# Research officer daily diaries for Adado, Gedeo, SNNP

## Fieldwork 1

### Female research officer

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| Sun | 17 | Travelled to Awassa and then travelled to Dilla. Then to Bule the wereda town. Dilla the zone capital is changed a lot. There are new buildings flourishing and very nice and long asphalt and cobblestone roads are done. While travelling to Bule it was raining and the road was difficult during rain time. I was forced to travel certain distance on foot because the car has to minimise the number of people so that it can easily drive on very slopy area with rain. The car was filled with people as much as there is a place for the door to be closed. Bule is very cold place. It did not change much since ten years. Bule is known for its production of apple and cabbage. Cars take cabbage to the zone capital Dilla. |
| Mon | 18 | Communicated with woreda officials. It was difficult to get respondents. Interviewed the person from water mineral and energy office. |
| Tues | 19 | Interviewed a respondent from health office. It was not possible to get the respondent from women affairs office. So gave appointment on weekend. |
| Wed | 20 | Travelled to Adado , there is no transportation access on car. People use motor bikes to travel so took motor bike to travel before rain begins. The road to Adado got widened. Still it has ups and downs. There was no change on the type of road, it still is made of soil. There are some bridges made of soil and wood and they are of poor quality. There area is still green like it used to be ten years ago. There is not much change in the houses in Adado. Some of the houses in the town got painted. On arrival contacted the health centre head and he arranged place to stay. They gave us mat, mattress, pillow and blanket. After getting a place to stay chatted with some people and tried to get kebele officials but there was land measuring so they did not appear on that day.  There is some change in the type of clothing young girls wear, it is like clothes in urban areas. There was no electricity like I was told. A tree fell down on the electric line and the power was interrupted for some time. The electric line got fixed after some time and the change due to the coming of electricity became visible. There are songs from big loud speakers of CD/VCD players. Children from 5 and young people watch music clips and songs in tea houses. One of the biggest entertainment houses is the house owned by the person who has a bakery. One day I went there to buy bread at night and there were many children and young people watching songs on TV until the bread got baked. The people watch the songs attentively with great interest. The other change in Adado is the use of mobile to communicate and to listen to music, songs, jokes and FM radio.  The change in the buildings is that there are classrooms added in the school. There is also one block and latrine added to the health centre. There is one block made for the union office. There are more tea houses and shops. There is easy access to soft drinks and beer. There is also a place where food is sold. Now it is easier to get injera than in previous time. There are new places to bake and sell bread. They also sell bread at the market. One of the new things in Adado is a place where people roast dough with oil and sell they call it koker. It is indicated in the pictures. There are also new service providers like battery charging, torch maintenance and barber.  Unlike other places that I have visited the kebele office is closed most of the time. They also do not have many documented information.  The new thing that I saw in many places is the use of thermos to keep tea and coffee hot.  Motor bikes came to the community by those living in the community but most of them work in Bule since they do not have customers in Adado. I have seen many mothers bringing their children to the health centre while 10 years ago the health centre was not working. |
| Thurs | 21 | Communicated with the chair person. Asked to give us people to work with us as guide and for translation. The chairperson wanted to give us respondents that he chooses but told him that there are our own criteria for the respondents. We started interviewing people and taking photographs, showing the pictures in the village profile. One of the persons in the pictures died. It was interesting for the people to see pictures of persons from their community. Identified people for module two and started the interview with the help of translators. Started working on module 2. |
| Fri | 22 | Interviewing. |
| Sat | 23 | Travelled to Dilla to interview one woman who was not at Bule during our stay in Bule. The head of women, child and youth affairs lives in Dilla and I interviewed her. |
| Sun | 24 | Travelled to Adado and continued interviewing the community. |
| Mon | 25 | Interviewing |
| Tues | 26 | Interviewing |
| Wed | 27 | Interview module five informants. There are no middle traders who sell to big traders. Even though the traders are in small scale in addition to their farming. |
| Thurs | 28 | Interviewing |
| Fri | 29 | Interviewing |
| Sat | 30 | Interviewing |
| Sun | 31 | Observed that many people go to church on Sunday and the programme stays for half day. Songs from one of the nearest churches was loud which is heard from a distance. The singers wear church clothes and sing. |
| Mon | 1 | Interviewing |
| Tues | 2 | Interviewing wives of Male Headed Households. I observed that name of the husband, children’s father name and the wives’ father name was similar. At first I thought it was coincidence but when it got repeated I asked then I found out that when a woman gets married she takes her husband’s name replacing her father’s name. Even she gets new name replacing her own name. This is not practised among the young couples. |
| Wed | 3 | Interviewing |
| Thurs | 4 | Interviewing |
| Fri | 5 | I was preparing to make interview with one the wives in module 7 and my translator told me that she is not going to make the translation because she is her fiancé’s mother and in their culture she cannot talk to her before the marriage. In the culture a girl cannot talk her fiancé’s mother. Even they are not allowed to have greeting and eye communication. |
| Sat | 6 | Interviewing |
| Sun | 7 | Interviewing |
| Mon | 8 | Interviewing |
| Tues | 9 | Submitting the materials that was given by the health centre head and left Adado in the morning using motor bike. |

### Male research officer

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| Sun | 17 | **Travel to Dilla/ Bule woreda:** I have used a minibus to travel from Dila to Bule. The day is rainy. I see that the road is very muddy and difficult to move in rainy season. This will be problem for people and traders moving to market places in rainy season. All the travellers start walking along the mountainous road towards Bule because the mini bus cannot travel anymore. This is eye witnessing the poor infrastructure in the community. In the same day, I see coffee and enset trees covering all parts of the land of every household. Along the roads from Hawassa to Dilla, fruit and chat selling is very common. Youth are engaged in these activities. I reached Bule woreda and visited market places and public offices. It is an emerging woreda. Very few restaurants and shops are available. Market starts at midday in Bule. I have seen apples in many shops. Farmers from the vicinity of Bule sell apple to the shops. One kilogram equivalent is 20 ETB. |
| Mon | 18 | **Bule woreda officials’ interviews**: In the course of our discussion with the woreda administrator, I heard that conflict management between Bule Woreda and the Oromia/Guji/ zone has been improved. He reported that there was recurrent conflict between individuals and people from Bule and the Guji. These days there is a joint committee for conflict management. There is an annual conference of the joint committee that discusses the yearly performance of conflict management in both zones. |
| Tues | 19 | **Bule woreda officials’ interviews:** When I was discussing this morning with the OMO MFI head, he told me that there is an improved approach to lending money for the households. The office has put a box in every household to save any amount of money based on their personal willingness. At the end of the month, the OMO MFI agents in every Kebele collects money from the box of households and register the amount in the bank account with the OMO MFI office. The intent is to mobilize any amount of household level savings with their personal willingness. However, he disclosed that there was some amount of money not returned. In the same day, I visited the ad-hoc committee meeting on agenda for returning the defaulted money by households. |
| Wed | 20 | **Bule woreda officials interviews** (Travel to Adado as of 5:00pm-12:00pm): We faced a very serious issue of transport shortage to move from Bule to Adado. We tried to ask the Traffic Police to help us. He called for the motorbike renting youth in the woreda. They asked us pay 70ETB for only 10KM distance road. Motorbike renting business is a very good means of income for the youth, but it is very expensive. I have been talking to the youth who rented me the bike. He told me that he bought 4 motorbikes due to the good market opportunity. He added money from other sources to buy them. He wishes to buy car after working for some years. |
| Thurs | 21 | **Travel to Adado and community interviews (starting from 7:30am- 2:30pm):** This day, the challenge is selection of guide and translator. We have been trying to search for someone who has completed high school/college and is idle. We could find one youth who has completed grade 10th and is idle. We also found one female youth for the female RO. She is a college student and staying in the community for internship. We could visit the market at Adado after finishing the interviews of the day. One thing which surprised me was the male child working in butchery. Amazingly, they are not older than 10-13. |
| Fri | 22 | **Adado and community interviews (starting from 7:30am- 2:30pm):** While I was discussing the issue of migration in the community my interviewees tried to explain the reasons for migration. They said that land scarcity is not the only reason for migration in the community. The migration destination, Shakiso, is an attractive income earning opportunity. They also reasoned that the youth like to gain something rapidly and are not likely to involve in farming jobs. I selected to report this interview in my diary because I enjoyed the local knowledge of the farmers, i.e., their attempt to link theoretical concepts of human migration and practice. They reported that migration is the best income earning means for the youth if they fail to attend education or engage in trading activities. The family also encourage the youth to migrate as there is no other work. |
| Sat | 23 | **Adado and community interviews (starting from 7:30am- 2:30pm):** The other thing interesting in the community interviews of today was about inflation. One of my interviewees mentioned that government is not worrying for our life. He mentioned that the community mostly depends on coffee productivity and market price but the price for coffee is declining over time. If it continues, the community will be affected by serious famine in the future. He also told me that “our hope is coffee and enset, however, the coffee price is severely affected”. While I was walking to other households, there was a blacksmith working in his workshop. He asked me just to interview him. Actually, his interest was to receive the allowance after interview. He seriously nagged me to do the interview. I could give him an appointment for forthcoming skilled person interview. |
| Sun | 24 | **Farmer interview:** Farming technology in the community is still traditional. In farming in other parts of rural Ethiopia, particularly in southern Ethiopia ox is very important for farming. In Adado ox is not used for farming. They use hand tools only. They use ox for fattening. I asked the farmers about their preference for hand tools for farming. They mentioned that using ox for tillage damages the roots of root crops, coffee and enset. Plots of land are also too small to require tillage with ox. Therefore, traditionally hand tools are used. |
| Mon | 25 | **Farmer interview:** Labour sharing is another important topic about which I learned from my interviewee. In the past, the agricultural labour sharing was on a voluntary basis with neighbours or friends in the community. However, this has been changed into formal cooperation/institution. Households in the neighbourhood are grouped by the kebele administration and there is a leader of the GROUP/1-5s. It is not on voluntary basis to join the group. The gimgema is an important means of monitoring and evaluation for the members. I found it interesting because farmers were happy to join these groups to be productive. I also found it interesting because their indigenous knowledge is not undermined but an improvement in group formation made farmers more productive and more efficient. Actually, the hospitality of the farmers during the interview made me happy. They prepared coffee and we have been drinking coffee during our interview. |
| Tues | 26 | **Non-farm interview:** I found the interview of livestock production interesting because it is potentially good means for the community livelihood. I tried to ask the interviewees the reasons for not involving in livestock production. They agreed that the livestock production is constrained by grazing land scarcity. I learned from them about their worries for livestock production. They explained that involving in livestock was the next best means of livelihood after coffee. But, they sought some interventions from the government to devise some mechanism to grow livestock production inputs on their farmland and avoid affecting their land for coffee and enset. I choose this to report in my diary because farmers have their own knowledge of diversifying their livelihood even though there is resource constraint. It is one of the potential areas government should take into account in public intervention agenda. |
| Wed | 27 | **Non-farm interview:** Transport of people and materials by mule, horse and donkey is still very important in the community. I choose to report this observation in my diary because I have been encountering more than 20 sick people coming to the health centre on mule for the last few days. I tried to ask one of my interviewees about the transportation means of rural people in the community. He mentioned that it is difficult to bring sick people to the health centre with traditional means because the paths are narrow and only possible with mule. People sometimes rent a mule/horse for travelling the poor to health centre. Mule/horse/donkey is rented for transporting materials to market place. The traders rent it from farmers to transport coffee, skins and hide to market place. |
| Thurs | 28 | **Non-farm interview:** Skilled work by carpenters is another important observation during my interview. I found two carpenters producing timber from trees. I asked them about their work, market opportunity and availability of trees in the community. They reported that there is a good market if they produce beds, chairs, tables and other materials in the community. However, they lack the machine that shapes the timber for making these. I reported this in my diary because this is a big job opportunity for youth and adults in the community. It requires some credit and a more conducive business environment that should be enabled through some intervention. |
| Fri | 29 | **Youth male interviews (19 rich, middle, poor):** I have been trying to see the aspiration of 19-year old youth. I noted that the poor is overloaded with family responsibilities. He works in farm for a longer time. The middle and rich youth are not so much worrying about family responsibilities. The three 19-year old youth are in education, but the difference is their aspiration. The rich and middle are confident about their future life opportunities. Specifically, the richer one is looking for trading as a big means for his future livelihood if he will not be successful. I learned that the three are not active participant in any political activities. I noted that the youth missed an opportunity for exercising political activities. |
| Sat | 30 | **Youth male interviews (16 rich, middle, poor):** I noted that these youth are better engaged in education, but the difference with the elder youth is that they often drop out. I observed a very large number of youth in this age range. I observed that the school in Adado is not accommodating the concern of these youth seeking quality education. |
| Sun | 31 | **Youth Male interviews (13 rich, middle, poor):** I observed in these interviews that the youth have a feeling to follow their senior youth. But, one important thing is that a large number of youth in this age category are involved in some labour activities. During my interview with the poor youth, I took photos of youth working for income earning. |
| Mon | 1 | **Filling the gap of interviews** in community trajectories and farmer: I have been moving to households’ homes for interviewing them. I could not meet them as they were absent. During this day, I observed a farmer who was also involved in skilled works. He is making beehives similar to the ones supplied by the Woreda Agriculture office. I stayed with him for a few minutes to ask more information. He prepares the hives and sells them to the community members for 50ETB. Actually, the person is a very active farmer. He is involved in many diversified activities such as preparing household utensils from local resources. I also noted in the same day a woman preparing enset. I took a photo while she was processing it and asked her about the price of kocho and other products. She expected to earn more than 300ETB from the sale of kocho and other kocho products. |
| Tues | 2 | **Household interview (An economically successful farmer):** When I was talking with the DA, he informed me that vet service is not available in the kebele because there are only few cases of livestock disease. However, this is conflicting with the information given by this farmer. He said that there is lack of vet service in the kebele, therefore, we have to go to woreda for vet service. |
| Wed | 3 | **Household interview (An economically successful business man):** This business man told me about a bright future for business activities in the community. He is involved in skin and hides business. There are many types of other business opportunities that can provide youth employment. Related to the skin and hides business, he told me that it would be highly improved if the livestock and other animal production improved in the community. He mostly brings skins and hides from other areas with many livestock and shoat population. He wishes the same would be true in Adado community. |
| Thurs | 4 | **Household interview (A farmer of middle wealth):** I discussed with the middle farmer the soil fertility issue in the community. I noted that land scarcity is not the only problem. Productivity of soil is reducing due to the small use of better quality fertilizer. Farmers are forced to use compost only. I learned during this interview that farmers are facing many land-related problems such as shortage of land, little use of improved technologies and traditional farming practice. |
| Fri | 5 | **Household interview (A poor farmer):** I learned that the main reason for poverty in this community seems to be shortage of land. This person has ¼ hectare of land. He has been involved in agricultural activities. He told me that the poor in the community are all involved in agricultural activities, moving to Shakiso for gold mining or searching for sharecropping. |
| Sat | 6 | **People interview**: I was interested to note the inequality in the community. There are still large segments of the population living in poverty. However, the community is known to be a non-PSNP area. |
| Sun | 7 | **People interview:** The school head teacher mentioned the increasing trend of youth moving to Shakiso for gold mining. He told me that dropout is a serious challenge for the school. I noted this in my dairy because dropout and migration of youth below 15 are increasing over time. Households and the school administration are facing a challenge to manage this trend in their school. |
| Mon | 8 | **People interview:** I have seen a big irrigation opportunity in the community. However, farmers are not knowledgeable as well as they have not improved technology for pumping up water from river to their farm land. I am keen to note this from my observations because this a potential input for farming vegetables and fruits in the community. However, the farmers have no skill to use it. |
| Tues | 9 | People interview, filling the gap of interviews and specific area visit such as coffee washing site, rivers, etc. |
| Wed | 10 | Travel to Dilla- Awassa-Addis Ababa |
| Thurs | 11 |  |
| Fri | 12 |  |
| Sat | 13 |  |
| Sun | 14 |  |
| Mon | 15 |  |
| Tues | 16 |  |
| Wed | 17 |  |
| Thurs | 18 |  |
| Fri | 19 |  |
| Sat | 20 |  |
| Sun | 21 |  |

## Fieldwork 2

### Female research officer

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| Wed | 30 | Departed from Ziway and arrived Hawassa and ate breakfast and continued to Dilla. Travelled to Bule after having lunch in Dilla. We gave the letter to the woreda head and we were given letter to Adado. We arrived Adado in the late afternoon. We talked to a person at health centre and we arranged place to stay. I went to the school. I saw newly arrived packed books at the which came since April. |
| Thurs | 31 | We identified informants and informed to the guides and make appointment for the next day. |
| Fri | 1 | I interviewed two FHH for module two it was time consuming. The successful FHH went without finishing .The module is time consuming. I got the Idil that is community initiated saving scheme .I got interesting and it will be a topic for my module 10. |
| Sat | 2 | Interviewed one HH wife of the successful business man and it took 4 hours and the woman wanted to go interrupting. I interviewed the DA he has good information that other respondent did not know. The DA said that farmers are given bad type of ‘improved’ maize seeds knowing it is bad. The farmers are forced to accept and they take it knowing that it is loss when compared with the inputs they buy. I told him this is unfair. I asked him saying ‘Would you accept the seed if you were a farmer?’ He said ‘no’.  I have seen many children having infection on their face mostly on the butterfly area of their face. I also saw a woman (wife of the middle wealth farmer) having some infection on her face and I asked the health worker if skin diseases problem in the area. She told us that it is caused by insect biting. The insect looks like bee and once the insect bites it penetrates deep in their skin and creates skin problem and the only solution for it is traditional treatment. In some people the infection is deep .she said there is no treatment in modern medicine. |
| Sun | 3 | I interviewed the successful business man’s wife who interrupted yesterday. I asked her what remained from module two. And I also interviewed her about module 10 the traditional saving credit and savings schemes named axion and iddil. After that the women that I appointed got out to Bule so I started to interview the best 19 years old girl until but I have to give priority for the wife of the middle class man so I started interviewing her but she went so I continued interviewing the 19 years old girl. I will finalize both interviews tomorrow. |
| Mon | 4 | I completed interviewing the wife of middle house hold head .Today the kebele manger called us and asked us how we selected our translators. We told him he said that guide and translators should be appointed by the kebele because there are many young people who are supporting the kebele without fee and the kebele want to use this as an opportunity to help those you people. He said that there are 88 young people who have completed schooling. And he wanted to replace the translators because they are those who do not support the kebele. There were two young people in the kebele who I think raised the issue .We told the manager that we cannot change because we are to end our job and our job will be harmed . We promised we will be ruled by the kebele rules.  I saw bees in tea rooms yesterday and today. They gave me hard time to drink teas .I quitted drinking tea in two tea rooms because they were coming to my face following the tea which has high concentration of sugar. This indicates that there are significant number of people who keep beehives. |
| Tues | 5 | I asked the model farmer and 1-5 leader. The model farmer gave me interesting information. Today is one of the main market day in Adado and there were many people at the market. I also saw three barber shops that were using electric power for their business. Market days are in evenings so the barber use electricity for light and for the shaving machine. Electricity is very important in Adado because the market time is in the evening. The presence of electricity is very vital for tea houses, barberries, entertainment houses. Tea houses with TVs and DVD players who open movies have better market than those without. |
| Wed | 6 | I interviewed the health extension worker, women affairs , and successful business woman. In the morning I met one of the young people who have got job opportunity in Afar. He came back with in few days saying that the climate in Aar was hard and the payment is very low. I asked the health extension worker. She doesn’t have full and clear information in what she is supposed to know like on the DT,1-5 ,number of deliveries. She is pregnant she is sick from pneumonia and she was in a hurry to do her assignment to measure MUAC of children and report within three days. I asked her only the information that I can only get from her. Amazing thing from the interview is children from one whole got are not vaccinated for polio because there was not enough drug. |
| Thurs | 7 | Today I asked crop DA, successful 25 years old, union chairperson, knowledgeable informant for module one and the wife of the rich farmer. It was good day in terms of interviewing more people. All came on the time I told them to come. At the health centre I observed pregnant woman and children being screened for malnutrition. The information was passed to the community yesterday and today. The preparation was good. Tin sheets were covered to prevent the people from sun light. Coffee ceremony was part of the activity. The HEW told me that malnutrition is not a problem. In an assessment they get about 10 children.  Today I interviewed the crop DA and when looking for a place to interview he asked me to go and make interview at the FTC. The place is found at the back of the kebele administration office. It is one hall where I saw children learning the other day. These children are taught by clever students. The hall has some desks it looks more of class room. There are black boards and the windows are always kept open. The DA told me the hall is called FTC and is used to make meetings with farmers. At the front of the kebele compound there were gabions and water tanker which were given by the SLMP. The water tanker was to be used for the seedling site but no need because the site is located near a river. After completing my interview with the DA I met he chairperson and the kebele manager. I asked the kebele chair that I need more information on AGP activities specially what the DA told me on the fish given to a group. The chairperson said that totally there is no work done by AGP in Adado and both told me that they will discuss and get me the right information.  I saw cloth sewing machine and asked the health workers during coffee ceremony at the evening in the house I stayed. They said that there are 4 sewing machines that works manually. They said that It stayed there for more than ten years ago. |
| Fri | 8 | I interviewed butter trader and kocho trader and another model farmer instead of NRM who does not exist at all. I also asked the rich married young woman. In the late afternoon I met the member of the Kalehiwot church iddir which was said as saving and credit. There was heavy rain yesterday and it was difficult to walk on the muddy road .There was also rain in the afternoon the rain will make our harder tomorrow.  Some patient came looking for the health worker and she said she wished that the case was delivery because she is so eager to see women delivering at the health centre. Informal discussion with health worker at the health centre I asked her if making ANC is making pregnant women not to deliver at the health centre. She said it is true and confirmed what some informants told me. The health worker said it is because when the pregnant women are told that their pregnancy and health condition is good they think it is a guarantee to be safe.  There was rain and it made it difficult to move from place to place. In informal discussion with health worker I learned that ETV doesn’t directly work in Adado. People has to use satellite receiver dishes to get ETV. |
| Sat | 9 | I interviewed the poor female headed for module 8 because the Kalehiwot church iddir leaders said she is one of the members in the organization he was interviewed for. I travelled on foot more than one hour to reach the main road because it was risky to use motor bike. The road was very slippery it was hard. After arriving at Basura a bus came from Bule and I travelled to Dilla, then Hawassa. |
| Sun | 10 |  |
| Mon | 11 |  |
| Tues | 12 |  |

### Male research officer

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| Wed | 30 | We left Addis Ababa at about 4:30 PM and spent the night in Ziway, a city 160 KMs away from Addis Ababa. |
| Thurs | 31 | We left Ziway and arrived in Hawassa early in the morning at about 8:00AM, had breakfast there and continued our travel to Dilla, thereby to Bule, the woreda capital of our research site (Adado). At Bule we provided the support letter to the woreda administrator, and we were given another support letter by the woreda administration office which we provided to Adado kebele PA. We arrived at Adado in the late afternoon on the same day. At our arrival we did not find the kebele chairman or manager. We then proceeded to the kebele health station and got some health officers there. We told to them who we are and the reason of our coming to Adado. Then the health personnel arranged a place where we stationed till we finish our job. |
| Fri | 1 | We got the previous research assistants and dealt with them how to run the job. The day’s rain was so heavy and hindered us from directly engaging in the interview process. Thus, we preferred to sit with the research guides (language interpreters) and discussed about the job and told them the list of informants and also let them make appointments with respondents so as to start the interview on the next day. |
| Sat | 2 | I heard that the male research assistant got temporary job out of Adado and left for Bule this morning. Therefore, I have immediately replaced him with another grade 10 complete Gedeo boy who fluently speaks Amharic as well. I started the interview with Households module--module two. On the first day I interviewed only two households (successful business man – in the morning session, and a rich farmer in the afternoon). What interesting thing I noticed from the interview was that talking about corruption in the presence of local research guide (language interpreter) is not good. It was when my research assistant went to latrine that the respondent took me back to discuss again on the topic of corruption and discussed some issues in relation to corruption in Adado kebele. Strangely enough, no one (except this interviewee) told me that corruption exists among kebele officials in Adado except this respondent. |
| Sun | 3 | This morning there was heavy rain and I started the day’s duty a bit late (at about 9:30AM). Despite the heavy rain, I preceded working on module two and interviewed the remaining two persons. These are the middle wealth farmer and a poor farmer. In the afternoon of the same day I started discussing with chatty informant from module one. All these informants were telling me about the issue of land slide occurrence in the month of September this year and emphasized that due to this event the overall potable water in the kebele is interrupted and no potable water in general these days. As a result of this problem the kebele people are resorted to unprotected water. These days water born, diarrhoea and other related infections becoming high in the kebele. |
| Mon | 4 | I interviewed the remaining chatty informant in the morning and finished module one. Then I proceeded to module three and had interview with youth male political leader; and interviewed the respondent from module five (non- farmers) for he told me that he is going to leave Adado for about a week, and also interviewed successful 25 years old (male). |
| Tues | 5 | Today the kebele manager called us and asked us as to how we selected the translators/research assistants. He also told us that the kebele could have selected translators/research guides for that there are many young people who are supporting the kebele without any payment, and the kebele want to use this opportunity to help them. As to the kebele manager there are 88 young persons who have completed grade 10 and serve the kebele in different occasions without any pay. The manager wanted to replace the translators we are using with those who do support the kebele. We told the manager that we cannot change them with other persons because we are already finishing the interviews and our job will be negatively affected. Then the manager accepted our idea; and we also promised to work in collaboration with the kebele if we come in the future for the same type of duty.  Interviewed the best 19 years old male, the lead coffee trader, the Kebele Manager, and the political leader. The common thing these informant raised and emphasised was about the problem of landslide as new event in the kebele since April; and they also emphasized, the problem of coffee disease as well as price falls in coffee and maize in the last two years as a result of excessive rain, provision of lower quality of maize by woreda agricultural development office. |
| Wed | 6 | Interviewed the male sub-kebele leader, the kebele chairman the lead model farmer), and the DA crops. From the interview with the sub-kebele and 1-5 structure leaders I understood that they do not have clear structure of their leadership. They could not even clearly tell me the structure of the sub-kebele, development teams and 1-5 structure and how they are working in coordination in general. It is only the kebele manager and chairman who could tell me the structure and number of the sub-kebele, development team, and 1-5 structure. |
| Thurs | 7 | I Interviewed the livestock trader, the lead young farmer), and the most active 1-5leader). These are the ones who are interviewed questions on module five, six and seven respectively. But the common thing I see from the interview from these individuals is that they could not give accurate answers for questions on sub-kebele leadership, development teams and 1-5 structure. Therefore I resorted to the kebele DA, manager and chairman.  The kebele DA complained regarding the allowance allocated for interviewee (40 birr per person), and commented that if it were in the harvesting season (as of half of November) people could have never sat for interview even for 100 birr/ hour. Therefore, future field work programmes should take slack periods of farmers in specific site. |
| Fri | 8 | I Interviewed the middle wealth farmer, the kebele manager, and the successful business man for the second time. This interview is planned to respond to the gap feeling questions on module VIII.  Before we start this module, to use our time effectively, we 2 divided the questions on the module into two---- some of the questions are asked by her while some others are asked by me. During the interview with the kebele manager I understood that they did not conduct count of the kebele people, service giving institutions like teashops, barbery, and the number of households connected to electricity, those who have meter, the number of households who are paying land tax, the community number who are getting potable/bono water. He just estimates and tells the number. What I did to cross check the correctness of the figures (triangulation), I asked the same questions to the Agricultural DA and to the kebele chairman. |
| Sat | 9 | Interviewed the most active development leader, a religious leader, and the Kebele chairman. What I noticed from the interview with the kebele chairman and the manager is that their information varies even in some major statistical figures. Then I brought them together and challenged them on the discrepancy of the data they provided and let them bring reliable common ideas/figures after having discussions with evidence.  The other thing, the religious leader cleared the confusion whether the church iddir gives credit to members. He said that the church iddir is not giving credit to members. It is formed by the initiative of the members to help each other when there is grieve in members house and when members face serious accidents, ill health, and/ or when the wife of a member referred to hospital for delivery. |
| Sun | 10 | I interviewed the kebele manager on issues not clear, particularly on the kebele statistics and structure issues. Make an arrangement with our research guides how to go out from Adado and reach Basura. We have arranged two individuals that carry our baggage and luggage and out from Adado in the afternoon. It took about 1:20 hour to reach Basura. The road was so slippery and difficult. After arriving at Basura a bus came from Bule and we travelled to Dilla, then Hawassa. |
| Mon | 11 |  |
| Tues | 12 |  |