

**LONG TERM PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
IN RURAL ETHIOPIA: WIDE3 STAGE 2**

**STAGE TWO ANNEX 2
COMMUNITY MODERNISATIONS AT
THE END OF 2011**

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Mokoro


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This Annex provides a set of matrices summarising and comparing the data for late 2011 on a number of dimensions across the eight Stage 2 sites. The Annex relies on Evidence Base 4 – *Modernisation processes in the eight communities since 1995* and Evidence Base 1 – *Community situation reports 2011*. Along with Evidence Base 1 it supports Section 2.1.2 of the Summary Report.

The dimensions are organised under four headings.

Community features include climate; access to water; terrain; ecology; land and population; settlement; remoteness; urbanisation; external relations; and public goods

Livelihoods covers core farming system; land & labour access; irrigation; other agri-technologies; cash from farming; off-farm agriculture; non-farm business; non-farm employment; investors and credit.

Lives dimensions are community wealth; inequality, poverty & class relationships; lifestyles; households; health; education; children; women and female youth; and male youth.

Society and government includes social capital; social protection; customary cultural repertoire; modern cultural repertoire; cultural imports; social integration; governance; elite composition and relationships and government-community relations.

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Community features

Table 1: Community Features 2011

	Climate	Access to water	Terrain	Ecology	Land & popn	Settlement	Remoteness	Urbanisation	External relations	Public goods
Harresaw	Recurrent drought, frost, sometimes hot wind. Rains said to be more erratic and climate more variable.	Seasonal rivers; two flowing down to Afar. Water scarcity in parts. Recurrent drought – most severe in 2008/9 killed 1500 cattle, 200 shoats. Big water scarcity in Harresaw kushet and another got.	Some relatively flat parts but full of ups and downs. Big stones which look as though they have been laid out by an architect. Harresaw kushet has escarpments, gorges and rocky hills.	Land not very fertile – varies from place to place	319 has non-irrigated land, 350 has irrigated land, 403 ha individual grazing, 370 has communal grazing, land for public buildings and housing in emerging town 204 has. Gvt protected forest 1124 hhs, 51% FHH. Many landless – growing issue 2012	On relatively flat parts except Harresaw kushet. Three kushets, 5 gots.	Allweather main road Atsbi-Dera crosses tabia; public transport at least twice a week after 20 min walk from tabia centre. 50% still walk to Atsbi. Inside roads not well-developed – cars can move but road to Dera cut off by dam in rains and roads to narrow for trucks (for trees) and honey-extracting machines.	Tabia admin moved off main road to centre; small town emerging.	Marriage, religious and cultural linkages with all neighbouring communities. Trade linkages with Afar facilitated migration to S Arabia. 25 families with students at University. Recurrent resource-related conflicts with Afar and neighbouring tabias – not deadly as in past; also between gots in tabia. Community contributed to building of new G9-10 school nearby. Rich invest in houses in three towns; increasing no of hhs have close relatives/children in an urban area.	Tabia admin buildings, meeting hall built 2011, FTC, HP with electricity (in tabia in 2009) Privately installed meters + extensions – 20-30 hhs access. G1-8 school with new computer lab. 60% mobile coverage
Shumsheha	¼ weyna dega – rest lowland; drought-prone. Hotter, rains unpredictable, unseasonal rain, hail, frosts destroying crops	Rivers: 1 permanent, 1 seasonal; 13 small streams. No famine since 1986/7; no serious drought since 2005	Hilly intensely cultivated terrain heavily eroded; frequent flooding in rains	10 hills – bushes & small trees some planted; warthogs damage <i>tef</i>	1366 hhs, 4530 people. 28% landless; protected forest and zero-grazing	9 villages – homesteads on farms or small groups of houses surrounded by farmland except town	3 hrs walk W->E, 2 N->S. Old road to Lalibela 9 km, 2 hrs, vehicles only (just) in dry season. No transport to markets	Small kebele town near airport. 24 km to Lalibela on new road. No public transport. Internal rocky roads to each got for gvt vehicles – damaged in rains, community maintained	Close friendly relations with neighbouring rural kebeles. Lalibela – 2ndary school, TVET, HC with doctor, hospital, collect PSNP food, bank, vet, relatives	Kebele offices, police office, social court, HP, HC, FTC, main primary school in town – closest to airport and all-weather road to Lalibela. Electricity and waterpoint. Small shops, 13 grain mills. Good mobile network 2010
Adele Keke	Should rain Feb-Mar and July-	No river, salty lake,	Highland, hilly, escarpments, 5	Little vegetation;	37 has protected forest	7,098 people in 1306 hhs in	2-3 hrs to walk across widest	Main village on main road		Kebele buildings; HP

	Climate	Access to water	Terrain	Ecology	Land & popn	Settlement	Remoteness	Urbanisation	External relations	Public goods
	mid-Oct; unpredictable delayed rains; heavy rains - gorge floods; strong winds sharp frosts	groundwater 2004/5 severe drought – all crops lost	gorges, risk of landslides and floods	most densely cultivated; scrubland	on 2 mountains; zero-grazing; nearly all cultivable land used for chat farms. 11% landless	25 villages situated above farmlands	part; 1½ hrs to centre for most remote; internal roads PSNP – some villages inaccessible by car; problems in rains. Main road asphalted – regular transport	Harar-D Dawa;		and FTC unfinished; electricity 2005 – now 12 villages; mobile phones – 80% access; HC, hospital, TVET, university not far from centre
Gelcha	Hot and arid; main rains June-Sept; shorter and more intense recently	Awash river. Severe droughts 2002, 2004/5 and especially 2010 – loss of cattle and shoats (some lost over 50 and many 5-10). Expansion of lake affecting groundwater and crop production	Flat lowland; east fertile, west stony and infertile; Beseke lake expanding – drainage canal along the kebele joins the Awash	Communal grazing land reduced due to expansion of sugar estate, park and lake	Rain-fed farming 21%, irrigated land 11%, forest 11%, stony 16%, forest, grazing 6%, bushland 6%, other (houses etc 26%). Increasing enclosures for cultivation & private grazing. Local land-grabbing in anticipation of irrigation. About 600 hhs, 2811 people.	5 villages with clusters of hamlets	Wider roads following establishment of school enable use of horse carts and emergency bajaj from centre to 2 towns. Main road from Metehara to Dire Dawa borders kebele.	Harro Adi and Metahara about 5 kms from Gelcha centre	Awash National Park and Metahara sugarcane plantation border the kebele. Conflict over livestock entering plantation, discharge water being turned off, water-points, potential expansion. Conflict with Park over livestock entering; Haro Adi town was part of the kebele but hived off. Markets, services, wage labour in 2 towns and goods sold at the sugar plantation. Religious networks conflict with Sheika with Wahabi tendencies. Some Protestant influences on youth in towns. Conflict of Kerayu with Afar, Argobba, Arsi Oromo over land pressure and livestock raiding though Gelcha not borderland so less affected.	In central area kebele office, school, HP, women's co-op shop, GTF NGO office. FTC not near centre and not functional. No electricity but planned with new irrigation. Good mobile reception - expensive
Aze Debo'a	Weyna dega – a bit more than a quarter dega. Belg Feb-April; meher June-Sept but erratic and becoming more erratic	1 bigger river, 2 smaller ones; some think groundwater is decreasing – shallow wells dried. Drought 2008 (all crops	Flat along road, surrounded by hills 1800-2995 masl; floods and erosion	Some think soil fertility is decreasing	75% farmland, v small holdings, garden plots+fields; 200 has newly enclosed; land for school and coffee-washing	Kebele split by main road to wereda town. Public buildings on flat bit by road. Hillside villages.	4 km from wereda town; strong linkages. Durame road allweather for a long time – asphalt 2011. Public transport but 7 <i>birr</i> . Carts,	Kebele buildings, a few modern houses, shop, beauty salon in kebele. Durame – services,	Kebele at border with 3 weredas – 2 in Kembata and 1 Hadiya. Clan marriage, religion, migration, jobs, markets, govt service links with outside world.	Kebele offices, FTC, DAs office, health post, police, main primary school all have electricity (since 2009). 15 people

	Climate	Access to water	Terrain	Ecology	Land & popn	Settlement	Remoteness	Urbanisation	External relations	Public goods
		failed except trees & enset), 2010, 2011. 0.2 has irrigated. 30 people died in 2008 – blamed on late gvt action.			from communal grazing land; stone quarries – license paid to wereda. Popn - conflicting data – maybe 7324 people; 725 tax-paying hhs; if av hh size were 6.66 there would be around 350 landless hhs.		motorbikes recently. Old and newer inside roads, some maintenance with PSNP; only some passable by vehicle. Hillside villages not accessible by vehicle - no chance of accessing electricity etc	house-buying, business, trade; migration funds invested in houses and businesses		connected private meters 1500 <i>birr</i> – extended to 20%. Mobiles since 2010. Durame has hospital, prep school TVET, 1 private college etc and wereda and zone gvt services
Gara Godo	Weyna dega. Rain from Mar-Oct if no drought but unpredictable; temperature increased	2 perennial rivers bordering kebele; two smaller rivers. Regular community water shortage in dry season Amount and disn of rain not good for crop production Severe drought 2008/9 – livestock and human deaths; 2011 poor	75% gently sloping plain, 25% undulating.	15 has forest; insignificant erosion except on river banks. Malaria Crop diseases	569 has smallholder land, grazing 102, other communal 46, kebele centre 1.4, 5 for 2 coffee plants. 1248 hhs 34% landless	Gara Godo became smaller when one sub-kebele became a kebele in earlier 2011. Small landholdings, close together. Houses are next to gardens & fields; close relatives living near share grazing land	Road to Areka improved 2008 – cars, bajaj, bus 3 times a week. Form there buses to Sodo etc. Internal roads. Internal roads improved but too narrow and problems in rains.	GG centre recently became a municipality – public services, shops, private clinics	Markets – Areka, Durame, Boditi, neighbouring kebeles. Wereda town Areka – private hospital, preparatory school, private college with distance learning Zone town Sodo – hospital. Customary links with neighbouring kebeles. Need for more bridges to encourage local market linkages. Orthodox church link in 2101 enabled them to build a church and access religious clothes & equipment.	Electricity in town since 2008. Mobile network since 2008. HC – new buildings delayed, municipality took kebele offices, FTC, Vet office. Elsewhere G1-8 school, G9-10 school, G1-4 under construction. No HP – in breakaway sub-kebele.
Do'oma	Lowland, hot all year – extreme Dec-Jan. Should rain mid-Mar to mid-April and mid-May to end July. Drought, too much rain at wrong time, floods, high winds. Disagreement re hotter or cooler	2 big rivers; modern and traditional irrigation. No rain 2008; 2011 no spring rain and unseasonal rain in October. Irrigation shortage and deaths of people & animals both years. Regular floods in June damage	Most flat, slope down to wereda town, 2 escarpments; erosion of river banks – especially when floods.	Savannah, scattered indigenous trees, planted eucalyptus. Tree cover reduced. Park animal popn up – lion & baboon problem. Crop diseases and pests. Tsetse flies and other animal diseases.	Grazing land taken by investor (20% 1996-2005; 2012 -) & Maze National Park – who also evicted 60 Womalo farmers from irrigated land; small protected kebele forest & grassland; 450 hhs 10% not paying land tax.	Main kebele Do'oma zone, sub-kebele Womala – expansion of 2 small villages of 1980s – farmland separate	2 big rivers to cross to Morka & main road (12.5 kms) – good road & bridges 2012 – new (irregular) bus 3 times a week; motorbikes. Main road to Sodo being upgraded. 223 kms to zone town. Internal roads not well-constructed; vehicle can go on what was old road	Urban creep into Do'oma zone by wereda town	Linkages with – Wacha – wereda centre, Morka (on main road), Selamber, Gofa/Sawla, Sodo, Awassa, Arba Minch, Addis Ababa, Nazret, Harar. Wereda town education up to G10, G11-12 coming. Customary links with 8 kebeles. Markets Wacha, Morka, Maze, Dimo. Seasonal labour Jimma, Abaya, Weyto. Protestant and OC religious networks.	HP (destroyed, being re-built) Womalo, NGO new G1-5 primary school between 2 zones; FTC. Kebele offices in Do'oma zone. Electricity & mobiles Wacha 2008. Electricity promised to Womalo before 2010 election.

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		riverside products.			2257 people		to Morka in dry seasons. Wolayita residents further from Wacha – walk for one 1½ hrs; some don't hear kebele proclamations .		Protestant mehaber with 11 other kebeles, meets every 3 months. Conflicts over irrigation water with 2 neighbouring kebeles. In-migrants from Amhara started 2005.	
Luqa	Lowland (550-650 masl). 2010 flooding – loss of crops. Hotter, streams drying up, rains more erratic and sometimes stopping early	About 600ml annual rainfall; drainage from higher ground ditches dug to bring water to fields; ponds, boreholes. Severe droughts 2008/9 and 2010/11 – many livestock deaths – people selling livestock and borrowing grain to cope – food aid	Mainly flat, sloping very gradually to Weyto valley; some hills	Malaria constant problem. Pest affected crops 2006/7	Communal grazing areas – some pressure to plough resisted. 2059 people, slightly more males living in 566 hhs	7 sub-kebeles with hamlets – fairly sparse settlement	Improved road Jinka-Arba Minch cuts through village. Trucks and minibuses make it possible to commute to Key Afer and Biraye/Weyto towns where there are weekly markets. Road opened livestock trade using trucks and improved transport led to sesame cash crop export. Internal roads improved access but washed away in rains	Start of kebele centre along main road – admin buildings, school, HP, London café. Links with Key Afer – wereda town – and emerging town at Weyto bridge improving	Key Afer – market, hostel for G5+ children; Biraye – market; customary links with neighbouring groups, bond friendship, inter-marriage, resource-sharing. Protestantism expanding. Used to be conflict tsemay-Male – still now with Konso and more widely in valley as Konso moving down from higher areas and across the Weyto	Kebele office solar electricity. Mobile network

Livelihoods

Table 2: Livelihoods 2011

	Core farming system	Land & labour access ¹	Irrigation	Other agri-technologies	Cash from farming	Off-farm agriculture	Non-farm business	Non-farm employment	Investors	Credit
Harresaw	Barley & wheat, pulses. Tradition of sending livestock to Afar during drought –	Land: share-cropping, land-renting now common e.g. so landholders can	Dam benefits 16% hhs in good years; smaller schemes on	Improved wheat (criticism of seed) and vegetable seeds – use with	Rising prices. Irrigated vegetables. Balance between consumption and	No co-operative farming. 3 paid shepherds. Increased daily	70 or so: shops, drink houses, repair services, trade, skilled work - often complementing	A few local jobs for young women – e.g. phone operator.	None	Some mehabers provide small loans. Dede-bit in Dera– 500 loans, debt of 1.6m

¹ Household, daily, work groups, share-cropping

	Core farming system	Land & labour access	Irrigation	Other agri-technologies	Cash from farming	Off-farm agriculture	Non-farm business	Non-farm employment	Investors	Credit
	requires male labour.	pay loan. Schools rent out land. Renters are successful farmers and landless. <i>Labour:</i> watering seedlings is time-consuming. Customary labour co-operation supposed to be strengthened with 1-5 network. Oxen linkages.	rehabilitated stream and communal ponds. HHs encouraged to use own ponds. Irrigated vegetable and bean production seen as potential for part of community. 6 pumps in use. 6 drip installations, much manual watering.	fertiliser increased esp linked to irrigation. Need for pesticides – supply problematic. Cross-breed cattle, shoats, service now available in Dera. Improved poultry more productive and vulnerable. Zero-grazing, cut and carry	sale depends on PSNP allowing food saving. Sale of eucalyptus, roots and cactus. Some planting of apple trees – just starting to produce. Skyrocketing prices encourage people to invest in fattening, butter, eggs – fodder problem	labour on irrigated land and land of migrants – main livelihood option of 65 people 50-70 birr males, 45 women, 30 young women. Some longer-term contracts. Some children paid to work on parents' irrigation. A few migrate to Afar for daily labour. Seasonal agricultural migration reduced. Children/youth herding in Afar during school break	other activities. Short-term migration for construction contracts. Urban migration Rapidly increasing illegal migration to S Arabia – mostly young people – women in last 2 years. Sharply rose in 2009 following drought and debt. Risks – 49 youth from a neighbouring tabia died together en route. Less in kushet with irrigation. Likely several hundred people from Harresaw living in Jeddah.	Government employment. Part-time kebele jobs. PSNP - All hhs supported by PSNP and/or EFA		birr. 370 with bad debt of 1.1m. Credit from wereda agriculture through multi-service co-op in kind – irrigation equipment, improved seeds, fertiliser; borrowers screened 75% has used – debt 500,000 birr. Some credit forced on people – fertiliser cheaper in market. Youth take credit to migrate
Shumsheha	Sorghum, <i>tef</i> , pulses, Weeds & pests. <i>Tef</i> grown with fertiliser more susceptible. New staple – irrigated maize. Mixed livestock – shortage of grazing land & fodder	<i>Land:</i> Many new young families landless; encroachment on communal land which is not mapped so kebele says no basis for legal action	10-27% hhs. Wereda thinks potential for more using groundwater & springs. Carrying water in buckets, narrow earth canals, concrete dams, canals, 6 pumps, drip irrigation. 10 user groups. Springs depend on rain	Forced use of fertiliser; some say success, others it does not suit conditions. Compost by some; pesticides only thro gvt. Improved wheat, <i>tef</i> . Breed chickens and sheep. Traditional equipment	<i>Tef</i> , maize (SC and private traders), irrigated vegetables & fruit. Fodder. Wood. Type and quantity cash crops increasing – higher market prices. Livestock products & honey.	7 co-ops but no land for honey shop. Daily labour less common. Share-cropping common. Mutual labour sharing. Seasonal migration Metema, Humera, Raya	Increasing – grain/vegetable trade, sand & cobble prodn (7 groups not formally registered) Females local beverages & petty trade' spinning, sewing. Not v successful women co-ops – spinning, baskets, fuelsaver stoves. Increasing urban migration; few women to S Arabia; 1 person to US, 1 to Italy	Airport. PSNP 24% PW, 4% DBs	None	Fertiliser 50%; 7 bee-keeping youth co-ops; PSNP-linked livestock loans. ACSI hated. <i>Iddirs</i> starting to give credit. Equbs – some provide credit with interest 3-10%. One has 2,400 members. 100 savings groups
Adele Keke	Sorghum, maize, beans. Most can cover food for about 8 months in good year; very bad 2009	<i>Land</i> size from big to small; most have < 1 ha. Severe shortage of land for youth; land	Irrigation started 2002 - 2006 watched Chinese use groundwater – accelerated	Improved seeds and fertiliser help when there is rain. Poorer farmers cannot afford.	Easy access to markets. Increased prices chat, milk, potatoes – onions fall.	No co-operative farming but hopes for future – youth and women Share-cropping	Businesses - grain mills, coca-cola distribution, mini-buses, various kinds of trade, good access to markets	Work in towns – construction etc. Road construction sometimes. Carpenters.	None	For agricultural inputs, irrigation infrastructure, women; not landless and other asset-poor.

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	and 2010; bad years 2005, 2011; pests and weeds Local borena cows; goats and sheep common; animal diseases – zero grazing – fodder expensive	for housing expensive	after 2008. 35 water wells benefiting 250 hhs, 146 pumps. Community wants govt to construct a large irrigation scheme using underground water so everyone can irrigate their chat. Provision of quality water pumps and pipes would be better than PSNP	A few with large farms renting tractors. Modern Holstein milking cows	Irrigated chat 3 harvests – high prices; vegetables; milk; livestock; small honey	Daily labour	Sale of water from private wells	Little migration – 30 to D Dawa, Djibouti, Somalia, S Arabia, US. PSNP 27%		Community debt levels not considered high
Gelcha	Livestock central. Camels with seasonal transhumance (go less far as less stock & restrictions), cattle and shoats – main form of wealth. Maize, sorghum and some <i>tefon</i> on rainfed land – rain erratic and harvests poor; vegetables and fruit on irrigated land.	<i>Land:</i> customary inherited land transfer; a small proportion have irrigated land from plantation outflow or failed co-operatives. Wereda complains Kereyu sharecrop out their land to in-migrants. Few youth share-cropping on irrigated land in other kebeles. 50 landless hhs. 350 paid tax (58%) <i>Labour:</i> school affects family labour – boys not going camel herding for long – girls helping	About 30 hhs. Mainly in-migrants, using outflow from plantation meant for livestock watering – supply limited and sometimes stopped. 30 hhs using small pump and Awash. Plan for spate irrigation	Plough agriculture beginning to take hold. Fertiliser at the kebele last year cost more than in market. Most of the few who used it bought privately. 1 training about improved seeds; no provision – some got privately. Vet services & drugs at wereda and private traders	Livestock – price more than doubled in the last 2 years. A few men and more women fattening shoats. People sell livestock and grain at the sugar plantation	Sugar plantation labour. > 80 hhs main livelihood source work at plantation (including guards). Daily labour on investors' irrigated land and irrigated farms in other kebeles	People sell wood, charcoal, salt, coffee husks, chat and consumer goods at the sugar plantation. A few traders bring goods from Metahara, Nazreth and Addis Ababa for sale locally. Stone extraction co-operative. Inflation decreased local demand making it more difficult for traders and stone co-op. About 10 women petty trading chat, coffee husks, tobacco etc; a very few selling more in shop and at markets. Some started selling milk & butter in wet season. Selling wood, charcoal, sugarcane important	Sugar plantation guards; salaries did not keep pace with inflation. PSNP 40%. Metal factory closed; road construction stopped; commuting for daily labour in near towns and youth migration to other towns.	5 'investors' from local town involved in developing outflow irrigation – brought daily labourers from other areas; locals learned skills & richer ones got loans	Saving in livestock; a very few in banks (woman trader 24,000 birr). NGOs for women – mainly fattening. Some livestock thro OFSP – some assumed gift now asked to repay. Guard equbs. Co-operatives took gvt credit but went bankrupt – kebele trying to get money back

	Core farming system	Land & labour access	Irrigation	Other agri-technologies	Cash from farming	Off-farm agriculture	Non-farm business	Non-farm employment	Investors	Credit
		mothers. some with irrigated land organise reciprocal work parties					for poor hhs, esp female and some children involved. Women's co-op shop and grinding mill co-op – not so successful			
Aze Debo'a	Enset, maize, <i>tef</i> , potato, sweet potato, vegetables. Perennials – coffee, fruit. Cereals. Small-scale livestock. Less land for enset & more for coffee and eucalyptus. Cattle share-rearing – now sometimes linked with fattening.	Landlessness a long-term issue – worsening. 40% hhs <0.4 has. Officially no leasing – in practice 25 has, 3000-5000 <i>birr</i> per ha. Share-cropping. Landless young men & successful farmers wanting more.	11 using 6 hand-dug wells rope & manual watering, 5 pumps – initiated by 1 farmer e.g. watering fruit to ensure fruit sets. Seen as untapped potential – no gvt activities	Some use fertiliser and improved seeds for everything those who can afford get thro DAs from wereda ARDO; some buy a little fertiliser in market and no improved seeds. Local seeds said to be more drought-resistant. 35% with 1 or more hybrid cattle. New nutritious fodder seeds from gvt & market; some buy supplement feeds.	Coffee, eucalyptus, livestock. More land used for coffee and wood for sale. Skyrocketing cattle and poultry prices encouraged investment; shortage of pasture and fodder.	42 adult men live as daily labourers + many young men. Seasonal agricultural migration decreased. Females migrating to flower and other private farms.	Small & medium-scale trade of coffee and eucalyptus; many youth 'retailers' selling these & fruit, grain etc in local market; a few traders have links with further markets; business in Durame for richer people. Skilled workers commute/migrate locally. Transport services. Urban migration – some males – more recently females; international >20 males to SA per year – now c20% of community have links; >50 females to Gulf and S Sudan & Sudan mostly illegally - housemaids. Some remittances	41 male and 12 female employed – govt, NGOs 28 female hh servants Seasonal work on coffee plant 100-300 young women, 30-40 young men. Commuting for work in Durame. PSNP 33%	Kembata zone ban on giving land to investors for agriculture.	Equbs, some iddirs, No bank or MFI active in kebele; small govt/NGO schemes with limited effects; complaints of lack of access. Tendency to use savings, relatives, remittances for investment.
Gara Godo	Root crops, <i>enset</i> good during droughts but disease, maize, beans, cabbage, fruit. Staple shift from enset to other root crops. Unimproved cattle, shoats – grazing problem	34% landless. Certified land rented for 2 yrs for 500 <i>birr</i> – or shorter periods – no problem getting land back. Still common to work with neighbours sharing oxen; share-cropping; small and	None – though model farmer showed us a well	Improved <i>tef</i> 2008; improved maize & fruit. Fertiliser, pesticides	Coffee production much improved – skyrocketing prices, eucalyptus (increased), <i>tef</i> , ginger, beans, maize, fruit, vegetables, chat (increased), spices. High prices attracting	Agricultural labour very common – wages improved; share-rearing. 8 employed at coffee nursery. No co-operatives >30% youth migrate for seasonal work (usually Sept-Jan incl) on large-scale private	In town transport, providing water with donkey, shoeshining, barber, beauty salons, shops, cafés, etc, 20+ carpenters, output retailing, commodity trading (many known coffee traders in area – seasonal completion stiff), house-building. Butchery	Government employment, Employment in town businesses. 2 coffee plants working seasonally. PSNP 11%	1 coffee plant since 200? And a new one 2011	Relatives, neighbours, moneylenders; equb; OMO and Wisdom MFI. Wereda owes 11m <i>birr</i> accumulated debt – 6m fertiliser, rest cash. Kebele owes 700,000 accumulated over last 2 yrs.

	Core farming system	Land & labour access	Irrigation	Other agri-technologies	Cash from farming	Off-farm agriculture	Non-farm business	Non-farm employment	Investors	Credit
		bigger working parties – less than in past			bull/oxen fattening – population bigger than before Butter prices up	farming cos to Wonji, Algeta, Awash, Brayle, Arba Minch, Afar (Asayta & Dupiti), Tigray (Setit & Humera) & Gambela. Low skill/low wage.	on market days. Grass sale. Females can do any kind of income-generating activity – buy and sell butter, crops, coffee. Youth woodwork enterprise. Private clinics, pharmacies, photo shop; selling timber in urban areas. Male and female urban migration Sodo, Awassa, Shashemene, Ziway etc. 1 man died en route to S Africa; 1 girl in Beirut			Campaign to collect debt during fieldwork
Do'oma	Maize, sweet potatoes, cabbage, fruit on irrigated land, livestock. Livestock - > 90% have at least 1 ox (OFSP) diseases kill many cattle (epidemics in 2008, 2010 and 2011) Tsetse flies in drier seasons. Share-rearing and ox-sharing common. Vaccinations & medicine from vet pharmacy and wereda service (sometimes shortages) – smuggled expired medicines. New mobile vet covering a no of	<i>Land:</i> most irrigated land occupied by early settlers; given to half of in-migrant relatives of earlier settlers; other half to get soon. Amhara in-migrant brought letter from home kebele – then told he would have to wait. Land sales thro contract agreements; youth share-cropping irrigated land in. Some sharecrop out for 1 season. Ex-soldier and youth given small dryland plots. <i>Labour:</i> daily	Trad dams and canals made every year on river banks in Womalo. Canal irrigation in main kebele – needs refurbishing. Gvt role minimal. Investor's bigger canal out of use – reduced community water – especially during droughts. 28% have no access to irrigated land; 36% do not have enough water on their irrigated land; 36% have better access –	Ag productivity up when fertilisers and improved seeds used, more ploughing and planting in line. Must take fertiliser – can sell unofficially for less. 1 type of improved maize seed poor – not all covered with fruit, birds easily eat it, rain damages it. Improved high-value seeds and pesticides from distant markets. Amharas demonstrated new planting techniques and ways of feeding and using oxen. New cattle	Road improvements, price rises - more sale of trad cash crops – sugar, fruit, cabbage, eucalyptus (a few selling at farmgate). New high-value cash crops on irrigated land - onions, peppers, vegetables, and experiments; on rainfed land sorghum, spices, sesame, black cumin, chickpeas. High value crops require hard work. Amhara in-migrants leading the way. Cattle fattening. Ox prices up 150% since 2005. Dairy products.	WA farm co-op began with big motivation – now non-operational. Daily labour rates increased 300% since 2005; one-third of men doing some daily labour – also women weeding and picking peppers. Seasonal (3-4 months) and longer-term for agricultural work.	Motorbike transport to Wacha; THPs, carpenters Long-distance cash crop traders; 1 delala Trading between local markets April-July (hungry season) Women buying in community and selling in Wacha market. Food sales in market; sale of spun cotton 10 men producing charcoal; wood and grass sale 10 potters Youth sand co-operative closed by Park	Investment site, park, school and HP guards. Non-farm work in towns like painting walls. Daily male labour in Harar, Arba Minch, Sodo – most stay 5-6 months. Females for housemaid work and prostitution sine 2005 No int migration. PSNP 32%	1997-2005 – broomcorn on 20% of land exported to US; about 600 labourers and other employees – also associated petty trade. Land auctioned to Tigrayan and SNNP gvt officials end 2011. 3 diaspora returnee investors living in Addis given grazing land for irrigation by Regional bureau – sesame, peppers, onions, maize . Wereda gets land tax, new labour	Growing women's interest in equb; investor guard equb 400 <i>birr</i> a month; Meskel saving from 2007; bankiso. PSNP recipients obliged to take fertiliser on credit – others also take it. OMO MFI. Irrigation co-op lends to members at 10%. Community said not a lot of debt – tho fertiliser. Farmers' co-op collapsed after it took a loan from a gvt bank and lent money to members to buy oxen who failed to repay

	Core farming system	Land & labour access	Irrigation	Other agri-technologies	Cash from farming	Off-farm agriculture	Non-farm business	Non-farm employment	Investors	Credit
	kebeles on foot.	labour, dego, small working parties, family labour	reduction during droughts.	feeding – making hay and feeding crop residues. Hybrid chickens – disease & wildcat.					opportunities, idle land used. Some conflicts over access to grazing land and irrigation water use.	
Luqa	<p>Transhumant pastoralism; - cattle, sheep, goats – youth taking cattle during dry season to better watered areas and river valleys. Camels recently introduced by extension with NGO support</p> <p>Some gathering and hunting; agriculture through drainage ditches becoming more important – sorghum & maize, haricot beans, sunflower, moringa leaves (cabbage)</p>	<p><i>Land:</i> Enclosures for oxen-grazing recent Investor got 4000 has at Weyto for cotton. In past access to land just by clearing – now some declared protected and some communal. Customary inheritance primogeniture – now all children demanding land. Men with more than 1 wife giving each a piece of land. <i>Labour:</i> most rely on family labour and customary work groups. Attempt to replace <i>urba</i> – with 1-5s. <i>Debo</i> festive work groups. <i>Belko</i> – arrangements for herding livestock in turn</p>	<p>Flood recession agriculture – ditches dug to fields and ponds Small proportion of hhs involved in irrigation at Weyto river</p>	<p>Move from hoe to plough. Pressure on Weyto irrigators to take fertiliser. Maize seeds in 2003 not appreciated; limited improved maize, sorghum and beans in 2012 – not much enthusiasm. Appreciation of breeds of cattle and camels and some appreciated the Wolayta chickens</p>	<p>Sesame – new. Start of fattening livestock for sale Those with irrigated land at Weyto vegetables and start of fruit Honey.</p>	<p>Seasonal transhumance by youth taking cattle in dry season to rivers; a few women to Weyto or Key Afer to work. Very little wage labour</p>	<p>Very limited <i>Males</i> – grinding mill, shop, livestock trade, using cart to transport water. Sale of incense <i>Women:</i> petty trade in market, selling food & beverages, 3 shops, café. Photos taken by tourists.</p>	<p>A few livestock traders employ 1 or 2 – 30 <i>birr</i> a day. Some wage labour while road was being built A few destitute men and women work for richer hhs carrying wood and water. Women employed on school feeding; road construction in past</p>	<p>Investor started cotton production 1990; initially serious problems for customary irrigation, natural resources, bee-keeping & v bad relations. Settlement emerged near farm with migrant workers stimulating trade</p>	<p>From multi-purpose co-operative; savings and credit co-op, women and youth co-ops – mainly used for livestock fattening. OMO trained local woman. Some women got NGO loans for livestock fattening and trade</p>

Lives

Table 3: Lives 2011

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
Harresaw	Increased wealth – main drivers new outputs, new technologies, higher cash crop and livestock production, higher prices, transport, expanding markets - & international migration capital. PSNP + EFA	<p>Pronounced differences in development potentials in different areas of the tabia. Figures on wealth hard to believe. Wealth differences large and said to be increasing. Landed and landless have conflicting interests. Emerging classes of richer landed farmers and daily labourers. Differences between those with and without external family links. Elderly without dependents depend on share-cropping and PSNP. Supposed to get assistance from WA, YA and 1-5s.</p> <p>Less important to be part of gvt elite's network as people have other ways of getting information. – advantage in not being closely connected – escape meetings.</p> <p>No inter-marriage with blacksmiths; younger people more accepting of PLWHAS</p>	<p>Most houses traditional; modern houses in tabia centre. Richer hhs invest in houses in towns – rent rooms, run shops, children study. More people using modern goods made outside community – furniture, utensils, movable stoves. Bednets, mobile phones, 8 bicycles. People more demanding re quality as compare with products brought from S Arabia. 5 TVs in drink houses in tabia; 1 fridge; billiard-like game. TV mainly watched by young men and children – wrestling & drama, listening to music on phones from S Arabia. People started wearing factory-made clothes for work – trad clothes for church. Girls</p>	<p>Large nos of hhs deviating from customary ideal-type – later age of marriage & longer studies, longer-term migration while spouse and children remain; increasing practice of informal polygyny; women heading FHHs with different male partners In some hhs husband and wife started to help each other in traditional roles and less male violence.</p>	<p>Better and more varied diet – including for babies and children. Big differences depending on hh wealth. Trade-off with selling. Supplements may get shared among children. Drinking water problems – those without access to clean water told to boil it. There is high package awareness and some change in practices. Malaria in some parts of tabia and people returning from Afar – only a few cases. Cholera epidemic killed about 20 people in Harresaw kushet in 2010. Wealth determines treatment-seeking behaviour. Self/trad and modern treatment mixed.</p>	<p>Educating children an issue for poorer hhs. Big relatively recent change in parents' attitudes to school including girls. Combination school and work – absenteeism on market days. G1-8 and 1-4 schools. G9-10 school in neighbouring tabia – harder for poor families. G8, G10 and G12 failures and lack of opportunities to use education or funds to pursue further education – push factors for migration. Teachers and other gvt employees have started migrating. TVET not available in wereda – difficult to afford. About 20 university graduates from the tabia and 23 at university</p>	<p>Contraception limiting births and increasing age gaps. Most deliveries still at home. HEWs advise skilled deliveries. Better care to babies and children – feeding, clothing, hygiene, vaccination, health treatment. IMR down. Child work reduced – grain mills, water sources, zero-grazing. On divorce children can choose who to live with. Parents less authoritarian with children and youth. Once 12 children begin to take care of themselves. At 16 they start worrying about getting an income.</p>	<p>Boys and male adolescents, especially educated ones, doing some women's work. Adolescent girls now doing same activities as boys which was not acceptable a few years ago. Girls from poorer families, especially FHH, pressed to marry early to get protection and male labour for them and mother. Abortion unacceptable. Some girls resist underage marriage tho av age 15-18; when husband away wife waits while living with parents. Young women can resist marrying someone they don't want. Men frequently have an official wife and others – women do this to have children and someone to plough land. Divorce decreased tho still common –</p>	<p>Around 16 boys engage in income-generating activities – daily labour, including on parental farm, small trade. Push to illegal migration, education deadend, landlessness, lack of opportunities, difficulty in getting credit, refusal of adults to give land; pull is hope of rapid gains. Returnees don't want to farm, want to live in town. Youth powerless – only a few have a voice – older landed men make key decisions. Decrease in arranged marriages. Uneasy relationships around land at family and community levels – children continue to support parents. Tensions around migration. Tabia plans to organise recreation activities for</p>

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
			wearing trousers – married women also under dresses. Children from poor families may be reluctant to go to school – don't have clothes and bags like the others.					common property shared spouses and children. Greater awareness of women's inheritance rights. Women lack political leadership capacities – or don't have time	youth on Sundays with TV and DVD player of tabia.
Shumsheha	Increased wealth – main driver not bad rain, higher productivity on rainfed land irrigation, non-farm opportunities. PSNP	25% poor, 50% medium, 25% rich. But even with PSNP poor hhs struggle to have enough to eat all year. Vulnerable people: destitute elderly (no relatives, friends to help); people with disabilities that affect their ability to work; landless; craftworkers (excluded – live in own hamlet); PLWHA (still stigma although some living openly); unmarried (divorced/widowed) mothers especially when have many young children (low labour base); orphans and step-children (abused within families); young girls (risk underage marriage); girls and women (vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence); residents living in the remoter parts of the kebele (further away from services). Poor borrow from richer and work for them	In town many concrete, metal door/window, tin roof houses; rural – more stone houses. 27 TVs (>10 satellites), mobile phones, wooden beds, etc. Battery-powered home-made light bulbs. Many women wear short dresses, miniskirts, trousers, sportswear and underwear; more men wear trousers.	Patriarchal administration; married children live in hut on land shared with parents or on other parental land. Women have less power controlling hhs resources. Livestock traditionally kept separately. 37% FHH.	Many have 3 meals; more varied diet; individual plates. House-to-house visiting – around 100 children moderately malnourished – 2-3 severely every 2 months. Waterpoints rationed – only work 1 day in 3. Over half do not use latrines. Some using rivers and streams. ¼ hhs need to buy food in lean 6 months. Malaria much reduced tho still 3 rd most common illness at HC; improved health services; some poor people exempted. HIV/AIDS still stigma but some living openly. 10 male and 17 females officially registered – 25 keeping status secret. HP and HC in Sh – no doctor.	Better access to education and better equipment, buildings, teachers. Parental aspirations though discouragement from student failure and lack of employment. Drop-out partic G2 and G5 – more boys; absenteeism. Teachers fed-up – low salaries and automatic promotion. Three pre-schools, parents sending from age 5. Schools 1-8 (shift system) 1-4 and 2 satellite schools. Main school has lab, library, computer centre; secondary and prep in Lalibela – 2 hrs steep walk – children tired, risks for girls, rich rent rooms in town (worry about bad influences). TVET diploma – fees 60 <i>birr</i> . NGO adult education in 2 gots. University students	Young couples using birth spacing.	Women mix agricultural and domestic work; girls expected to do a lot of domestic chores and help on farm but closer water and grainmill reduced work. More non-farm activity. Many girls drop out before G10 to marry or fail G10. Marriage age up (used to be 9/10) but often underage. Age checks resented. Sexual experience outside marriage common. Pre-marital pregnancies common – some unmarried mothers go back to school. 7+ with fistula. Sons more choice of partner, & some girls. Divorce common. Land to widows unless re-marry (but wills)	Estd 300 dependent youth. Boys used to marry from 16. More non-farm activity. Most fail G10 – some unemployed, no land, dependent on parents, spend time drinking. Some look down on existing customs – backward – prefer to interact with other youth. Become disobedient.

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
						supported by parents; 4 private distance colleges in wereda.		and divorcees with agreements or married before redism. Men sometimes have concubines. Less male violence but still rape risk. Low participn in meetings. Some husbands bringing water/wood. More M&C care; most deliveries at home – otherwise Lalibela hospital	
Adele Keke	Increased wealth – main driver chat & irrigation & roadside position. PSNP	Guess 30% poor, 55% medium, 15% rich, Richer class emerging – hh assets and business investments. Nascent middle class who can invest in better houses and some modern hh items. Some people food insecure, malnourished children Small or no land (11% landless, 57% of these are FHH) including youth; Poor borrow from richer and work on farms or do domestic labour. Richer people tend to have more roles in community. Poorer can hold positions of influence particularly elders Elderly people without families are vulnerable A few despised blacksmiths; no disclosed PLWHA – stigma – a few tests all negative	, New leisure pattern 'chatting' increased at night due to electricity; late sleeping 99.5% houses have metal roofs; some separate livestock from main house. Design of houses changing – richer people decorate them. Wealthier constructing houses in towns and by road People buying modern beds, boxes, carpets, kitchen equipment etc TVs 1 fridge, oven etc Clothing sold on credit – male	Polygyny considerably reduced due to new laws.	Staple food maize and sorghum – wealthier also eating other things. Chat reduces appetite – most eat twice a day – some younger having lunch. Fewer children with malnutrition due to negligence; more balanced diets; better hygiene. 16 chlorinated water pumps; 2 villages using unprotected wells. People resist using latrines. Girls circumcised secretly; Rising liver complaints in men – chat chewing; car accidents Most young couples started using contraceptives Malaria epidemics and deaths 2003/4/5. Many	Proportion of young men continuing schooling increased greatly; some drop out for chat trading; some unemployed G10 and G12 completers 48% primary school (up to G7) students female - attendance drops G5/6 – most get married; absence chat harvests; rich teenager gone back to school after having baby Kebele chair and head said low community awareness to education; respondents said attitudes had changed. Schools poorly constructed/unfinished. 90 mins to walk to	Improving infantcare; younger children still have work burden. 4-7s increasingly to school. Female circumcision being done secretly.	Girls domestic work. Youth are sexually active – some pre-marital pregnancies. Most girls marry 15/16 – they resist 18 law which is not enforced. Economic activity of women increased. Polygyny common but reduced – and mostly no more than 2 wives. 3-5% marriages end in divorce – woman shares property they earned together. Raised awareness and enjoyment of widow's inheritance but still a cause of dispute. Daughters' inheritance not	Boys farmwork; Young couples commonly live with husband's parents. Disaffected landless and unemployed youth are a burden on the community

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
			jeans – female tunics		activities since and great reduction in malaria. HEW estimate 10% women & 3% men infertile. 85% deliveries TBA.	secondary school in neighbouring kebele – some rent house, some us transport. TVET near. Some gone to Haramaya and Jimma universities; teacher training and nursing.		implemented. Violence against women decreased. Greater political involvement but low attendance at meetings. Overall less domestic work – some mothers doing more as daughters at school; some daughters doing more as mothers trading; some husbands and sons fetch water and grind grain.	
Gelcha	General impoverishment – loss of livestock and recent inflation of food and commodity prices. Hhs have more consumer goods, clothing, equipment, mobiles etc. PSNP	Some hhs with irrigation and others involved in trade richer – including in-migrants. Rich pastoralists may have 40 camels, 20 cattle and 100-200 small stock. Skyrocketing livestock prices good for rich but make it hard for poor to get into fattening. Wealth can fluctuate rapidly due to drought and herd reproduction.. Wealth differences not class-forming. Kebele said about 200 disabled – only support relatives – some PSNP. Complaint of exclusion from PSNP of Somalis by Karrayu – some inclusions after complaint.	Limited differences in life style, diet, hh goods. Most houses made from sticks with open walls until recently; in 1 zone grass covered. Recently some made with wood and mud and plastic or grass or thatch covers with mud walls. Most sleep on hides or mats – little furniture, kitchen utensils. Kerosene, oil, sugar, chat, tobacco sold in shop. Use grainmills in towns – NGO WA mill in kebele stopped working due to	Polygyny for older successful men About 31% FHH. Women bear most of work burden and not much change-some boys bring water on bikes and fry eggs for selves.	Diet – sorghum/maize milk & butter. Trad porridge supplemented now by injera. Milk products less – drought/reduced grazing. Drinking water major problem – plantn outflow dirty; L Beseka affecting wells & boreholes; those near town buy jerrycans; remoter go to Awash. Planned new piped supply – kebele contributed 41,251 birr – PCDP to help. Women affected by anaemia during drought. Irrigation canals encourage mosquito breeding and malaria	NGO started 3 KGs in diff zones with meals – no seating, electricity, water, latrine – 1 teacher did not get salary and left – those who benefited keen. ABE started in 1 zone in 2011 – 1 grade. G1-8 primary school, 409 students. 42% at primary school girls; 5/20 completing G8; secondary school at sugar estate but only for those in walking distance; Addis Ketema – have to rent accommodation. Prep at sugar estate – few from Gelcha – one became HEW. TVET at	Infant HTPs; shoat herding starts very young – cattle later. No gender diffs until 7 then in labour and food (no camel's milk for girls). Girls – water, wood, siblings, market, grain for grinding. Child labour means some don't enrol or dropout. Some improvements in child-rearing practices suggested. Conflicts girls and parents wanting to marry them for bridewealth – trend came to attention of wereda women's affairs and police.	Young women prepared for domestic tasks & marriage when physically mature; marriage during rainy seasons to avoid teachers. Girls circumcised 10-12 – in secret. Pregnancy before marriage taboo – girls controlled though seeming earlier sexual initiation of boys. Women do bulk of work – build houses, domestic, child-rearing, some herding, market. Cross-cousin marriage – spy among poor; marrying earlier as young men not away so long	Boys traditionally circumcised at age set ceremony – most no longer waiting. Young men trained as herders taking camels during dry season transhumance; 142 dependent youth. Increasing resistance of adolescents to trad practices – selecting partners. Chat, alcohol, influence of urban youth – stealing – linked to lack of leisure activities. Few jobs – some trade. Increased participn in dvt meetings and PWs.

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
			costs. Some changes in dressing and hairstyles.		outbreaks – serious espy Sept & May. Strong stigma & fear of HIV. Trad medicine, HC – no electricity or lab, plantn clinic, NGO clinic, hospital in Nazreth.	estate and A Ketema. Rich 17 yr old completed G10. Est 20 males and 10 females at private colleges in Adama – sponsored; 22 males university – completed/ing. Concern those completing edn not finding work.		with camels; bridewealth increasing – marriage delay. Widow inheritance – 2 allowed to divorce but not re-marry; divorce not supposed to happen – bridewealth returnable in theory. Polygyny older men marrying younger 2 nd wives. Customarily livestock inherited to sons – increasing awareness of women’s rights in theory	
Aze Debo’a	Increased wealth – drivers more cash crops with good prices especially coffee; proximity to zone town; successful international migration. PSNP	0.3% very rich; 6.7% rich; 33% middle; 39% poor 17% very poor; 4% destitute. Differences between rich and poor accentuated. Hard-working better-off thins many in PSNP don’t do what they should to improve their lives. Some hh servants.	Rich have tin-roofed houses with several rooms, well-fenced wide compounds, modern furniture. Very rich have vehicles, townhouses, businesses, children studying in town. Middle are self-sufficient. Poor people don’t use public transport, own mobile, can’t afford electricity and ag inputs or private education if children fail gvt	Women still less power in controlling hh resources.	12 out of 18 water points working – no-one drinking river water. Diet more diversified espy fruit and vegetables. Wide variations depending on wealth. Malaria is the major cause of illness in the wereda – but no epidemics in the last 4 years. Reduction in waterborne diseases and internal parasites. In kebele high coverage vaccination, HIV tests, family planning. 7 PWLHAS disclosed status	Long-standing education tradition – adults more educated than elsewhere. Concerns re quality of education and richer parents send children to private schools in Durame (including primary). Schooling for most boys and girls – 95% in AD primary schools, 3% in Durame private school, 2% not enrolled. Poor children dropout earlier. Attendance lower than enrolment. Opportunity for most to reach a fairly high level but	People using contraception; better access to maternal health care; most deliveries at home with assistance from TBAs and HEW – less training for TBAs since HEW came. Greater awareness of infant care and nutrition. Mix of school and work for many children; ; when adolescent engage in income-generation partly for themselves with a view to	Women’s rights to land better recognised & enforced. Much greater mobility for adolescent girls/young women –working outside hh, elsewhere in country and abroad. More opportunities to meet young males – church, school, market. Many do education and work in parallel. Girls taught by NGOs, churches and schools to resist circumcision	Many do education and work in parallel. Some marry after established with own income; others (many) dependent on parents. Later age of marriage and child-bearing. 100G10 and 20 G12 leavers in kebele (male and female). Little involvement in political and economic life; fully involved in religion. Friends, parents & churches important. Aspirations education,

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
			<p>exams; poorer diet; more vulnerable to food shortage.</p> <p>At least one rich hh has TV and watches BBC. HHs with educated members read books and newspapers. Radio.</p>		after test – ART at Durame hospital;	lack of prospects. Declining expectations about what can be achieved through education. Competing model of success thro migration.	establishing an independent livelihood..	(traditionally just before marriage) – some decided to do so but big test to come as cohort of uncircumcised girls reach marriage age (customarily 20) – strong stigma. More choice but bridewealth very high and expensive weddings by rich. Some elope 0 not frowned on. Abduction gone due to law; polygyny due to Protestantism – divorce infrequent divorcees have to leave. Widows without children don't have to leave house. Extra-marital relations happen. Inheritance from parents started to be enforced. Unusual to participate in community affairs. Some key positions in churches.	migration, trade/business. Gvt irrelevant as no intervention. Community troubled by lack of prospects for younger generation
Gara Godo	Since 2002 consid increase in cash crops (coffee), livestock prodn & seasonal migration. Improvements in standards of living.	Rich, middle and poor hhs live differently. Estimates roughly - 52% poor, 28 middle, 20% rich – with a few of these very rich. Inflation good for cash crop producers but consumption good and	Shift from huts to tin-roofed houses. Most still have livestock living in house and smoke in the livingroom. Rich people have	Females spend less time on domestic work – as girls at school more burden on women. Participation by some sons and husbands	Malaria was significant until 2009 – reduced due to activities though still a problem (e.g. coffee plant worker epidemics). New HIV/AIDS cases among youth said	Education opportunities good. Most children enrolling at right age and provided with adequate food and clothes – except for marginalised;	All kinds of contraceptives available – nos using increasing steadily. Around 10% are orphans – increased – some taken to an adoption centre	Likely that most girls are being circumcised. Participation in office work, daily labour & trade increased. Some doing construction	Now boys free to work for themselves. Many looking for work - 265 dependent youths. New idea that they should get credit and launch own

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
	Importance of access to credit. PSNP-but less	input price rises bad for all. Those without or with little land and livestock excluded from farming interventions; those who can't afford inputs sharecrop land out – VC given much land after 2008 drought; model farmers forced to participate. Poor rural families don't send girls to school; poor people said to have low aspirations and can speak very little in the community. Flat rate contributions unfair to poor. Poor woman in 30s – 5/8 children dead. 10-15% old people need support – increased. Up to 10% disabled; 3 mentally ill	modern furniture & manufactured assets; poor have old furniture and clay utensils. Access to credit has led to diversified income improvement and increasing consumption, saving, asset building. Expenditure on education & during festivals. Youth wear imported jeans & jackets and young people have a 'shopping mentality' People enjoy festivals & ceremonies; young men recreate in town but young women should not.	improving. Female participn in farm work and daily labour up. 22% FHH.	to be decreasing. Still stigma (and fistula and other STDs) – those who can afford go elsewhere for treatment. Drinking water from wells & boreholes. Regular annual shortages. Occasional cholera outbreaks. Greater awareness of balanced diets – some change in practice. Still some traditional medical practices, espy poor. Infant care has improved – IMR said to be down.	increasing no of teenagers studying. Attitudes to girls edn improved but poor children & girls often do business in parallel with education. Those who can afford send children to (new) private colleges. A no of gvt employees doing distance learning.	in Sodo. Children still work but labour abuse decreased. Herding can start at 3.	work. Young married women with children can continue education. Pre-marital pregnancy taboo – decreasing due to contraception. At grass-roots level women's voice not yet accepted tho some women are active in local politics (good role models). A lot of women chosen as champion farmers. Girls can choose husbands and time to marry – if not in edn marry early. Resource-sharing between divorcing parents depends on where children live but women's property rights often violated – elders powerful;	business. Interest in opposite sex friendships rather than marriage and family. Involvement of youth in public affairs accepted tho not a lot of interest. Increased religious participation. Male early marriage decreased – most lack resources. Can marry who they like. Sexual attacks no longer considered normal & the right of men. Young men do not respect elders or parents.
Do'oma	High value cash crops, PSNP, access to credit growth drivers – also improved seeds & fertiliser and inflation. Increased community wealth reflected in improved living standards. But prolonged droughts lead to asset sale. PSNP	About 14 better-off hhs e.g. 4 prs oxen, 4 has land including irrigable; can easily survive during drought, tin-roof houses, stores products to sell when prices good, modern furniture, can afford hospitals, can send children to prep schools out of the wereda. Children of wealthy usually don't have to	Most have built a new houses; a few have tin-roofed cemented houses. Minimum cost of tin-roof house 10,000 birr. Modern furniture & cooking equipment and better clothes and shoes.	Ideal hh – patriarchal admin of hh – married sons in hut on shared land – or elsewhere in community. Wife weeds and waters vegetables, hh chores, childcare, manages livestock at home, trades – now more involved in farmwork, trading	Said to be improvement in some babies' and children's diets following HEW education. Some improvements in diet but feeding difficulties during hungry seasons and prolonged drought (maize or potato pancakes once or twice a day). During food shortages	Gvt requirement to send children to school at 7 changed lives – about half going at right age. No of girls significantly increased. During drought children too weak to go to school; illness common but people can't afford medication. Poor people's children	No longer a preference for male babies. Pregnancies can be monitored at HC – most mothers prefer experienced TBAs. Less child work and more playing. Many still don't rear their children as they should.	In past polygyny common as woman could not live without breadwinner; if a woman has her own income she can refuse to be a second wife. Couples marrying without ceremonies. In the past parents keen to marry daughters quickly	Used to be a big male circumcision ceremony at 20 – now different times. Shortage of land and jobs; hard to get credit. If a man can work as a farm labourer he can get space to build a house with community o-operation. G10 dropouts wait for family to cover

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
		<p>work while at school. Visible inequality between those with and w/out irrigation. 20-25% worse-off – small or no land, daily labour etc., no bed etc, cheap clay & plastic good. Downwardly mobile rich man said he gets less respect. Major reason for becoming poor = loss of oxen – disease or drought-sale. Landless cannot get wereda credit – or kebele employment or training – but those with land have duties. Poor less able to benefit from gvt services, powerless, disrespected. Can't afford improved seed, more likely to sell ox – then have to sharecrop out. Poverty trap</p>	<p>Young men and women want fashionable clothes; children buy sweets.</p>	<p>and daily labour. Less time on domestic work – waterpoints, grinding mill, some husbands and sons helping including washing clothes & occasional cooking. Men nurture infants, childcare, follow up on school lessons.</p> <p>Said to be only 30 FHH but 36 in PSNP</p>	<p>people lose immunity to malaria – chronically expanded in 2008 and 2011. Kills people every year. Scarcity of medicine at HC. 1 man suspected of HIV/AIDS. Poor people also; can't afford health costs; small poorly maintained houses; less likely to have latrines. Children in rich hh could eat 4 times a day – ate vegetables and more dairy products, sesame and eggs. Safe water since 2003. Trad medical practices – esp for 25%+ who can't afford HC. 4 private clinics in Wacha – since 2005 – regulated since 2009.</p>	<p>may have to work, education costs not covered. Girls who continue edn mostly drop out G8-10 & cannot find a good job; students more aware of importance of education to lead a better life. No of TVET and university students up – mostly male; a few girls TVET. Private colleges in Sodo & Arba Minch. Girls at high school said they had not time to study and do homework with friends. Kebele manager following private distance learning programme in mmt.</p>	<p>Probably all girls circumcised eventually. Problematic relationships children and stepmothers; when a widow remarries her children may go elsewhere. More concern re lives of adolescents – HIV worry. Once children are 17 family influence decreases – they ignore family and choose their own partners. Children resisting being farm assistants for families. Can move in and out of school – various reasons including health, work, temporary lack of interest</p>	<p>to get bridewealth – now keen on edn; marriage age less than 18 common – point is maturity. Inheritance male only customarily – resistance to widow's and daughter's inheritance rights. Pre-marital sex 15-17 – some use contraceptives secretly. Pregnancy leads to hasty marriage or court case against father. In the past those resisting marriage could be abducted. Less now. Young man raped 9 year-old; he persuaded the girl (accuser) to say they are in love – so nothing can be done. Many girls attend school and trade maize etc – profit for exercise books, clothes, shoes, underwear. If they fail in edn & trading they need to marry. Men do not like marrying 20+s. Young women want own livelihoods – not dependent</p>	<p>costs. 70 dependent youth living with parents. Older children of richer hhs living in towns – at school, married, working (sometimes all 3). Unmarried couples do not have to hide relationship any more. Now most young men have girlfriends and marry in bad situation in late 20s. Harder as they can't force girls to marry them thro abduction. Participate in church activities therefore less exposed to bad habits. Theft of maize, mangoes and sugarcane common at harvest time' gaya smoking.</p>

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
								on husband; not interested in party; like going to church. Being widowed often v bad for family. Divorce can improve life; divorced women can re-marry. Marriage to dead husband's brother common. Women started to preach in Protestant churches.	
Luqa		Very rich said to be about 5%, rich 20%, middle 45%, poor 20%, very poor 5% and destitute 5%. Wealthier have large herds, some engage in irrigated agriculture, sell sesame and vegetables, & fatten or trade livestock. Rich have more livestock, utensils and electronics. A few very rich have tin roofs and some built houses in town. Middle also have some utensils, radio, mobile. Poor have less stock, poor housing, less utensils. Destitute (5%) have no stock, work for others, may be exploited. Older men control more wealth partic livestock and often marry second wives. Elderly without relatives depend on neighbours. People from smallest	Houses made of mud and wood; thorny bush fence round one or two houses, granaries, kraal. Houses not built by women unlike other pastoralist groups; very few have tin roof. Most have hides for sleeping; pol leaders house has sponge mat for husband and wife and wooden chairs; another has bed, sheet, blankets. Increasing use of plastic utensils. Purchase of clothing increasing but seen as very expensive. Women wearing skirts and some young (mostly students & Prots) wearing	Ideal structure patriarchal; successful men marry 2 nd and sometimes 3 rd wives. About 25% FHH, mostly widows some who have resisted widow inheritance. Women do bulk of domestic work, daughters help wood, water, herding goats) – more burden due to school. Women, girls and boys weed and harvest – some girls resisting. Men build houses, carry heavy water, plough, honey – no domestic work; boys milk cows, look after livestock, school; some may prepare coffee	<i>Diet</i> - high reliance on livestock, less on gathering, more on sorghum, maize, vegetables and beans; HEWs and teachers introduced <i>tef</i> and <i>injera</i> . HEW nutrition education. School-feeding wheat and oil – shortages. Water shortage, serious malaria, old bednets, spraying said not be effective, rain filling breeding holes. 3 children died during fieldwork. HIV expected to spread – migrant workers at farm, night dances, lax sexual relations with unmarried girls. Health HTPs. HC downgraded to HP and services deteriorated.	1 elementary school estd late 80s; Gs1-4. Zero grade but only those near centre go. ABE centres in 2 sub-kebeles. G5 up hostel – only a few from Luqa, mainly boys. 6 boys, 3 girls in secondary at Key Afer; 4 boys at universities, no students at private colleges, adult education literacy at primary school.	No delivery service at HP; not sure about ante-natal care About 10 orphans cared for by grandparents or other relatives; children involved in herding sheep & goats from early age.	Some in-migrants from Banna and Gewada as second wives. Widows with sons can stay in house and have sexual relations with brother of dead husband but retain rights; those without sons suffer. Until recently young women no option but marriage; tendency for parents to choose, risk of being married to older man as second wife for the bridewealth. More choice recently among younger generation – and some girls going to school – a few beyond 1st cycle at hostel, 2 reached G10;	Customarily go with cattle for transhumance. Youth tried to farm grazing land – kebele stopped them with elders and clan leaders. A few in-migrant youth from neighbouring kebeles said to be leading to increased theft and HIV. Elders controlling accss to land and youth marriage' bridewealth from groom's clan; 3-generation hhs with sons living close to father and working together – separate house soon after marriage. Parental v child choice

	Community wealth	Inequality, poverty and class relationships	Lifestyles	Households	Health	Education	Children	Women and female youth	Male youth
		clan marginalised.	trousers. All students wear clothes; men replacing loin cloths with shorts and T-shirts; very few wear trousers & jackets.	and eggs for selves and bring water & wood; transhumance				some girls resisting working in fields. A few women politically active. Women often marry out within kebele to other sub-kebeles. Rape said to have decreased – still some abduction & wife-beating	

Society and Government

Table 4: Society and Government 2011

	Social capital	Social protection	Customary cultural repertoire	Modern cultural repertoire	Cultural imports	Social integration	Elite composition & relships	Governance	Government-community relations
Harresaw	Most people belong to one or more mehabers. Contributions for food and drink for meetings, gifts to church, small short-term assistance to members. Information-sharing, friendship, like relatives. Meskel feast a big annual celebration. Lineages less important – no longer active in land access – people from same lineage help each other; strong lineages meet regularly. Mehabers, meskel organisations and lineages resolve	Relatives on both sides including living elsewhere, neighbours – small loans of cash, grain, hh goods; mutual assistance, eat together, friends – including for migration, grown-up children. Poor hhs can participate in mehaber – sometimes their contribution is waived. Migration	Do not want change – often elderly people, women with less access to information, adults with little or no education.	Acceptance of new ideas, technologies & things. Acceptance of many gvt ideas – oppose so many G10 failures. Education important – tho growing disillusion. Girls to school. Women many activities and independent incomes. Follow HE advice. Younger generation – aspire to life outside farming and keeping away from politics. Priests want an income by working outside church;	By those with experience of life outside community – ex-soldiers, urban migrants, students, and int migrants. Radio programmes, books, newspapers. Govt – importance of hard work, use of inputs to double production and raise income, work together in 1-5s and DTs, reduce maternal and child mortality by skilled deliveries, personal hygiene. Millennium Dam,	Elderly and weaker people may not be called to meetings, and be excused from Assn and 1-5 membership. Security improved – decrease in violent fights, robberies with violence and sexual attacks – militia, police, implementation of law. Militia sometimes biased in favour of relatives. Clashes of ideas – migration, PSNP, credit,	Community elders, religious leaders, rich successful farmers, educated opinion leaders, tabia leaders, traders/businessmen/delalas, ex-fighters. Nine churches, 5 priests, 55 others serving. Many overlaps – e.g. fighters and govt elite. Gvt elite should be part of economic elite but responsibilities prevent them from focusing on ec improvement. Some young men and women on the way to becoming elite. A number of kebele officials also priests.	Elders accepted as moral authorities; very important in conflict resolution – work closely with formal structures. Consulted formally and informally by tabia and DT leaders. General satisfaction with social court and elders though poor women have to go to elders and may face bias. Wereda court seen as corrupt. Cabinet meets weekly and Council monthly (discussions important); kushet admin replaced with separate male and female DTs (56) and 1-5s in 2011; females report to WA.	Tabia leader now expected to be model/rich farmer – but less time for farming – sometimes put into conflict with community and under pressure from govt & party. Community members some sympathy for unenviable position of tabia leadership. Several of govt elite are relatives. Most appreciate dvt initiatives – lack of progress water, livelihood options for landless and educate youth. Foot-dragging re latrines, skilled

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	conflicts between spouses, relatives, neighbours. Iddirs and equbs not customary – recent attempt to develop them through DTs.	reduced youth labour		many deacons migrate; migrants send money to churches – some have generators. More attendance by youth due to urban influence. Global – look to future, look for value for money when buying.	poverty reduction. Urban areas – working hard, improving oneself, children’s education, personal hygiene, modern utensils and clothes, religious life for young people.	majority decisions v individual choice		kushets still used for co-ordination. About ¼ party members.	deliveries, planting beans on irrigated land. Officials said too many meetings, overload of programmes. People disliked enforcement and communal decisions which should be made individually – e.g. PSNP wereda contributions. Party-gvt marriage makes arguments about development political Unpaid community volunteers highlight opportunity costs – pressure on them to continue. Many ask why doesn’t gvt create job opportunities for youth.
Shumsheha	Iddir for those who can afford (8 – 1 in each got except 2 who share); high participation in village savings groups. Estimated ¼ of members in mehabers. Lineage plays significant role – affects residence pattern. Relatives of kebele leaders first beneficiaries. Ethiopian New year, Christmas, Easter celebrated – and Meskel	Strong tradition of social protection. Man should help wife’s relatives as she does not have own means. Some said neighbours & friends support each other less than in the past. Poorer request loans from richer and Muslim shopkeepers	Priests tend to oppose anything modern esp working on holy days – preach and warn about disastrous consequences and threaten individuals in confession. Some old people and the majority of middle-aged women against fertiliser, building latrines, working on holy days, getting married	Many farmers started working on ex holy days. Young and model farmers accept modern repertoires – edn, health, ag dvt esp irrigation. Opposition to fertiliser was that gvt didn’t select the right kind soil and poor rains. Modern repertoires around childcare, eating habits, gender relations, family planning	Visiting Muslim leaders and OC preachers. GTP disseminated down political hierarchy. Urban bad habits – drinking, drugs, begging from tourists. International news	Small Muslim popn marginalised – Muslim and Christian leaders on peace committee etc. 2005 conflict – stone-throwing, shop-boycotting - Christians stopped building of a mosque. Some Muslims feel isolated; craftworker community marginalised and persecuted. Lack	New gvt employees, political leaders. Elders very important in problems and quarrels – on kebele council, social court, peace cttee, food security task force; help tax collector in their village. OC dominant – 40 active providers – 12 priests, liturgists, deacons -200-300 on holy day; 50-100 Sunday. 70+ Muslims hhs, 10 learned leaders, pray in private house of a	Kebele social court sometimes acts in favour of friends & rels; some support for women’s land rights. 41 development teams, av 33 members, divided into 1-5s used to mobilise for 2 months voluntary watershed work in areas. Calling general meetings for consultation almost abandoned in favour of 1-5 network. 400 party members from	Was rural kebele in urban admin – felt marginalised. Resentment re road (appealing to federal level), 2ndary school. Wereda says Sh quick to demand what they want and openly oppose govt decisions they don’t agree with. Serious conflict re fertiliser and debt repayment. 2005 community voted for opposition party candidate

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		and pay back during harvest. Not all vulnerable supported by relatives. Some said mutual support and sharing continues. PSNP replaced begging for some blind people. Orphans live with father's brother and clan makes sure they are treated well.	at 18. HTPs including uvula cutting and pulling milk teeth. Reduced belief in witchcraft. Community at large opposes 18 marriage law.			of land and jobs for youth threatens social cohesion – drinking, fighting, illegal squatting. Sh worst crime levels in wereda – but security has increased due to community police and militia. Still theft, drink-fuelled fighting, arson attacks. About 25 go to jail per annum. Security said to be very good and no group conflicts.	sheikh. Youth walk 1½ hrs to mosque in other wereda.	1366 hrs.	and in 2010 EDEPA won in two of the sub-kebele polling stations and the EPRDF in the other 2 by a very small margin. ACSI collectors who stole re-payments imprisoned but debtors made to pay again. Kebele chair (59, in post 10 yrs G8)) appreciated incl by marginalised groups. Some reports of corruption & nepotism. Fines & punishments banned – but people never willing to give free labour
Adele Keke	Three holidays; <i>iddir</i> ; 7 <i>equbs</i> . Clan connections are also social networks. Apart from farm work, the majority of the households help each other on house building, domestic work, and sharing of farm implements and domestic implements	Strong tradition of informal social protection; relatives, neighbours and clan members help poor or people suffering crises.	Health HTPs, circumcision, under-age marriage. Conservatives sit chewing chat all day and make quarrels – don't want to change their lives by working hard but oppose everything. Evolution of asking for money to support daughters – now people asking for it when they need help. New community contributions for recent graduates. Parents celebrate	Mixed reports on whether youth are more religiously active than adults. Incoming – coca-cola, Chinese, international NGOs, Haramaya university, researchers	Wehabi consider chat-chewing bad	4 major clans and 17 small clans who are part of larger clans located elsewhere. 21 clan leaders chosen by sub-clan reps; leader appoints others who form the clan council. Conflicting messages on strength of clans – govt has acted to reduce their influence and they are rarely involved in activities except disputes. Theft and		Each clan has own rules and small committee – most hold meetings for all members once or twice a year	Problem getting all cabinet to weekly meetings. Volunteer officials resent time spent on multiple positions with no incentive and opportunity costs. Kebele council problem of absenteeism. Many complaints of long boring kebele meetings with no practical outcomes. Participn encouraged thro models, DTs and 1-5s. Many participated in voluntary community work. Wereda says

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			with a feast and people give 100-200 <i>birr</i> – graduate uses it until gets job			burglary – men carry big knives for hoeing and cutting crops and to prevent theft of chat – many crimes with these. Mosques in 23 villages – varied attendance.			development potential has been constrained by clan conflicts – property destroyed and false charges and evidence in court (5 yrs ago). Conflict over the selection of PSNP beneficiaries – nepotism of kebele and wereda officials An estimated 25% hhs party members Opposition parties in 2005 but not 2010 – election processes peaceful and kebele got a certificate WA and YA participation v low.
Gelcha	Clan ties weakening somewhat though still important for social protection, punishing transgressors, & raising money for blood and bride wealth. Trad beliefs associated with Oromo religion still important – connected with Gada-related beliefs. Muslims were tolerant. All Muslim except 2 OC and rumours of 2 youth becoming Protestants in town. Stricter versions of Islam Wahhabi influence from Harar) leading to	Important roles of clan expected to help when livestock lost. Alms from mosque at holidays; infirm, elderly, ill - kin & neighbours Sugar plantation allows grazing on residues during droughts.	Mainly older men and women – some less educated. Many followers of customary gada practices and Oromo religion alongside Islam. Polygyny for older men, bridewealth, widow inheritance, female circumcision. Support traditional division of labour and roles of clan.	Educated youth in favour of education, HEPs, expansion of irrigation, infrastructure, communications. Support a move away from pastoralism – food security thro irrigation. Critical of slow pace of change – against customary practices affecting young men. Older youth more able to choose marriage partners. Key clashes – progressives (younger) - conservatives;	Schools big influence – adolescents want to go own ways and oppose trad practice such as healers, change way of dressing – may be beaten by clan for disobeying norms. Split more tolerant version of Islam accommodating traditional belief and a more fundamentalist approach. After a girl came back from Harar during a school break children refused to sing ‘cultural songs’ in school.	¾ Karrayu – about 80 Somali and 50 Harar Oromo. Simmering conflict with in-migrant Somali and Harar Oromo over land leading to enclosures. Conflicts with park and sugar estate sometimes violent – some allowances during droughts. Not on border with historic enemies though youth on transhumance may be affected by cattle raids. .	Office-holders, religious leaders, traditional elders and wealthy have better networks. Being a neighbour of an important person can be useful. Elders key role in resolving internal and external disputes – called by kebele as needed. Can resolve cases thro blood money compensation.	Clan punishes those defying cultural norms – not respecting parents, treating wife unfairly, extravagance, not using property properly, disputing – given advice, beating, livestock slaughtered – can be dunked in river. 20 militia seems as weak and prioritising their own affairs – no community policeman. Powers of social court reduced 2008 – not always available – prioritising own work – not very effective. Elders not meant to deal with cases relating to gender	Kebele chair in office since 2006 – no education, wants to stop as no salary – also informal dispute resolution. V-C 2011 wants to stop – role in preparing irrigation ditches. People with leadership connections get better information and some advantage. Community not impressed with NRM work or ag extensions; appreciate PSNP food, schools, mobiles. Messages through zone, gare

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	women headscarves and more observance of mosque prayers. Resistance against in-migrant Muslim sheika preachers – dispute to wereda who supported earlier leadership.			secular v Islamic education; tolerant Islam v fundamentalism; patriarchal values v women's rights	Wahabi in-migrant preachers resisted with wereda support. Gvt messages; radio and town TV; GTP training focused on need to move from pastoralism to agriculture – role of extension packages and irrigation. Many youth spend time in towns. Girls who go to school dress elegantly and wash.	Theft of livestock by young unemployed men on increase. Neighbour co-operation encadred through 1-5 network.		issues or murder – do not want to expose youth stealing livestock. Wereda police and court perceived as corrupt. Wereda ambivalent about elders and clan disputes role – frightened off in abduction case. Elders and Muslim leaders – role in conflict mmt (and clans). About 200 people from 600 hhs party members	structure to 1-5 networks – party structure and cells also have a role.
Aze Debo'a	Participation structured by clan (47 – but some with few members larger organisationally active in the kebele – links and meetings with clan members in other kebeles- 3 clans– 65% of popn – political power rotates between them Galla largest – politically dominant; Dubbo most powerful economically and most educated – first to convert to Protestantism), religious congregations – 95% Protestant – 5 sects KH largest), iddirs	Clan/kinship mutual support; religious congregations – e.g. financial support for healthcare; Elderly helped by families and church who mobilise people to give free labour to needy. <i>Iddirs</i> . PSNP estimate 22-33%	Girls marry at 20, circumcised, move little out of hh. Large areas of enset desirable. Clans v important. Cursing and ostracising by elders supported and eviction of divorced women.	Church important – value of hard work to change one's life. Meskel very important – no school or market for a week. Diversified livelihoods. Girls not circumcised, study as high as can, supported by parents.	Religious ideas – hard work, no drink, no premarital sex, no divorce, mutual solidarity and assistance with congregations. Girls not circumcised; education important. Gvt – GTP & millennium dam; democracy discourse (met with scepticism – citing govt measures against the opposition) Hygiene, sanitation etc Women's rights Urban ideas and connections affecting	47 clans – some with few in AD. Three clans dominant in terms of population (65) – one most powerful in politics, another economically and most educated. Craftworkers & slaves still not fully integrated. PLWHA said stigma reduced. Very poor and youth on margins. EPRDF inclusion – not for all	11 Protestant churches (95%) a few OCs, Catholics, 1 Muslim hh. Differences, compete, similar outlook, co-operate. KaleHiwot & Mekane Yesus biggest political leaders – must belong to EPRDF – judged from above on political loyalty and devt performance wealthy farmers & businessmen some overlap – elders, religious elders, clan leaders distance clans and gvt; some wealthy farmers don't attend meetings. Some gvt employees	Elders share experience, bless and advise; key role in informal conflict resolution – cursing and ostracising - social court role minimal. Elders can ask people to help them farming and some of the fines provide drinks at meetings. Churches pass gvt messages, social protection. Political elite put pressure on 'mass' to conform. The mass respect the customary and religious elites. 'All' party members	Development teams and 1-5s - confusion over whether they are government or party. Leaders must be party members but not others. Rapid turnover of kebele leaders in past 5 years said to be linked to Council's oversight of Cabinet performance; also competition between three dominant clans – informal rule of rotation and economic advantages – control of community forests, construction rocks, food aid. Important to be part of leaders network to access PSNP replacement and

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					<p>aspirations and social institutions</p> <p>NGOs bringing idea of human rights and women's rights. Migration experiences</p>		<p>from site – with connections</p> <p>Women may be part of economic, religious & political elites</p>		<p>avoid graduation. Community unhappy with mmt of communal resources grass and trees sold for kebele budget. Tax and debt collection seen as problematic by collectors. Appreciation of infrastructure & services; no sense extension has improved livelihoods; dislike close govt-party relation incl measures against opposition parties; dislike of ethnic regionalisation, sense that zone is marginalised; youth seen as opposing/distant from gvt Nepotism in wereda appointments</p>
Gara Godo	<p>55% Protestant (5 sects – co-operative) 40% Orthodox Christian; 5% Catholics. Religion is becoming a means to co-operate – marriage, risk-sharing, support in economic activities, conflict mmt. People are from different exogamous clans (around 25) – influence relations and participn in public affairs. Services of iddir,</p>	<p>Relative importance of relatives, neighbours and rich hhs said to have declined tho gvt message to leading farmers to help poor. Roles of iddir etc increased.</p>	<p>HTPs – reduced though still extravagance during ceremonies. Social capitals developed through times (iddir, mehaber, equb, tsebel) have created strong bonds and informal risk-sharing – reinforces festivals and ceremonies. Attitudes</p>	<p>Young people & children not following old ways of thinking. Much emphasis on edn – growing attitude to launch their own jobs.</p> <p>Young people listen to music and national information on mobiles.</p> <p>Electrification, mobiles, TV, modern clothes</p>	<p>Gvt awareness creation. Major achievement of dvt programmes is community awareness. Now everyone has some awareness about politics. Wereda communications office – campaigns, cultural play club, local radio, south mass media, local reporter – to communicate dvt</p>	<p>Theft and robbery said to be getting worse but fewer conflicts attributed to peace & security system. 4 yrs ago there was a conflict between OC and Kalehiwot over land. Craftworkers and 'slaves' are not married by the rest. People more</p>	<p>Rich farmers, businessmen, gvt employees, education, kebele/party leaders, elders, religious leaders – some holding positions in more than one category – and numerous family connections within and across different types of elite position. Involvement of women in kebele structure related to family & clan.</p>	<p>DTs and 1-5s – since end 2009 - party members (but not other 1-5 members) - no benefit to leaders; not willing to act in peak seasons. 21% party members – women not very involved and not active in WA. Rich said 'obliged to Join the party'. Kebele Council 99 after Tokiso left; attendance problem. Severe problems with kebele structure –</p>	<p>Youth leaders no action by gvt & challenged by members for non-delivery. CIOs co-opted. Wereda – challenges to dvt food insecurity, illiteracy, enterprise under-development, weak administrations, corruption. Some poor and middle aid-seeking behaviour. WA cotton co-op accusing wereda of</p>

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	equb and mehaber improved.		changing but 'stagnantly'. 2008 festival to revitalise Wolayita culture and customs	and lifestyles generate a good feeling	messages. Also 1-5s. Religious education. Within-sect partnerships and conferences across kebeles. Visiting Protestant and OC preachers from towns. Reading of religious books by some. Radio dramas in Wolayta language Football on DSTV; urban ideas	aware of the importance of social capital and concern for poor people.	Exclusion of those 'without relations'. Elders consulted by kebele officials, resolve conflicts and make justice decisions.	people not willing to work – insufficient remuneration & poor working environment. Around 25% party members	not depositing money owed. People keener to get in wereda network. Communities pushing to be re-organised as independent kebeles or move to another wereda – sometimes for socio-economic reasons, sometimes conflict. Incompatibility of seeds & fertiliser 2011 led to conflict. 2010 6 dismissed from cabinet following <i>gimgema</i> – 5 poor performance, 1 stealing public money. Party members not studying newsletter. Election process – choice of reps does not start in community. Water harvesting totally rejected. Health, edn, infra-structure, security appreciated. Resistance to gvt unthinkable. Little implementation of women's progs
Do'oma	70% Kalehiwot, 15% Mekane Yesus (estd 2007), most of rest OC, 4 kaleechas. Some mixed hhs. Social relations more based on religious lies	Regular co-opn neighbours, husband's kin, grown-up children, relatives in other kebeles. Greater role	Community pressure for conformity – <i>teskar</i> , evil eye, fearing gossip. Kalehiwot leader – many found in adultery and	Wereda officials said Do'oma residents more motivation for change than other kebeles. Some community members aspiring	Religion playing a greater role in social interaction. K church rule to suspend a man for a year if he has an extra-marital relationship and	Do'oma residents mostly Gamo or Gofa; Womalo also Wolayitans. Proportion of Wolaytans in community	Small no of wealthy farmers/traders; some kebele leaders involved since Derg tho regular change of chair; Man who has held different kebele positions since the	Elders resolve conflicts, advise peace disrupters, fine offenders, detect thieves. Can call for exclusion. Make intra-community rules – e.g. fines of	Kebele officials tend to have attachments to wereda officials – hope of promotion, to maintain their positions. Kebele officials network

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	<p>K church has land – produced sesame and spices in 2011. No clan rule or leadership; lineage members help each other in crises and one has new iddir – exogamous. Young people interested in lineage. 5 iddir organised on community, religious and lineage bases. OC mehaber in Wacha church – will be one in kebele once church is built.</p>	<p>for churches – espy Protestant – e.g. followers to provide oxen for those without for a long time as poverty and inequality create violence and illegality. Plough land of destitute, give money to bind etc Also church-related iddirs; Mekane Yesus attracted people by paying hospital bills. PSNP.</p>	<p>theft and don't listen and stop. Elders concerned about culture – pro female circumcision, biased against women who should be dependent on men's resources. 4 old pagans against expansion of religion & use of improved seeds & fertiliser. Old farming ways, lack of hard work, 9-10 children Dubusha – to detect thieves and get rid of evil.</p>	<p>to modern lifestyles – urban houses, shop, high value crops, trading, new agriculture from Amhara in-migrants. HTPs declined – reduction in expenditure on ceremonies. Male-female friendships in adolescence – modern way of behaving.</p>	<p>expel him if he marries a second wife. Protestantism – God created them not to cope with drought but for good; can change the community. Protestantism represents modernisation while OC is traditional. Ideas from wereda said to be good but wereda and kebele admins lack commitment to the ideas. No GTP ideas had reached the community. Urban ideas disturbing young people – think they can survive easily outside. Urban migrants dress differently wash, and speak Amharic – symbol of modernisation. Cell phones, hats, jeans, miniskirts etc. Few listen to radio, TV in Wacha. Reading of textbooks, bible and revolutionary democracy.</p>	<p>fallen since 1995 – claims of exclusion. Craftworkers and barya – not married by others. Mekane Yesus membership increased due to preaching & disagreements in K church. Iddirs based on religion led traditional believers and non-religious people to join OC. 75% Gamo or Gofa; 15% Wolayta; 6% from near Jinka; 4% Amhara in-migrants. Fight over electricity poles Do-oma zone and Womalo 2010. Some tensions Prots and OC. Womalo residents anti-EPRDF 2010 elections. Drought and food shortage affects the happiness & cheerfulness of the community.</p>	<p>Derg from one of the wealthy families. Elders till powerful group of 6-8 members elected by community; should be >35; meet weekly. Religious leaders more powerful than in past. Overlap elders and religious leaders; 1 religious leader kebele council chair.</p>	<p>50 <i>birr</i> of those whose cattle eat others' crops. Expelled women with evil eye – 3 in 2010. Women claim elders biased against women & kebele and wereda officials reluctant to listen. Also charge of bias in favour of richer people. Claims of benefits to kebele leaders' networks. Ex-kebele chair salaried guard on investor's site. Amhara robbery – house set on fire. Harvest thefts, equib burglaries. livestock stealing – decreasing. Co-operation kebele and elders (using oaths) to identify thief. 43% party members</p>	<p>can get priority in EFA, land, credit, improved seeds. 16 members of WA given land all relatives or friends of Cabinet. NGO goats given to rels and friends. Party meetings useless – all talk. Conflict over park expansion, forced use of fertiliser. Complaints re forcing to elect EPRDF in 2005 and 2010. Gvt promised electricity to 2005 opposition supporters in Womalo – not more loyal Do'oma. Officials not accountable or transparent to community. Lots of new wereda bright ideas – not implemented. Sometimes conflicts kebele officials and community members during campaigns. Resistance to land registration (initially), waste disposal, female circumcision, watershed mmt. Arguments when PSNP paid due to deductions – wereda police present. Wereda admin said to be corrupt and biased;</p>

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Luqa	7 exogamous clans not based on residence; largest has ritual leader 'king' who can summon the others who otherwise act independently. <i>Iddir</i> in town among KH followers. First equb set up 9 weeks before fieldwork	Family, kin and clan networks important; poor rely on neighbours for daily assistance; F aid/ffw during drought from govt and church aid for converts Co-operation between neighbours – in times of food shortage, borrowing implements, helping elderly. Older hhs helped by children who have married out	Polygyny, widow inheritance, primogeniture, bridewealth, age-grading, trad rites & HTPs, prayers for rain, blessing & cursing Trad religion, age-grading ceremonies, life-cycle rituals, youth initiation, reburial. Some traditional believers feel they are losing their customs and being exposed to other ideas. Tsema men may marry Benna women but not vice versa as Benna men are circumcised. Clan leaders ensure people aren't marrying close relatives and carry out funerary rituals. Age-grading with politic-ritual power going to the age-set in power; change-over rituals every 8 years.	Less pastoralism, more crop production and breed livestock; more involvement in trade. Embracing education & modern healthcare. About 20% of population Protestants in 3 sects, mostly Kalehiwot. Protestants seen as more positive to change & dvt – use latrines, against alcohol, HTPs and trad rituals. Recently some resistance to boys' initiation ritual	Govt – GTP promoting move to farming & irrigation and abandoning pastoralism; 1-5s. Fertilisers and breeds. Value of education & healthcare; opposition to HTPs; women's rights and equality; Kalehiwot, Mekane Yesus and Mulu Wengel. 1 OC man with 2 wives. Urban – exchange, recreation, risks, shoes & clothes, diet, injera	Kalehiwot members and later Mekane Yesus originally ostracised and some flogged until police intervened. Initially not given land for churches. Adults feel youth going to towns exposed to bad habits; fights in markets linked to spread of alcohol. Security considered fairly good & improving – militias	Elders – territory and generation system – role in disputes, youth initiation rituals and reburial – linked to trad religion. Those in kebele positions have access to information about plans, inputs etc and can use this to favour their network. Head of Kalehiwot church influential. Overlap trad and kebele leadership//	Elders strong role in disputes over boundaries, water ditches, livestock, fights, family, marital, neighbours – blessings and curses. Sorghum & coffee for reconciliation. elders and social court biased in favour of men – women cannot get property on divorce. Play role in reducing HTPs. 97% party members	Those not linked to kebele leadership missing opportunities; those far from kebele centre may not hear about interventions. Elders supported school upgrading. Role of wereda in justice slowly increasing but elders still resolve most disputes. GTP emphasis on moving to farming. Gvt intervened in favour of Protestant groups on grounds of freedom of religion.