in the rural area, both are corrugated iron sheet homes. He has experience of planning his farming season, besides communicating to the development agents supporting the farming activities in the area.

He has a desire to use irrigation, but there is no possibility as he reported. He uses for his cattle, farm by-products from maize, teff, and other products.

Aged 30, he underlined that the market for cash crops like coffee is becoming active and attractive to motivate further expansion of farming in cash crop areas.

1kg coffee is 120 birr and 100kg maize is 600 birr. He said that this year maize seed is not good and incompatible with the land as well as the weather condition. Fertiliser was very costly, amounting to 600 birr per 50kg. He has knowledge of credit access from OMO microcredit service. He has no other role in the community, except church leadership. He has no relative engaged in roles in the community. The plans he forwarded are as follows:

* Reconstructing his home in town for business activities
* Expanding farming in better way than the previous one
* He wants to expand his education ended at 7th grade in the year 1990EC.

The area is known for cash crops like coffee, teff and boloke, besides maize.

### Investor 1

The person is ZN, a very busy person in his shop activities. He is a community member and not a newcomer. He is engaged in retailing activities as well as owning (bought) many houses in Gara Godo town. He completed 12th grade and missed getting any job. Therefore, he diverted to business activities from scratch. He started the business (retail trade - cosmetics, consumables, etc. ) in the year 1996. He has lands of more than 2 hectares and owned by purchase from individuals in the kebele. Gara Godo town is at rudimentary stage to create additional job opportunities. He was not happy to let me know about the profit, however, he could mention his daily and weekly sales as directly returned to repurchase the items required in the shop. He said, that self-administration by income is preferable and a base for future bigger investments. There is a problem emanating from the community like lack of income to finance their community demands. The area is not sufficient to absorb many products supplied in the shop. The shop business is a regular duty and takes much time.

His benefit from the business, as he mentioned, is financing his family living costs and also purchasing some fixed assets like a home in town areas.

He is aged 42. The seed money for his investment was found from his shoeshining activities he engaged in while he was a schoolboy. During that time he earned 250 birr and began this business. He worked hard and collected the capital up to 40,000 birr. Then, he started his expanded business. He has no additional role in the community. His brother is working as a kebele official. He aspires that business engagement is whenever he seeks to develop it, because there is no time for him to pursue his education which stopped at 12th grade. He mentioned that some friends who are working in similar business at Areka town advise him about the business. He has not gone to anyone for some recent cases and most of the time approaches people at church for communications and networks.

He is considered by other community members (as the kebele vice chairman witnessed) as a richer business man and eligible to be described as an investor.

### Investor 2

The investor was born in Areka, but he lives in Addis Ababa. He is an importer and exporter and has multi businesses in different places according to the information given by his employees. He started the job in its coffee production area. There is also a water stream (small river) to wash coffee and for coffee processing. The coffee process (mill) was established on three hectares. It was owned by a service cooperative. According to the privatisation law it was transferred to the investor. After he won the bid It created seasonal opportunities for local people (Gara Godo residents), for example in this year it created job opportunities for 73 people as daily labourers from September 2011 up December 2011.This year 300 tons of washed coffee was supplied to the market. The estimated profit is about 200,000 birr. They did not have achievements last year. Malaria is the big problem that affects the job. The workers are attacked by malaria three times a month. The problem is not solved yet. Coffee purchasing, milling, filtering, drying, storing weighing arranging and sending to the market are the day to day activities. Since the work is seasonal, at coffee harvesting time work is done for 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The workers have 2000 birr average salary but the amount differs according to their job. The organisations provide houses and food for permanent workers. The work is done without resting time. This is the main problem. The 60 year old man started the job in 2000 GC. He is a local man. He chose the area because of the availability of the production and stream (water). He obtained credit from banks. Neither he nor his family members have other roles in the community. The organisation planned to export roasted coffee beans and powdered coffee. Since his residence is in Addis Ababa I can’t find his business connection.

### Leading cash-crop trader

He has been popular in the coffee trade for the last 15 years. There are very many traders as the area is well known for coffee production. The coffee is collected from farmers and supplied to the coffee washing and processing centre at Gara Godo. Previously, they take it to other areas in the zone and other zones with active coffee markets like Durame. They used to sell to other bigger traders who take it to Addis Ababa. There is no transportation problem at Gara Godo kebele to transport the coffee from farmers land to other places. There is donkey cart as well as car transport on market days. The profit is good, but it is a very temporary business during coffee harvesting months like November, December, and January.

The competition is stiff. The problems are currently very immense with regard to strict regulations of the government not to transfer coffee from one area to another without permission. The traders used to sell coffee at Addis and other cities where there were better prices to earn much income, but at present they cannot move the coffee from one place to other.

Aged 38, the respondent began the business ten years ago at his place of the origin. He has no additional role in the community and the same is true for his other family members. He mentioned that some children who are from poorer families join them to harvest the coffee from trees with some wages. It is currently not possible to get this kind of coffee access from the farmers land. He aspires to get involved in other categories of cash crop trade like ginger and boloke as well as teff.

His friends engaged in the same kind of business are his usual network members being asked advice. Price updates and information regarding business activities around the places they supply cash crops are communicated to their friends.

### Leading woman trader - none

### Delala/fixer

NM is working in Gara Godo mini-bus station as a Delala. He is engaged in connecting the community people with car owners in Areka town for weddings, funerals and other ceremonies, besides his regular duties to arrange cars for the community on market days in Areka or Gara Godo. There are team members in Delala activities. Most of the time the households in the community, merchants and officers in Gara Godo use the car service in the kebele bus-stations. There is no competition among the team members, rather the team work together. The respondent said that the area is not developed in business aspects and car movement is not active on non-market days in either Areka or Gara Godo kebele. It is very recently that car access has begun in Gara Godo area. People were using their feet to move from Gara Godo to all adjacent weredas or kebeles. Moreover, it is also difficult for farmer households during non-business months: cash crop seasons are good to finance their transportation. His fixing service is 10 birr for 100 birr transportation revenue from each trip. Four people work together in a team with no wage, except the payment earned from the commission per trip. Tuesday, every week, there is a market in Areka town. Therefore, the team arrange cars for people to go from Gara Godo to Areka starting from the morning up to 2:00 pm, afternoon. Additional roads will open better connections for the community and the demand for car transport will increase. He hopes that improving the road from Areka to other areas that cross though Gara Godo will improve the demand for car transport service and their job situation will be better.

He is aged 25 and started the job a year ago, 2010. He had no other livelihood means, which was a reason for him to engage in this business.

He has no other roles in the community and same is true for his family. The children cannot do this job, because it is difficult to manage. He looks forward to a better life in future. As he reported, his children and wife expect every expenditure from his personal income from this work. However, he said, it is not sufficient to finance life; thus, he wishes to begin training for a driving licence to be a driver in future. Actually, he completed 8th grade and better in educational status.

The kebele manager is a very important contact person for issues demanding advice. He told me a story of his recent problem that occurred during his job. There was a pregnant woman seeking a car service to go to Areka town and we asked the people in the car for permission to accommodate her without a car seat for cooperation. One person opposed it and had a dispute with him not to hold extra people beyond the seat. Since he was an official, he told the case to kebele officials and let the kebele officials cancel the commission as a penalty for the quarrel with him. Indeed, the respondent went to the kebele manager to be advised for future improvements. He could send that woman with the Bajaj (three legs) due to a resistance from one of the people in the car.

### Leading businessman

BB a very active business person in the community, reported that the business activities in the community are many. He mentioned business activities like retail trade in cash crops (coffee, boloke, maize, teff, vegetables), shopping, bicycle renting, DSTV renting, restaurants, private clinics and pharmacies, etc. He is involved in selling timber to urban areas by collecting the timber from rural areas. He has a trading licence in this category of trading, but there are two other persons working in identical business, but, they have no licence. Farmers supply the timber and he sells in in Shashemene and Hosanna, and also to other merchants around Areka town. Credit access is not available. He mentioned that timber transportation to Shashemene is so costly, 6,000 birr for one trip. The profit from one trip is at least 500 birr. There is competition among similar traders like him, as he mentioned. There are many problems like shortage of coffee and grain supply from farmers.

He created a temporary job for six people during a purchase of timber for 1300 birr. He pays 2 birr per single cut of a timber and also arranges lunch from his own expense. First step cutting of tree from the forest absorbed nine temporary jobs for 500 birr, besides arranging lunch.

He reported that he works day-to-day to search for timber purchases and sometimes misses his breakfast as well as lunch if he becomes so busy with work. Actually, he said, there are many problems with regard to timber production like lack of sufficient supply and road problems during summer seasons. He wishes improve the transportation problem with a donkey cart to easily move the timber from the remotest areas to car transport access.

Aged 28, the respondent began the business in the year 2010. He was working with another person in the same business until he earned some amount of income to begin his own business. The person has other responsibilities in the community like teaching and creating awareness about HTPs, supervisor of one of the iddirs in the community and cashier for youth development packages. He reported that some children work with him to carry the timber to a place where a car can enter.

He aspires to pursue further education, and have a better business and a house with better facilities in the near future. He aspires to continue with an equb like what he is involved in at present, depositing 100 birr per week. Moreover, he saves 40 birr per week with a microfinance institution in the kebele.

He faces financing shortage to buy timber amounting to 30000 birr and paid only 15000 birr and borrowed the remaining half after 15 days. He borrowed some money and returned the money within 15 days with some interest.

The service cooperative head is his usual adviser, besides his friends engaged in similar business. Money shortage is a very severe problem he mentioned. He went to kebele to accuse other traders with lack of licences and competing with him. The kebele revenue office was contacted about this problem and they blocked those traders of timber with no licences.

### Leading businesswoman

In a small restaurant she sells food and soft drinks. There are about 20 women participants in the business. She prepares food at home and brings soft drinks from the wereda capital Areka. She gets ingredients for food preparation from the local market and Areka. She sells in Gara Godo. She has access to credit from Omo microfinance institution and from individuals. She uses a horse cart for transportation. The transportation cost for one box of soft drinks and 100 kg teff flour is 20 birr each and for vegetables is 10 birr. The profitability is not high, it only covers the cost of household consumption and iddir. The competition among businesses is based on the quality of the service, not on the price. The price is set by the agreement of all business women. There is no problem in the business. Problems have not occurred related to being women. She provides services of food and soft drinks. She created a job opportunity for two women. She pays 200 birr to one woman and 150 birr to the other on a monthly basis. Day to day she makes stew and provides soft drinks and other inputs. She works 7 days a week from 6am in the morning to 10pm in the evening. The profit from the work is her reward. No problem is created in the job; provision of better services can improve the job. She wants to work with her (daughter) and wants to build an adequate house for the business. The 55 year old woman started the business in 1997 GC because she did not have skills for other business, especially outside business. The profit she expected from the business is also the other factor that led her to the business. Neither she nor her family members have other roles in the community. No child is working in the business. She is a single parent. She wants to create a better life for herself and her children. She also wants to provide better services in order to improve her income. There is no one in the wereda, kebele business people, outside or leaders in the community that she consults about her business. There is no recent problem in her job.

### Leading young male businessman

EE is a very young business man in the town. He has owned a kiosk business in Gara Godo town. There are adult people engaged in similar businesses, but this respondent is younger and competing with the adults. The shop is filled with household consumables and the input for his retail trade is brought from Areka town.

He reported that there was no credit access when he began his business. Transportation is very good in Gara Godo town from Areka to the place where he works. Bajaj motors, horse carts, minibus cars and sometimes other cars are regularly available on market days each week. He let me know his business profitability as follows: he began the business with initial capital of 5000 birr and now the business is estimated to be 7000 birr after paying all annual shop rents and personal consumptions. He is competing with other adult people working in this category of business and the competition is not easy as he reported. According to his feeling, the problems are also many like shortage of personal capital, and missing other jobs in his young age (he is also engaged in education).

Many people engaged like him in this category of retail trade have not as much capital as in other places. He is not married and the credit institution is not willing to give him credit. He said that those with family have easier access to credit when compared to the younger people in the community. A rental house is also another challenge making it difficult to earn much profit from the business. He is now approaching the kebele people to get acceptance from them and recommendation for credit service.

He has hired no worker and personally undertakes the business every day. He begins the work in the morning and continues up to evening. He mentioned that the rewards are personal business development and expansion through time. The problems occur when there is no income for the community to purchase items from shops. The business has been taking his personal time from education. He wishes to expand the business and hire a person to substitute for him in his education hours. The respondent plans that the retail trade will be improved with further expansion to supply all possible items in the shop at least at similar prices to other places after receiving from the wholesalers.

He is aged 20 and began the business when he was in grade 7 with seed money of 2000 birr, in the year 2005.

He has no other role in the community. His brother, FN, is a manager of service cooperative in the kebele. He mentioned that there is no one supporting him and there is no child involved in this business.

He wishes to expand the business as well as his education in future. For some support from individuals, he approaches his friends/ peer groups. However, he mentioned that he has not faced any recent problem. He has no networks or contacts regarding his personal business with wereda or kebele officials.

### Leading young female businessman

The business is small crop trade such as maize, coffee, beans etc. There are 10 business women in the locality. She buys crops from farmers and sells them in the community (Gara Godo kebele) including farmers if it is profitable. There is access to credit from individuals but she does not want it. Transportation is available, both modern and traditional transportation but she does not use it. She is trading in the market and she does not use any transport services. She buys products from farmers at lower prices by going to their houses and sells at high prices, it is profitable. She gains about 25% profit; competition among businesses is high. They compete with each other, due to shortage of supply. She competes with others equally. There is no problem in work and being a woman. She buys different crops from various producers and sells them to different consumers. There is no employee; she carries out the job by herself. She works every day. She buys at any time of day if she gets a crop and agrees on the purchase price. At the same time she sells what she has if she gets a better price. This is her day to day work. She works about 4 hours per day 3pm-6pm. She gets profit, that is her reward recently. There is no problem with the work. Hard work can improve the job. She is 20 years old. She started the job in 2008 because she had no other job. Neither she nor her family members have other roles in the community. She faced no problem in the job. Building a new house and buying cattle are her future aspirations. There is no one at the wereda or kebele levels to whom she goes to in order to get advice, or help for problems etc. but inside the community she goes to 10 other business women, she goes to butter and spice traders outside the community for similar purposes. There is no one among the community leaders to help her. She faced no problem recently.

### Skilled worker

He was working in carpentry service at the kebele office where the researcher interviewed the respondent. The carpenters in the kebele are not less than twenty in number. Some are engaged in house construction, others work in woodwork and a few are fencing public offices. The wood they use is available within the community. For example, pieces of wood resized by carpenters are remoulded to smoother and various shapes by woodwork shops organised by youth enterprises. For individuals who are not organised, access to credit is most of the time from in individual lenders whereas those who have established cooperatives can get credit access from OMO microfinance institution. There is easier access to transport to move the wood from farmers’ areas to the workshop place or other places where wood is worked; transport includes car, horse cart, donkey cart or manual cart. There is profit in the business for those who have machines for further processing, but for those hand workers the job is tiring and the profit is minimal. There is no as such visible competition among those people doing manual wood work, but there is some kind of wood shortage from farmer’s land, which results in the business being difficult to run.

He searches for wood availability as well as any house construction works in the community. For instance, he asked the kebele to construct a house to be used for an office after hearing a rumour about the demand for carpentry service from one of the kebele officials.

When there is work, he uses at least 10 hours per day and all six days per week. The rewards depend on the type of job he is engaged in. For example, for the work at the kebele office, the kebele pays him 30 birr per day. He has a supporter working with him who earns 25 birr per day and works the same hours as him in a week.

The work is not available regularly and sometimes they face income fluctuations. Indeed, he reported that both the supporter as well as he work on the farm. This job is an additional means of income earning activity. However, the work will be improved if the community have know-how to produce trees useful for wood production. Currently, it is becoming difficult to get trees for wood work. They have also no machines for further processing the wood they produced as chairs or tables.

Aged 41, the person began this business 15 years ago. He began the work while following another person doing the same kind of business and earning a better income. He has not received any training related to this activity, but he was working as a supporter of a person highly skilled in this job. Both his relatives and he have not engaged in any kind of kebele affairs, except iddir membership. No child is involved in this business, because the job seeks some capacity.

He wishes the business could be developed to a machine based operation and for the forward processes also done by them. Friends working in the kebele are consulted for information regarding house construction jobs. For example, if someone is busy with one job, he informs me to engage in the business. We cooperate with each other. He has not asked advice from any one related to recent problems.

### Returned international migrant male - NA

### Returned longer-term migrant male (inside Ethiopia)

He was working at Ziway agriculture centre as a daily labourer. He went from Gara Godo community. He mentioned that the means for livelihood was not sufficient in the year 1992. It was the push factor that forced him to leave for the work place at Ziway. He travelled to the place with his own transport costs. It was not easy to establish life when one changes place with no relatives or money, he said. He tried to stay with friends and went from the same place and got his personal rental home after 15 days. He used to work many hours in order to earn much income. Because the daily work is effort-based to earn much and no one pays more than is worked. Therefore, it was limited to the amount of labour service. Harvesting agricultural products was the usual job he got. The work was not easy, as he said, and demanded much time to earn much money. He worked for 10 years and came back to his family house to begin personal business side-by-side with farming. He brought 600 birr and clothes to his family. Aged 35, he does not wish migrate again. Rather he is interested to work hard in retail trade alongside farming. A friend from his neighbourhood was there for regular contacts and communications about their personal life. He appreciates his present life more than what passed during his migration time, because the work was very hard and returns were less. He aspires to work in farming on his farm as well as in share cropping to compensate for land shortages. In his locality, he is engaged in iddir and equb, besides his church membership (Protestant). The network has now changed into the neighbour people in the community.

He has a friend and regularly communicates with him regarding business and the means to earn income. However, he has no recent problem to share with his friend for seeking advice.

### Returned seasonal migrant male

II, an interviewee, went to Awassa in the year 1990, and Addis Ababa in the year 1985 and stayed for four years as a construction worker and then went to Ziway as an agricultural development daily worker in the year 1998. There was transport access for daily workers during harvesting season, which was arranged by the Agricultural Development Company. He worked as an irrigation development agent. The income depended on the effort exerted to bring irrigation to plants. Irrigating one hectare of land was resulting in 50 birr for him. Many people went to this place and earned the same income. He mentioned, for instance, preparing stone brickwork per day was 40 birr and 15 days’ income was 600 birr. Most of the time, he said, the travel cost was personal and sometimes the organisation calling for people to harvest grain arranged a car.

He mentioned some major problems: household utensils useful for preparing food items were bought, the additional expense for house rent and adapting to a new work environment was challenging. The good thing was that hard workers earned better income. The reason for returning was, in fact, to work and develop personal business. He owned two timad land and prepared to farm for a better future life. He recalled many achievements like constructing his personal house with a corrugated iron sheet amounting to 6000 birr. On his return from Ziway, he brought 600 birr and reinvested further in agriculture.

Aged 32, the person migrated for many personal reasons like hunger. Many friends migrated to this place and all used to support each other, because they came from the same area and were living in a stranger environment. Actually, the respondent highly appreciated the return to his life here, which is ever better than working for others at subsistence income. The indicators of better life he could mention were such as owning a better house, cattle and also grain from his personal landholdings.

The respondent could not clearly mention his future plans, but he pointed out his aspiration as doing better business and doing farming in improved ways.

Usually, the kebele officials are very friendly to consult with for any personal problem; however, there has been no recent problem he faced to needing their support. Finally, he added that he has two wives and children and all are dependent, thus, working hard is required.

### Returned re-settler - NA

### Returned international migrant female - none

### Returned divorced woman

The respondent was born in the community and she got married to a man who is a resident of the kebele and gave birth to a child. She has never gone out of the community. She has been trading different crops such as maize, teff, coffee etc. But he has one child from another woman. There was high interference by the husband’s kin in their marriage and they are the ones who initiated the divorce. As she says, her husband was in a relationship with another woman who lives in Addis Ababa before they got divorced. The couple shared common properties including farmland and other equipments. He gave his share of farmland to his mother. After they openly divorced, he got married to the woman. Although the woman got a farmland, she had never worked on it. The respondent says that he had been visiting her frequently in times of divorce. After a month of divorce, he apologised and returned to his first wife. However, as she explained, he has continued his relationship with his second wife; he goes to Addis to visit her. The child was not affected by the divorce as his mother has been taking care of him.

She does not have land or identity card. When they divorced they faced problems related to rearing the child as he was confused about what happened between his parents. Besides this, she did not face a problem associated with her marriage. In the future she is planning to build a new dwelling in her homestead area and open local restaurant. The respondent says that she has never contacted wereda people.

### Ex-soldier

EE was born in Gara Godo kebele and grew up in the same place. He completed 10th grade and earned the result on National Examination 2.00. It was the Derg regime’s forceful demand for the military campaign; becoming a soldier was not his personal wish. Currently, he is working in the kebele as a guard.

The respondent could tell me many events he came across during the Derg regime as follows:

He was admitted to Awassa “Ayer Woled” training centre and then he went to battles at Wolo, Gojam, Gonder as well as in Asmara, the places like Algena, Asaila and Turkey-Deka Mehari.

He also remembered that during that period Libeya [Libyan?] arm force joined them to help their team, in the year 1989. During that period, he killed four soldiers from the opposite side. His hand was injured during the battle. No one helped during this injury, but he could get first aid in the battle. He took two months’ vacation and then came to Bilate army training centre as a trainer. After a few years the Derg fell and the work as well as the training stopped. He married in the year 1992 and currently he has seven children, 3 male and 4 female.

He is aged 38 and currently owns ½ hectares land. He could buy land from relatives in the year 1993. He has no new wife. Except guarding the kebele, he has no additional role in the community. He was very happy to live life, recalling many that friends lost their lives during battle. He said that coming back by itself is the biggest opportunity no one expects during a battle. He also feels he had some misfortune in missing the retirement fund due to the immediate collapse of the Derg government. However, he said, peace is better than any kind of benefit so that one can work and change oneself. He aspires that his children’s education should go further and his personal as well as his family life should become better off than what it has been so far.

At wereda level, he communicates with the security official and at kebele level the previous kebele manager. He was an opposition political party member – Kinijit - some years ago, however, these people advised him to become a member of the leading political party. In the community, UA was very important person supporting and advising him.

The recent issue he got advice on was related to political party membership other than of the leading party. He reported that he could improve his behaviour and now he has become one the kebele officials as a guard.

## Human re/pro/duction

### Head of private clinic

The private clinic started service in September 2010. It gives diagnostic and treatment services. The clinic gives full diagnostic and treatment services for 24 hours per day in a week. The government health centre serves only 8 hours. As a result of this people prefer private clinics. The private clinic has no relations with the government health centre or hospital. It has relations with the health office, government policy encourages private clinics in the health sector. Cleaning equipment and rooms, helping patients at any time and giving diagnostic and treatment services are the work that is done day to day. The working time is not limited, service is given at any time a patient comes to the clinic. It is a private clinic, the work is carried out by the owner. The profit of the clinic is the reward of the owner. The patient’s ability to pay equivalent to the service is low. Patients do not come to the clinic early. They come when the cases reach a bad stage. Some patients also come in the middle of the night. These are the major problems. Better education can improve the job. The owner wants to have his sons taught in a higher health institution and wants to improve the clinic in to higher level. The owner of the clinic is 45 years old. He opened the clinic in September 2010 because he and his two sons are health professionals. As the result of this he planned to open a family private clinic and started the job with his sons. He is also motivated by the profit he expected from the job. In addition to his own job he serves the community as cashier for a church. Unlike him no one from the family has other roles. His future aspirations are upgrading the clinic into a higher clinic and providing better service to the community. If he gets any problem in the job or if he wants advice or help he goes to the head the wereda health office and the technical worker (sanitary) at the wereda and community level, but to no one at the kebele level. No problem has happened in his job recently.

### Traditional health practitioner

The healer treats broken bones, and deals with joint or blood vessel problems using “ Wegesha” and traditional medicine. He also deals with similar broken, legs, hands and hips, returning misplaced joint or blood vessels. He also provides a similar service for domestic animals. No cost. In addition to the above, stomach problems are also brought to him. All kinds of people (rich, poor, males, females, young) seek his services. There is relation with the government health centre and hospital. Mainly the government health centre wants to strengthen their work jointly, but he is not willing because he does not like any meetings.

Government regulations do not have any effect on his job, day to day he works on his farm, but if someone needs his service it is given. He works about 1 hour per day, for one patient three or four days in a week. His service charges are the benefit. He charges 10 birr for a human and 20 birr for a domestic animal. He gives the service by kneeling down. As a result of these he feels pain in his knee. This is the problem he faced recently, still now he suffers from the pain. If government provides training and other help, the job can be improved. The man is 70 years old. He started the service during the imperial Haile Sellassie regime before 1974. He has no other role in the community but his son serves in the kebele social court. He wants to stop the service in the future. He has 3 children, from his income he wants to save and educate them. There is no one at wereda, kebele, or community level to whom he goes to for help, advice etc. He faced no problem in his job recently.

### Traditional birth attendant

There are two TBAs in the community. The main service provided by TBAs is to follow up the health of pregnant women and helping and to assist women during delivery. The cost is insignificant. Three women received equipment such as delivery gloves, surgical blades and cord (rope made from several twisted strands) and torch and training from the wereda health office. Traditional birth attendants have relations with the health centre and health post. That is through training, and when they face complications in delivery they take the pregnant woman to health post or health centre.

Government regulation is good that allows using traditional health knowledge. She works in delivery (if it is not complicated), pregnancy care, taking women to health centre, advice and infant care (washing and clothing etc). Four pregnant women per month is the rough demand for her service. There is no payment for the service, but if the service user gives money or other benefit, she takes it. There is no problem in her work recently. She is 55 years old. She started service in 1992 to help pregnant women. She also serves the community as a coordinator of women for the women association’s but, no one from her family has other roles. Her children have no father; she is the only one to take care of them. In the future she wants to see the children reach a better position through education. There are two other TBAs in the area. If she needs advice, help or other things she goes to them. In addition to them she goes to the health extension worker at the health post, but no one at kebele or community level. There is no recent problem.

## Ideas

### Young male opinion leader – not found

### Young female opinion leader – not found