

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

*EFFECTS OF GIBE III HYDROPOWER CONSTRUCTION ON THE
SOCIAL LIVELIHOOD ASSET BASE OF LOMA WOREDA DAWRO
ZONE, INHABITANTS*

**A Thesis Submitted to School of Graduate Studies of St. Mary's University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement of Masters of Art in Rural Development**

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Addis Ababa Ethiopia

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As member of Board of examiners of the master thesis open defense examination, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Elizabeth Andargie** and examined the candidate. We recommended that this thesis be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement for the degree of Masters of Art in Rural Development.

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This is to certify that Mr,Mrs, Ms. Elizabeth Andargie student of MARD from St. Mary's University was working under my supervision and guidance for his/her project thesis. His/Her project work entitled *Effects of Gibe III Hydropower construction on the social livelihood asset base of Loma Woreda Dawro zone, inhabitants* which He/She is submitting is his/her genuine and original work

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Date _____ Name _____

Address of the supervisor _____

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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
EEP	Ethiopia Electric Power
EEPCo	Ethiopia Electric Power Corporation
EPU	Ethiopian Power Utility
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SNNP	Southern Nations and Nationalities People
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Hydropower energy is both modern and clean technology. It contributes in promoting rural development and at the same time ensures the economical development of the country. The study was conducted in SNNP region, Dawro zone, Loma woreda two kebeles. The focus of the study was to examine Gibe III hydropower construction's effect on the social livelihood of the inhabitants. Data was collected on HH heads and a total of 97 households and officials were interviewed. The study has concluded that the Gibe III hydroelectric power construction, as vital to the country's development, contributed to the decline in the social bond that serves as a resource for the community. However, long term benefits of the project and effective management of the community's transfer to modernization ensure gradual embrace of the change and sustainable development of the community.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

It is common to observe large electricity grids in rural areas of Ethiopia. The initiative of the Ethiopian Government in hydropower development aims to benefit in power supply for local and for export markets. Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCo) is the sole proprietor and provider of power service in the country. EEPCo has been recently dissolved and split in two and named Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and Ethiopian Power Utility (EPU), with the former being responsible for generation construction and distribution while the latter will involve in power sales. Gibe III hydroelectric power generation project is under realization by building dam with an associated hydroelectric power plant in the Omo River basin where large number community members had lived for several years. The power plant is located in the southwest of Addis Ababa.

Regional States are bestowed with the power to plan and develop social and economic programmes, and also can administer, develop and protect land and natural resources in their respective regions. Regions handed down to *Woredas* (districts) the issue of land administration, expropriation, property valuation and compensation

According to Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) plan (2010/11-1014/15) The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of Ethiopia articulates 7 main sustainable development strategy pillars;

1. Sustaining faster and equitable economic growth
2. Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth
3. Creating favorable conditions for the industry to play key role in the economy
4. Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development
5. Enhancing expansion and quality of social development
6. Building capacity and deepen good governance
7. Promote women and youth empowerment and equitable benefit

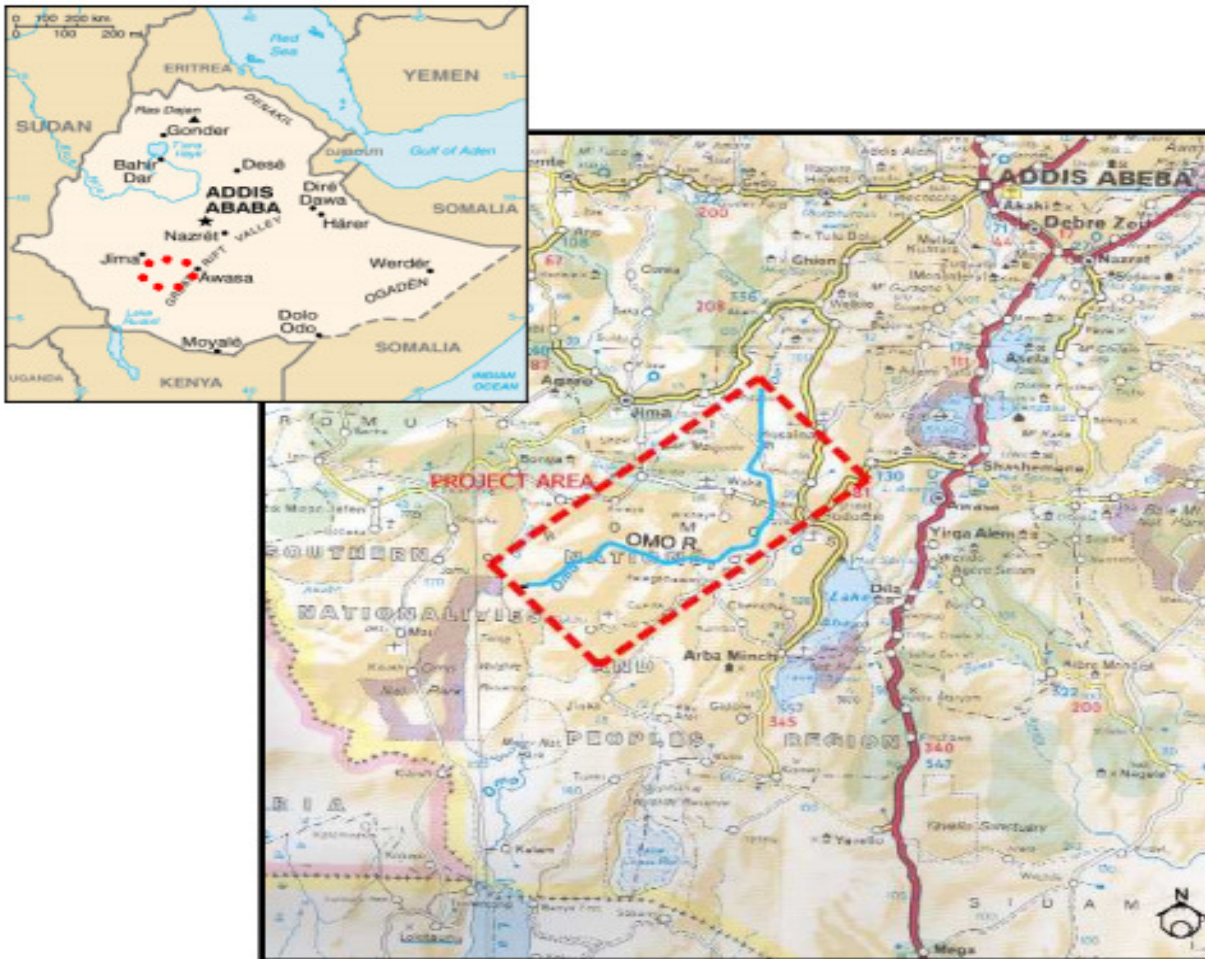
Under (4) enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development it explains that expansion and maintenance of infrastructure such as road, power and water supply need to be seen from the stand point of enhancing and sustaining pro-poor growth by way of job creation,

initiating domestic industrial development thereby contribute for poverty eradication effort of the country. Sustainable growth of people's livelihood is a cross cutting issue in all the pillars. Nevertheless, (1) Sustaining faster and equitable economic growth and (5) Enhancing expansion and quality of social development gives further stress to the need in expanding human capital and improving human development outcomes and also in eradicate poverty and to improve people's livelihood. Hence, the Government articulates the due importance to mutual infrastructure and social development and economic growth of the people.

The Government took huge initiatives and embarked on massive hydropower development plan to overcome the power demand. Besides internal power demand, the country has planned and currently executing its plan of exporting power to neighboring countries. Ethiopia has nine major rivers and twelve big lakes. Slowly but steadily, Ethiopia has used most of the major river to electrical power development. Since 1932, thirteen hydroelectric power stations are built and two more, Gibe III and the Grand Renaissance dam, with generating capacities of 1870 and 5250MW respectively are under construction. Tekeze II, Fincha Amerti Neshe, Halele Worabesa, Chemoga Yeda, Gilgel Gibe IV (Koisha) and Gilgel Gibe V are more huge hydroelectric dams on the pipe line. The Government of Ethiopia is working to ensure and realize the rural electrification program parallel to power exporting. EEP which is the principal engineer in power generation construction of the country has huge plans to spread out the power service and utilize rivers for hydropower generation and thus the rural environment change is inevitable.

Description of Study Area

Figure 1.1 Project location



Source: Gibe III Environmental and Social Impact Assessment 2009 project document

The Gibe III hydroelectric station is located within the Omo Gibe River basin in the middle reach of the Omo River. It extends for about 155 km from the root of its reservoir to its tailrace outfall over the narrow and deep Omo river gorge. The reservoir stretches over twelve woredas in two administrative regions. However, all the works concerning the construction of the Gibe III scheme dam, tunnel, power house, switchyard, construction camps and access road are concentrated in a small area in Loma Woreda of the Dawro Zone and Kindo Didaye Woreda of Wolayta zone of the SNNP regional state. The Gibe III hydroelectric project is a third stage of

the Gibe hydroelectric cascade scheme on the Greater Gibe River which includes three other schemes. The Gibe III scheme is designed to generate 6,400 GWh of electricity with an installed capacity of 1,870 MW. (EEPCo Environmental and Social Management plan RAP, 2009).

Table 1.1 Project traversing areas

Region	Zone	Woreda	Project area		
			Dam & other facilities	Access road	Reservoir
SNNP	Wolaita	Kindo Didaye	X	X	X
		Kindo Koisha	X	X	X
		Boloso Sore			X
	Dawro	Genal Bosa			X
		Loma	X	X	X
	Hadiya	Soro			X
		Gibe			X
	Kembata	Kacha Biro			X
	Tembaro	Omo sheleko			X
	Yem	Yem			X
Oromia	Jimma	Omo Nada			X
		Dedo			X

The study area, Loma woreda in Dawro zone, has six kebeles called Adisu Bodere, Afoke Weyro, Suba Tulema, Zima waruma, Yalo werbate and Deneba Bola. The total population of the woreda is 20,366 people where 48% are female and 52% of them are male.

Figure 1.2 Dam upstream face view of Gibe III from the left bank



In 2006, an estimated 253,412 people were living in the 67 Peasant Associations located around the Gibe III reservoir area of which 49.9% were males and 50.1% were females. More than 13 different ethnic groups live around the future reservoir area (EEPCo ESIA, 2009). Though the study focuses mainly on the social capital effects of the project upstream area, a brief overview on the downstream area inhabitants is also included. The project downstream areas are Hamer, Dasenech and Nyangatom Woredas of the SNNP region. The major health problems of the project area are reported to be infectious diseases and malnutrition. Poor sanitation and low living standards are common features in the project area.

Incomes are very low and poverty is widespread and deep in many parts of the project area, due to a combination of factors and causes such as: low and dwindling resource base (land, oxen, etc); backward technology, low productivity and the subsistence nature of production; limited

access to public services and infrastructure; and exposure to shocks and vulnerability (draught, human and livestock disease) (Gibe III Resettlement Action Plan Dam and Reservoir, 2014). A diversified livelihood base is very common in the project area. Besides farming activities, small-scale trade, craftsmanship and casual labor are the most widely practiced livelihood activities. This implies the society plagued by persistent scarcity of needs and livelihood bases have no particular dedication or inclination to a particular vocation.

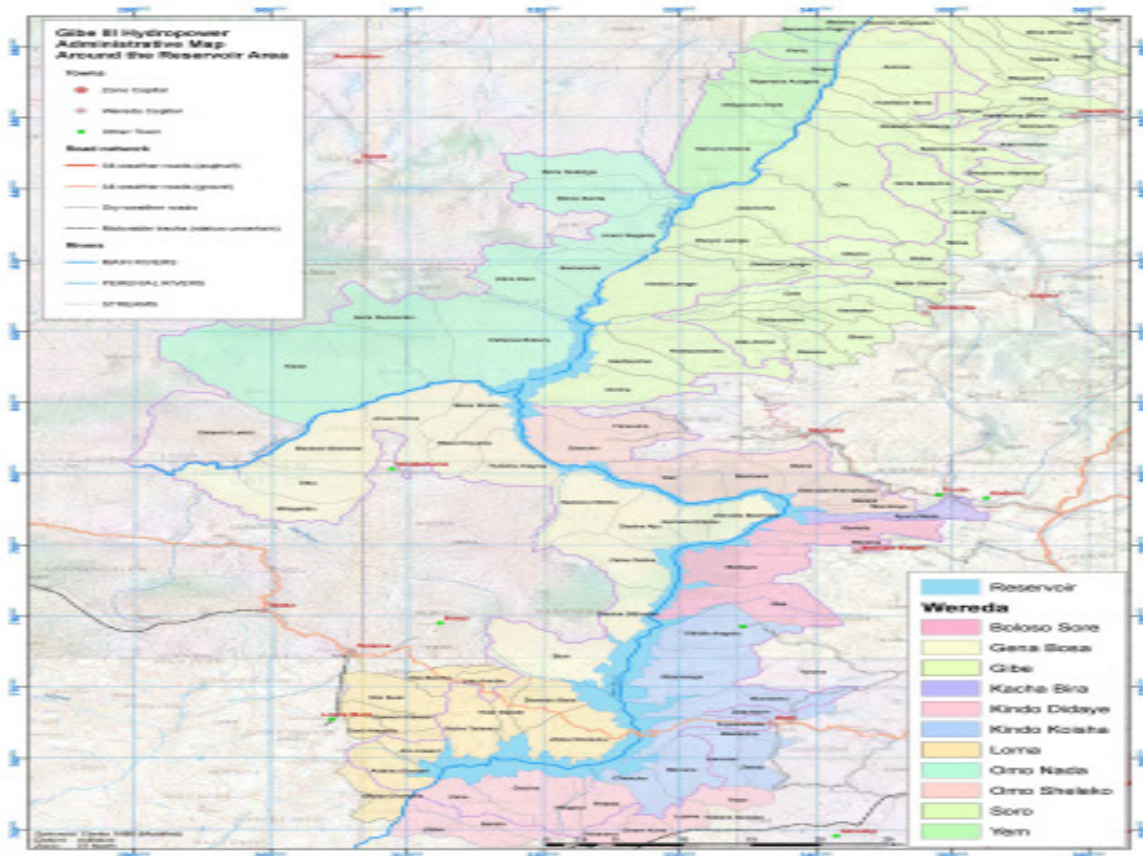


Figure 1.3 Project and upstream area

Source: Gibe III Environmental and Social Impact Assessment 2009 project document

Figure 1.4 Downstream areas of the project



Source: Gibe III project report 2014

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study is intended to address the overall description of decline of social capital in Dawro zone Loma woreda caused by the hydroelectric development program in the upstream area. A brief overview of downstream social effects shall also be examined. The study particularly identified general barriers of the community members to keep their social capital intact.

People living in rural areas of the country do contribute to economic development through their activities of securing their livelihood. All sector growth should be realized for the people to develop and prosper economically and socially and to bring the desired change of a sustainable environment. When people deprived of utilizing the resources within their reach, they will not be able to use the livelihood asset basis in a sustainable manner. The communities' livelihood could be affected starting from the hydropower construction phase. The influx of construction workers who came from various corners of the country can cause both favorable and unfavorable changes in the communities' lifestyle. Opening up of kiosks to meet the demand could support in the income of the inhabitants. However, the once closed society could expose to various forms of social changes. The influx of workers caused by the commencement of such construction and opening up of liquor stores and bars invites sex workers and may result in tempting local

children too. This could end up in a daunting situation for the local communities as social norms and taboos once preserved would gradually be affected. In addition to this, due to the fact that the reservoir stretched over seven zones located in two regional states, and all the works concerning the construction of the Gibe III dam, tunnel, power house, switchyard, construction camps and access road are concentrated in a small area of the Loma and Kindo Didaye Woredas can result in loosening the social bond of the people. The expropriation of land for the construction of the hydropower plant could be also another dimension of effect of the intervention.

Land is state owned and the most common land acquiring means is through inheritance. As per the proclamation no 455/1995 a woreda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation in accordance with this proclamation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for better development project to be carried out by public entities. Therefore, the local administration carried out the resettlement and compensation issues. The resettlement and compensation of community members who are expropriated to make ways for the projects were addressed before the commencement of the project.

According to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the project (EEPCo ESIA 2009), in the research area, Loma woreda only, 29% of the populations are affected by the project. Even though the people are compensated for lost properties and farmlands, the intervention can have an adverse effect on the social capital which the society had developed for many years. People living in these areas developed their livelihood through tight social capital. Perception prevails that any effect likely to occur due to construction of hydropower plants on the communities is relieved by resettlement and compensations. A number of studies also have reviewed the effects with focusing on effects on species, environment, agricultural practices and displacements (Kumar et al 2010; Nampungu 2011; Gvakharia and Quigley 2011). Some studies reviewed that the people's livelihood has shown improvement through the construction of hydropower in the form of road accessibility and employment (Kahsay 2011; Dursun and Gokcol 2011). On the other hand, studies that review on negative hydropower outcomes on people's livelihood addressed the issue of ensuring direct benefits to those with the utmost need (Collier 2006; Shrestha 2012). In addition, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report of Gibe III (EEPCoESIA 2009) it stated that the capabilities of local to generate income

through daily labor and basic supply would be enhanced during the construction phase of the project. Needless to say, the population is composed of working and non-working age. In addition, the norm of the society cannot be expected to change drastically to involve in petty trade like providing food and other stuff supplies and also they might have neither the skill nor the funds to involve in supplies that are relevant to the construction work. Despite that, this study explores how resettlement and or compensation issues may not reduce the effect on people's social livelihood. Among the measure criteria for determining the success of a hydropower should have been the improved livelihood status of the people living in the hydropower surrounding area. Therefore, this study is intended to focus on exploring how the construction and implementation phases of the hydropower have affected and would affect the social livelihood asset.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The objective of the paper is to find the effects of the Gibe III Hydro Electric Power construction on a social capital aspect of the local population.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

1. to examine the benefits and adverse effects of the construction of Gibe III hydropower construction on the social capital of Loma woreda inhabitants
2. to assess the coping strategies adopted by the inhabitants of the area in response to the adverse effects caused by the hydropower construction

1.4 Research Questions

In view of addressing the research objectives presented above, the research is designed to respond to the following research question:

- In what ways does the construction of the hydropower would affect the social capital of the people.

The following sub questions help in answering the main question:

- What are the changes in the norms and the values of the community as a result of the hydropower construction?
- How does the social network of the society changed due to the construction of the hydroelectric power?

1.4 Research Question

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The geographic scope of the intended research is limited to Loma woreda, Dawro zone where population are traversed by the project road; and in the areas where both the reservoir and the powerhouse are located. However, an overview on the effects of the downstream community is also described in brief. Conceptually, this research is delimited in its scope only in the analysis of the effects of the dam on the social capital dimension of people's livelihood such as changes in values, norms, and networking. While studying effects of projects can be done through quantitative research approach, this study relied on only the qualitative dimension of attribution, and the readers/users of the results of this study should take into consideration the limitations imposed due to the sole use of qualitative research approach. In addition to this, the researcher faced budget and other resources limitations as sample respondents keep showing less interest, due to other commitments, on the scheduled dates. However, with all its constraints during the study period, its input and effort would able to inspire more detailed studies.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The results of this study will be important to those stakeholders that are responsible to socioeconomic development of the local people. It is also significant in terms of providing valuable information about the effects of such projects on the social capital and associated livelihood outcomes of the local people so that government ministries that are responsible in the designing of similar mega hydropower projects will be in a position to take into account effects of social capital of the local people.

1.7 Organization of the study

The paper is organized in five chapters. The first chapter consists of the introduction part which includes the statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, scope and limitation and significance of the study. The second chapter develops on review of the literature,

both the theoretical and empirical literatures are reviewed. Chapter three discusses research design and methods employed while undertaking this study. Chapter four detailed the results and the last chapter summarizes the findings together with conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Social capital and livelihood

Social capital refers to the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihoods, such as relationships of trust, social norms, networks and membership of groups (Caroline 2000: p.15). A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term (Chambers & Conway, 1992, p: 6). When community members gained status, recognition, and established links, and developed a sense of belongingness within their community an increase in their social capital would be exhibited.

2.2. Social capital as a means of livelihood

The more ties and connections, the more social capital (Yu and Junshu 2013). According to Stone and Hughes (2002) Social capital can be understood as networks of social relations characterised by norms of trust and reciprocity that can facilitate outcomes at varying social scales, from program and practice levels to the level of communities and nation states. Social cohesion is, therefore, critical for societies to prosper economically and for the development to be sustainable. Social capital has the power to glue society together.

2.3.Hydropower and development of a Country

Hydropower development is more advantageous among other electrical sources due to its reliability. It reduces the uses of oil and thus called a renewable energy source. It uses a minimal source of operating and maintenance costs once it is operational. Besides, hydro powers have no waste products and the reservoirs can provide water for irrigation and reliable for fishing industry. The disadvantages of hydro powers are the changes in the stream regimens which can affect plant and animals, loss of heritages, displacement of people living in the area and loss of livelihood asset bases as the livelihood capabilities of the people residing in the area are formed through livelihood capitals available in their locality.

If we review the case in Ethiopia, experts estimate Ethiopia's hydropower potential is around 45,000MW. Ethiopia started exporting electricity charging 70 dollar cents for a kilowatt hour and the power export is expected to yield a significant amount of foreign currency with the upcoming electric generation capacity of renewable sources (Ethiopia Factsheet 2013). EEP, then EEPCo, stated on May 2012 that the number of electrified towns and rural villages increased to over 6,000 from eight percent some 21 years ago, this brought the electric coverage to 47 percent. With favorable policy encouraging the development of hydro, geothermal, natural gas, coal, wind and solar energy resources and based on their economic viability, social and environmental acceptability the power supply is on improvement. In Ethiopia, overall electricity access is very low compared to the African average. The World Energy Outlook (2010) estimated national electricity access at 17 percent in 2009 compared to 15 percent in 2008. As in most Sub-Saharan Africa countries, the gap between urban access and rural access is huge. Urban electricity access is estimated at 80% while only two percent of rural households enjoy grid electricity. Of the total number of connected customers, at least 40 percent are concentrated in the capital city of Addis Ababa.

2.4 Hydropower development and the Community's social capital

Historically, the social impact of dams has been overlooked and underestimated. Since the 1900s, 40 to 80 million people have been displaced by dams worldwide (Workman, 2009). Yuskel (2009) discussed that many communities must resettle to provide land for the dam and the reservoir and isolating communities could have detrimental impacts on livelihoods by limiting trade of goods and services. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity in rural Ethiopia and most livelihood activities are totally dependent on utilization of the available resources and each livelihood capitals contribute to the existence and availability of one or more livelihood capitals. Social livelihood base is among the main livelihood capital of the rural community in Ethiopia. The community's dependency on their social ties is critical as it contributes to and complements with other livelihood capitals which related to their agricultural outputs. Social capital constitutes an input in production processes. Its effect on firms' productive capabilities can therefore be modelled in a way similar to that of other factors reducing transactions or production costs, like spatial proximity or new transport technologies (Sabatini 2006).

People living in the area where power project is continued are reasonably low income with traditional agriculture and pastoral system thus, living miserably (Kahssay 2011). In countries like Ethiopia, rural people support each other through their community-based organizations, labor-sharing mechanisms and through trusts and solidarities established based on their geographic locations, common barriers faced and through the strong bond of kinship and affiliation. If kinships, groups and social networks are scattered their efforts and influence would be minimal. Stocks of social capital, such as trust, norms and networks, tend to be self-reinforcing and cumulative (Sabatini et al 2006). The rural community has limited collateral power but in contrast require financial services for their livelihoods. In such situations, the financial need of the community tackled through group-based lending schemes which could be realized if only people have bond and trusts. It is possible to argue that economic growth could be itself a factor of social capital's destruction (Sabatini 2006). Thus, economic development measures of a country can have an adverse effect on the social capital of the community if not addressed properly.

2.5 Impact of hydroelectric project on rural livelihood

To many, hydropower supply and development ensures quality of life besides other main benefits and thus considered as more important than its effect on the livelihood of the communities living in the area of the hydropower construction site. However, in reality much of rural people livelihood is dependent on their mutual support and help. Particularly it is necessary to distinguish and understand community's access to capitals with the positive and negative impacts they may have on the development initiatives of the Country. Development through Hydropower generation is among the main economic development strides of any Country. Developing countries including Ethiopia are more and more engaging in power generation as a means to both increasing energy security and support the economic growth and development of their countries. Yet, According to Mallett and Slater growth and livelihood security are not necessarily positively linked or always mutually reinforcing. Though the link does not seem a clear-cut, development projects in energy supply resulted in dispersing rural community members with gradual or immediate effect on their social livelihood.

Sustainable development has been defined as a process whereby future generations receive as much capital per capita as-or more than- the current generation has available (Serageldin 1996a).

These '*much capital*' is accumulated capitals that include social capital and it is a base for socio economic strengthening of communities. Livelihood can be influenced by social networks which are accessed through social capital. Different groups within the community have different access to various networks which can be a significant source for their livelihood. These networks can remain intact if communities live in same geographical locations.

It is also fact that development project, besides its main benefits like electric supply and infrastructure development, bring quality of life to the people. Modern energy use may enable the poor in developing countries to engage in improved or new income generating activities (often called 'productive use of energy', as opposed to 'consumptive use'), thereby eventually leading to an improvement in their living conditions (Practical Action 2012, UNDP/WHO 2009, DFID 2002). In contrast, Attigah and Mayer-Tasch pointed out that improvement in the HDI lead to increases in energy consumption and not just the other way around. As stated by Mallet and Slater, the extent to which we are able to identify robust linkages between growth and people's livelihoods depends to some degree on the types of evidence we choose to focus on. There are some evidences on positive labour market effect of hydropower construction. However the influx of construction workers can cause the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV. Cultural assets of the remote confined community will be influenced for undesired changes by the influx which can bring an intergenerational effect on the elderly and youth.

Together with the upstream, downstream communities would also be impacted. Downstream impacts of hydropower projects have been overlooked by dam planners, as well as by the authors of many environmental assessments and social assessments for project that finance dam construction. (Cornea 1997)

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach and Design

The major aim of this research is to examine the effects of Gibe III hydroelectric power development project on the social capital of the society. Qualitative data will be analyzed. Since the study is about the identification of effects of project's intervention on social capital of the local people, it is tried to identify trend and magnitude of changes. Though the population is heterogeneous, representative sampling of the wider group is possible. Each potential member of the community will have an equal chance of participating and thus to realize proportional allocation of sample household and ensure the presence of each key subgroup a stratified systematic sampling is used. The questionnaire, annexed in annex 2 of this research, is adapted from World Bank working paper (Christiaan et al 2004) and translated by the researcher, is very thorough in order to be able to explore both direct and indirect measures of the social capital.

3.2 Variables and sources of data

Out of the number of affected woredas, the sources of data are Loma and downstream community members. Out of the six kebeles in Loma Woreda, two kebeles (those very near to the dam, reservoir and powerhouse will be considered in addition to those farmers who end up with less access to farm land and to the main road) are selected. Compensated community members shall be given the priority followed by Women household heads. The remaining groups of sample in the category which have less representation are the untouched and the downstream community members. To realize proportional allocation of sample household and ensure the presence of each key subgroup, based on the social-economic status of the community, a stratified systematic sampling is used.

In most rural environment all over the world, the social bond of the people is more close compared to urban and semi urban areas. Social connection and strength is powerful to the extent most resources and benefits are shared. Collective actions and facilities are respected and valued in rural communities. Focusing on the social norms of the cultural aspect is the main intention of the research. Components of social capital have both structural and cultural aspects. According to the RAP (2009), 121 households in Loma woreda lost their household assets in the form of land, (55.94ha), residential units (14), and perennial crops and trees (12,851). In addition, project

road realignment affected 25,953 people from a total population of 90,108 in Loma woreda only (EEPCo, 2009). Geographically, 46.5% of the affected households are in Kindo Didaye Wereda. Those from Kindo Koyssha and Loma Weredas are 19.4% and 34.1% respectively. The overall average family size for the project affected households is 7.4 persons per household. The average family size is considerably higher (8 persons per household) in Loma and Kindo Koyssha Wereda than Kindo Didaye (6.8) Wereda. The resettlement action plan further states that in Loma Woreda only, 121 households are directly impacted by the project losing 81.49 ha of their land out of which 55.94 are farmland and also 12,851 perennial crops and trees are lost. In total the member of the community who were residing in the three woredas (Kindo Didaye, Kino Koyssha and Loma) lost 188.94 ha land out of which 138.7 ha is farm land, 47 residential houses and 71,852 perennial crops and trees. Population distribution, age and marital status will be used to measure the variation of characters. The reason behind using demographic variables is that it helps in finding the positive and negative effect of the change caused by the hydropower project in different groups of people.

3.3 Population and Sampling

The source of the data for the study is both primary and secondary. Household survey, field visits, focus group discussion and indepth interviews served as a primary data source and census data from Central Statistical Authority, official publications and project reports were used as sources of secondary data. The tools for collection of primary data are structured and semi-structured questionnaire, Observation/check list and interview questions. The second step after accomplishing the data collection was processing the collected data. The actual measurement planned to gather and evaluate is the communities' characteristics and practices before and after the project intervention; what was their social status within their clan; the resources under their utilization and the intellectual, economic, cultural and social changes. Both compensated and untouched communities were represented to assess and probe *e.g. a compensation payment as a land replacement, the impact due to the affected cropping pattern, effect of alienation, losses of cultural, spiritual places, detachment with family grave areas...*

3.4 Data Collection and Data Analysis Methods

The collected data were analyzed in terms of frequency and patterns. The qualitative data were analyzed organized and categorized.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and examines the findings of the study which focused on the effects of Gibe III hydropower construction on the social livelihood asset base of Loma woreda inhabitants. The study specifically focused on the situational analysis before and after the Gibe III hydroelectric power project.

4.2 Community participation and consultation

Long before the project commencement in 2006, a Public Consultation was initiated. The annual consultation process continues from 2007-2010 and from 2014-2016 during the course of the project's implementation. The continuous public consultations, which are committed to continue throughout the project life, were carefully planned and conducted to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in covering key issues of persons and communities affected by the project and the interests of project. The public consultations involved project-affected communities and individuals, community groups and local officials during a fieldwork the census and socio-economic surveys. During the community consultation session, the communities were given the opportunity to reflect their view on alternatives regarding the compensations. The alternatives were land-to-land compensation or cash compensation. Most of the community members reflect that they prefer to receive cash compensation so that they will relocate themselves and reintegrate into existing communities. Therefore, besides the shortage of arable land to implement land-to-land compensation the preference of the communities for cash for land compensation is the main factor which existed as a constraint for the project to reallocate the people in Loma woreda. The huge loss for the Loma woreda inhabitation is due to the construction of the reservoir, the dam and the power house, is the total destruction of a major bridge that connect the woreda inhabitants to neighboring areas. The section of road and the steel bridge were submerged by the reservoir. To counterbalance this huge infrastructure lose and compensate, the project constructed an 80km chida –sodo realigned road and built new concrete bridges that connect Loma woreda to different local administration areas.

4.3 The demographic and general information of the respondents

The researcher randomly selected 90 respondents from Loma woreda and downstream areas. In addition to the 90 sample respondents 7 other key informants are used from local government office, the project office and local associations. Thus, the total number of people involved in the survey is 97.

The following table shows the background information of the respondents with their significance to the findings.

Table 4.1 Demographic and general information

Respondents information	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18-30	49	54
31-45	23	26
45-60	14	16
>60	4	4
Total	90	
Sex		
Female	61	68
Male	29	32
Total	90	
Educational background		
Illiterate	69	77
Primary education	21	23
Total	90	
Occupation		
Farmer	79	88

Daily labor	3	3
Informal trade	8	9
Total		
Other key informants		
Local government officers	2	
Gibe III project officers	3	
Association's representatives	2	

Source: Own survey (2016)

The population in two kebeles were represented by 30 women headed remain community members, 42 were destitutes, compensated for properties (remain and lost road access community), 2 were untouched and 16 were downstream community members. 54% of the respondents are in the age group 18-30, while 26% are between the age group 31-45, 16% are in between the age of 45-60 and the remaining 4% are above 60 years old. In addition 68% of the total respondents are female and the remaining 32% are male. From these groups of people, 77% are illiterate and the remaining 23% have attended primary education. The respondents make living from farming (88%), daily labor (3%) and informal trade (9%).

The female respondents are 68% and purposely made greater than the number of males as a single category focuses on female household heads. Besides, the fact that the researcher found mostly women in the house during the primary data collection process contributes to the increase in the percentage. The researcher also made sure that majority of respondents fell within the young and middle age brackets of 18-30 to 31- 45 years of age respectively to proportionate the growing number of younger generation in rural Ethiopia (CSA July 2014). In addition to this the young and middle- aged category in most cases will be affected in any way with project interventions and have difficult time keeping intact the communities social capital.

However, regardless of high participation of women and young and middle-aged groups of people in the research, it was able to ensure that the views of all were adequately integrated in finding out of the effect of the Gibe III hydropower construction project on the social livelihood asset base of Loma woreda inhabitants.

4.4 Opinions of local people in Loma woreda, upstream, on effects of collective activities

This section describes the community’s social activity before and after the Gibe III project intervention. Based on the survey made components such as social cohesion and inclusion, trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, information and communication together with groups and networks are overviewed and presented here under both in tabular and narrative forms.

Table 4.2 Summary of opinions I

Active hh membership in the group/association,CBO	How active, before the intervention	How active, after the intervention
92	90	43

Source: Own survey (2016)

The most common groups and associations were Farmers cooperative, Consumers group, Religious group, Credit and saving group and Community-based association. The communities’ involvement in the groups, networks, and associations of their choice and their access to facilities that keep intact their social capital which contributes greatly to the household livelihood is summarized as follows. As indicated on the table above, 90 respondents are members to various associations. 23% of them are members to a number of association and groups and all are members of their local *Edir*, a community-based organization. *Edir* is a community mutual support system well known for providing financial, material and fraternal support with main focus on incidents such as bereavements. Each *Edir* members, an adult household head, contribute a small amount of money to its neighborhood community and when any member is faced with loss of a family member, s/he would receive some amount of money to cover all the funeral arrangement and the other *edir* members would be at his disposal for at least a couple of days to comfort family members and look after guests and any other relevant arrangements.

Associations are highly valued by the society. A significant decrease (47%) in active membership of *Edir* contributes to the decline in involvement of the community in associations after the Gibe III project intervention. This is due to financial constraints and the reallocation of members. However, the community responded that the support atmosphere is still intact they travel long distances to attend funerals. Membership to any of the groups and associations, in

Loma woreda is based on the geographical locations and preferences. Though there are more than 13 different ethnic groups live in the project affected Woredas (EEPCo, Gibe III RAP 2009) ethnicity based associations do not exist. Their main objective in membership is mutual support and benefits. The membership fee for Farmers cooperative, Consumers group and Religious group is affordable but credit and saving group involvement of the community is on the decline together with their involvement on the community-based organization.

Education, health and road facilities availed to the community are still unharmed by the project intervention. Infact, these services are further improved by the project as two additional blocks are built in existing junior secondary school and additional health post is constructed by the project for the community.

Table 4.3 Summary of opinions II

Opinions on	Before the Gibe III project intervention	After the Gibe III project intervention
Sudden need for a small amount of money can be provided (beyond immediate family member) by		
No one	43	66
A neighbor	11	9
2-3 people	36	15
4-5 people		
I can rely on neighbors for any support	90	90
Of these neighbors, how many of them can provide the money		
No one	50	52
A neighbor	15	17
2-3 people	25	21
4-5 people		
Most of my neighbors		

Source: Own survey (2016)

Before the Gibe III Project intervention Sudden need for a small amount of money can be provided (beyond immediate family member) by none has increased from 48% to 73%. This sudden need for small loan can be provided by a neighbor has declined from 12% to 10%. Opinions on two-to-three people can provide small loan for sudden needs has also declines from 40% to 17% after the project intervention. However, 97% of the respondents confirmed that they can rely for any support on their neighbors. This shows that the support mechanism and will is still intact, although the ability to lend each other is weakening.

Table 4.4 Summary of opinions on groups and networks

People you could turn to for long-term emergency such as death of main breadwinner, failure of harvest, .. (beyond immediate household & family members)	Support mechanism is in place, before the Gibe III Project intervention	Support mechanism is in place, after the Gibe III project intervention
Support mechanism is in place	46	46
One or two people	26	24
No one	19	23
Neighbors you could count on, to look after your children?	92	92

Source: Own survey (2016)

Among the respondents 46 people, half of them responded that the support mechanism for emergency case, such as loss of family member, is still intact both before and after the project intervention. 26 people said that they could only turn to one or two people beyond immediate family member before the project and 24 of them are consistent with their responses after the project intervention. The remaining 19 people said they do not have any one to rely on before the project and after the project they people who can count on no one has increased in 4 and become 23.

Based on the information from the sample respondents, the support mechanism for long-term emergency such as death of main breadwinner, failure of harvest is still intact before and after

the project. And people can count on one to two neighbors (beyond immediate household and family members) has decreased from 29% to 27% after the project. 23% of the respondents said they cannot rely on any one after the project while 21% have said they do not rely on any one for such emergencies before the project intervention. There is still determined trust among parents that children will be looked after during their absence. The people's opinion towards involvement in associations, groups and community-based organization has declined in 50% as respondents mentioned that they have financial constraints to continue as an active member of such organizations. None of the respondents mentioned that their local associations, groups and community-based organizations supported in getting access to health, education, water supply and saving facilities. All these are availed by the local government and the Gibe III project has also supported in building additional health, education and road facilities. The community has no exposures for agricultural input and related technology and irrigation practices both before and after the project intervention is not common. Both funeral and heritage sites are preserved. The significant positive change the project has introduced is the improvement in road infrastructure and power supply. Inhabitants had no electric power supply before the Gibe III project intervention and they are beneficiary of electric power supply 100% during the project implementation period.

People are more enthusiastic with membership of credit and saving association but most responded that they are inactive members. Even though, the support atmosphere is still intact within the community, their ability to lend each other's in times of need is deteriorating through times. Both upstream and downstream communities benefits in the availability of electricity since the beginning of the project. Access to clean drinking water is also another advantage for the community which comes together with the project.

Table 4.5 Summary of opinions on trust and solidarity

	To a very small extent	To a small extent	Neither small nor great extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent
People from same ethnic group of yours					92
People from other ethnic groups				3	89
Local government officials					90

Law enforcement officials			1		89
Teachers					90
Strangers					90
Others (specify)					

Source: Own survey (2016)

The study also tried to address the level of trust and solidarity within the community, overview of their collective actions and cooperation, social cohesion and their access to information and communication before and after the Gibe III hydroelectric power project. As per the findings, the level of support to each others in the neighborhood has stayed about the same. But it is disclosed that neighbors' supports to each other in times of distress decreased after the project, which was revealed by 42% of the respondents. As for the reason for the decline of support, 40% of them said that they believe it is due to the deteriorated incomes of each household and 10% responded that, it is because they do not mingle much as they used to. Both the income deterioration and less neighbors' interaction are direct result of the project. As they have mentioned that, the reasons ranges from being away and engaged in the project construction works to having no time to socializing with neighboring community. Though engaging in construction works as a daily labor or in various capacities should contribute to income, however, the bread earner of the household spends his time and money more in the project area as it is flattering to mix.

Loma woreda remains as peaceful as it used to be and the respondents have said that they feel safe with the presence of the new comers following Gibe III project. The responses do not reflect any existence of class structure within the community. The only distinction made regarding social cohesion and inclusion is the change among the youth with the involvement in alcohol related violence. Availability of liquors and liquor stores has increased drastically following the commencement of the project work. Before the project, traditional drinks made for own consumption and small bars which are located in nearby towns provide drinks too. However, *regulars*, the drink and the limit are almost the same and there were no overstated incidences related to drinking. Project cafés in the project and small bars in the surrounding areas availed beer and other alcoholic drinks. In addition to this availability of sex workers around the project

areas exasperate violences. 73% of the respondents said that fights and violences in the households and outside are always related to alcohol consumption. However, respondents made proper points in mentioning the efforts and commitments from the project and the project staff to engage more the workers in religious teachings. The researcher noted that corrugated iron- made praying houses and halls are available for both Christians and Muslims.

The community exhibited no change on actions that required their collective actions and cooperation such as community work, mobilizing resource in common development works like building water point, clearing grazing lands, road repairs. The community's important sources of information regarding agricultural extension, market information (prices, jobs, crops) and family planning remains to be the local government offices, local market and radio which is used by 25% of community members. Credible improvement has been perceived to access to facilities as road and bridge construction has contributed and fulfilled to the community's desire to move, work, visit and trade as necessary. The improvement in this regard is a direct consequence of the Gibe III project as the project built a concrete bridge to reconnect dawro and wolaita zones. The concrete bridge, which is built, downstream of the dam is about 130 mt in length and has a width 7.25 mt with appropriate walkways on both sides.

Among the effects of the dam project on human, physical, natural and financial capitals, the effect of the hydropower development on social capital of inhabitants can be observed. Community members who used to live geographically and culturally (such as mutual support, trust and exchange) very close to each other are detached after the intervention. Many households residing near the Gibe III hydroelectric power plant development are no different from other rural areas. They are characterized as low income group people with limited access to land (natural capital), lack of financial access due to limited availability of financial services and collaterals. Compared to other capital bases, their social capital base is in a better ground though their social status is weak. However, this better social capital base which enables them to create other assets and prospects through mutual support was compromised after the project's intervention.

Root causes of livelihood insecurity are economical, environmental and geographical deprivation, among others. Rural societies normally live in collaboration as income and other

resources are scarce as a coping mechanism for all sorts of natural disaster and climate induced problems. The strong bond of the community developed through time help them to overcome different challenges targeting their livelihood bases. Their coping capacity weakens due to their reduced access to grazing lands, loss of common properties, relocations and other consequences of the hydroelectric construction. The project compensated the loss of farm land, grazing land and residential units based on the extent of loss, market values and locations. The grazing land compensation further benefits the community due to the fact that the local government also provided alternative areas. For instance, the compensated amount for farm land and grazing land are 16 and 3.75 birr per ha. From the sample respondents a house hold were compensated up to birr 17,500 for the farm land, residential units and coffee plants altogether. The community members mentioned that they used their compensation payments to build new houses and also used it as startup money to do businesses of various types. In most cases the money is used to bring household items and fabrics from town and re-sale in their vicinity.

4.5 Opinions of the downstream community on effects of collective activities

The Gibe III project effect on the social capital of the community in the downstream area is included very briefly. Based on the stratified sampling method administered 16% of the respondents are from the down stream community members live in three kebeles found in Hamar, Dasenech and Nyangatom Woredas. This inclusion occurs due to the fact that the project perspective reflects effects on upstream and downstream project area as a corresponding issue. Therefore, focus group discussions and meetings were held with the members of communities in the three kebeles. The level of support to one another in the neighborhood has worsed because the water level of the river has declined which led to a reduction in production and affected their livelihood. The livelihood of the communities in downstream was based on seasonal production using the transgression of the Omo River. Recession (flood re-treat) farming using the overflow of the Omo river during is affected due to the construction of Gibe III dam. Both local authorities expressed that the economic and environmental effects were anticipated and the power authority have made an effort to mitigate the effects by supplying 20 pumps to 2,500 households. The pumps would be used to enable the community to practice traditional farm by the flood re-treat. Similar to Loma woreda, the downstream communities are interested with the services of credit and micro finances. The service of credit and savings is available in their vicinity, but most of them as indicated have mentioned that they were active in credits and saving before but now they

do not save money. The reason is related to the dam as the traditional flood re-treat farming is not under practice by them. Though the indirect effects like flood re-treat, were not the primary focus of this study, the community has related it to their lack of savings. The decrease of the water amount, because of the dam built in the upstream, affected the traditional farming practices of the downstream Hamer, Dasenech and Nyangatom Woredas.

Figure 4.1 Downstream area pump handover



Land is state owned and the most common land acquiring means is through inheritance. as per the proclamation no 455/1995 a woreda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation in accordance with this proclamation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for better development project to be carried out by public entities. Therefore, the local administration carried out the resettlement and compensation issues long before the project commencement.

While undertaking the compensation and resettlements, the local administration upheld that respecting the norm and culture of the society, developing tolerance among the community and organizing or arranging different social events is important to ensure and strengthen the social bond of the people. Therefore, it aims in improving main infrastructure development for the community with the support of the project. Based on personal opinion, unlike other communities particularly on the northern part of Ethiopia, communities in SNNP regional states are more receptive to changes in their livelihood. They can easily be familiarized to coping mechanisms by persuading a combination of livelihood assets. As per the information from woreda officials,

there is no unfulfilled promises by the local government or by the electric power generation authority (EEP). The public consultation held pre project focused on the impact of the project on the local community, compensation issues and livelihood restoration plans (EEPCo Resettlement Action Plan 2009).

Based on assurances, 12 ferryboats are provided to each woredas located in the project area. 15 days technical training was provided and this ferryboat will transport people and items with small ferry amount to cover maintenance and operating costs. Communities in the project area are encouraged to involve in fishing. Fishing gears and nets are provided by the authority and in addition to these EEP has plan to communicate Fish resource development sector of the Government to provide various fish germs for propagation on the reservoir. As per the information from EEP environmental office, the outskirts of the 150km reservoir space is planned to be further developed as a tourist attraction and recreation spot. Long term plans reveal potential scenery and tourist attraction would be created on the surroundings of the Gibe III reservoir.



Figure 4.2 Ferryboat on the reservoir of Gibe III and people transporting ferry

The geographical setup of Gibe III area in general is inconvenient to farming practices. The people involved in pity farming on backyards or on farm lands in their vicinity which is not more than half ha of land. Practically, the farmers struggle in farming. The characteristic of the farm land is rocky and basic food items cannot be fertile easily. They mainly and frequently plant food items like *Goderrrie*, *Enset* and Maize easily. The project has further supported Loma woreda community in building two blocks of classroom in an existing school.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Any development agenda, a government articulates will not be productive without direct participation of the people. Communities around the Gibe III hydroelectric power benefit from direct goods and services through the utilization of its electric power supply and through its indirect benefits such as employment opportunities, irrigation, and provision of materials such as ferryboat for transporting and fishing which are sound contributions for the locals. This therefore entails that the hydropower and its sustainable management is significant to the continued existence and welfare of the people who would gradually depend on it for their livelihoods and this in return will contribute to the local government expenditure resulting from wasteful and inefficient resources use. In this way, public expenditures are protected by an appropriate use of available resources that contribute to economic values of government project and have a potential to change people's perception of government projects. If people have a positive outlook and behavior about proper utilization of resources, they will be beneficiary to a more simplified and efficient livelihood asset bases.

Programs related to resettlement and compensation should be implemented in a manner that ensures long-lasting solutions to the livelihood of the community. Lack of asset, particularly in the rural setup, can both be an indication and cause of poverty. Livelihood concept can be valued in scrutinizing how a rural poor or destitute can call upon a range of different assets that can sustain and improve his life and welfare. Livelihoods can be affected by either the mixture of assets or the amount of assets. A household could uphold its dignity by lacking a capital or two and keep on capitalizing its livelihood relying on the remaining asset bases. For example, if a human capital is lost in a family caused by the death of the head of the household, children can still hold on with the remaining capital bases like having good connection (social), hired for limited wages (financial) and or renting out their land (natural).

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the study findings the following conclusions are made. The study area has no previous exposures to modernizations, like improvement in their farming practices, in provision of potable water and financial service facilities. Whereas the project exposed them to mass influx with

market demands of opening up of restaurants and bars. This automatic and sudden introduction coupled with loss of farmlands and environmental changes necessitate them to livelihood diversification. Nevertheless, livelihood diversification options and recommendations were not presented to the community. Besides, nothing prepared the community for the radical change expected to be exhibited by the youth based on the influence of the mass influx. Youth and adults are engaged in the construction work, but once the project construction work is completed, their income will depend on any other means which their locality cannot provide and these contribute to migration. Those inhabitants involved in the project have loose connection to their society since they stay in camp and already started living incentive-based life style. Thus, the project stayed long enough to loosen the social capital in various ways. However, when the project is completed its requirement of labor power is almost nil and the mostly youth labor force would either be migrating to nearest towns and city in search of similar jobs or try to re-connect with the society. Here, there is a policy implication that the local government should have overseen across the board community development which comprised all aspects of the community development in its program since the project inception. It is clear that studies related to environmental and social impact has been carried three years after the commencement of the project. The project work commenced in January 2006 and the assessment result was released in January 2009. Similar to the project, the community development program should have been identified, determined, planned, financed, and implemented.

5.3 Recommendation

With good intention, it is tried to keep the community intact and avoid relocations as much as possible though there are resettled people outside the study area. However, people in the study area were given alternatives from land-to-land to cash alternative. 70% of the affected people have opted to the cash alternative and reallocate themselves. With the entire situation, the outcome of their choices and the fact that the change is unavoidable; the important livelihood activities for rural environment should be considered. Awareness creation and familiarization should include modernization effects such as, provisions of insurance services, micro finances, welfare services, family planning the community should be provided with relevant skill training in order to enable them to the new scenarios they face. Avoiding relocation does not necessarily keep the social cohesion intact. The community is gradually losing its norms, values, beliefs, customs, traditions, networking and labour sharing essences to modernization through the

introduction of both positive and negative modernization effects. The positives are the introduction of health and education facilities, infrastructure development, and the negatives being the opening up of bars and mass influx which contributes to violence deeds of the youth which further contribute to the spread of HIV and other transmissible diseases. A favorable financial credit schemes, provision of agricultural inputs and services would benefit the changing livelihood stipulation of the people and would keep the community intact.

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LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 Interview guide Zone/Woreda official

1. How did this community come to exist and when?
2. How many people live in Loma Woredas six kebeles?
3. What are the different means through which one acquired land?
4. Who carried out issues like resettlement, compensation?
5. Were there any kind of agreement between the local government and the resettled or compensated people?
If yes, of what nature were they?
6. Is there any unfulfilled promises made by local government or the Electric power Authority to the community?
7. What should be done to ensure and strengthen the social bond of the people?
8. What are the main infrastructure development in the area after the hydropower construction project commencement? Road? Market? No. of schools, health posts in Loma before the construction commencement. And Now?
9. List of NGOs working on community livelihood in the Woreda.

Interview guide for Gibe III project officials

1. When did the community come to know first about the commencement of the hydropower construction?
2. Has there been any displacement from Loma Woreda?
3. If yes, what people were displaced and when?
4. Were there any guidelines set down by the government to follow during the exercise?
5. Were the local people aware of those guidelines? If yes did they ask for them?
6. Are there any international legal requirements regarding displacement that should have been observed?
7. Has there been any compensation for those who has lost their properties due to the project?
8. If yes, how and when exactly was it undertaken?
9. Did the community reflect any other alternatives regarding the compensation during the community consultation sessions? Or were there any alternatives presented to them?
10. Did the reservoir, dam and powerhouse construction cause the destruction of major infrastructure? If yes, what did the project do to counterbalance this huge infrastructure lose?

ANNEX 2 Questionnaires

1. ከሚከተሉት ወስጥ እርሶ ወይም የቤተሰብ አባል በአባልነት የተመዘገቡት ማህበር፣ ኮሚቴ፣ ግሩፕ፣ መረዳጃ ካለ ይጥቀሱ፡፡

የማህበሩ አይነት	የማህበሩ ስም	አባል (ልጅ፣ ማኅት....)	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት በፊት በዚህ ማህበር የነበረዎት ተሳትፎ	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት በኋላ በዚህ ማህበር የነበረዎት ተሳትፎ
			1- የመሪነት 2- ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ 3- ማኅበሩን አስተዋፅኦ 4- በወሳኔ ሰጪት አልሳተፍም ነበረ 5- በአባልነት ብቻ	1- የመሪነት 2- ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ 3- ማኅበሩን አስተዋፅኦ 4- በወሳኔ ሰጪት አልሳተፍም ነበረ 5- በአባልነት ብቻ 6- አሁን አባል አይደለሁም
የገበሬዎች የህብረት ስራ ማህበር				
የሸማቾች የህብረት ስራ ማህበር				
የነጋዴዎች ማህበር				
የመኖ ማህበር				
የቀበሌ ኮሚቴ				
የሀይማኖት ድርጅት አባል				
የእድር አባል				
የቁጠባና ብድር አገልግሎት አባል				
የፖለቲካ ማህበር				
የባህል ኮሚቴ				
የትምህርት ኮሚቴ				
የጠፍ ኮሚቴ				
የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ኮሚቴ				
ብሄር ተኮር ኮሚቴ				

- 1.1 ሙሉ ስም 1.6 (አሁን አባል አይደለሁም) ከሆነ ከአባልነት የተሰናበቱበትን ምክንያት ይግለፁ
2. ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት እርሶ ወይም የቤተሰብ አባል በአባልነት ከተመዘገቡ በኋላ የትኛው ማህበር በጣም አስፈላጊና ጠቃሚነው (ከ1-3)
3. አንድ ሰው ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ማህበራት፣ ኮሚቴ፣ ግሩፕ፣ መረዳጃ.... አባል ለመሆን ቢፈልግ መስፈርቱ ምን ድን ነው
 - a. የብሄረሰቡ አባል መሆን
 - b. ጉርብትና ወይም በተመሳሳይ አካባቢ መኖር
 - c. በአገር ሽማግሌዎች አባል እንዲሆን መመረጥ ያስፈልጋል
 - d. በአካባቢው የሚገኙ ጠቃሚ ጉዳዮች ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ማህበረሰብ አባልነት መጋበዝ፣ መመረጥ ያስፈልጋል
 - e. በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት
 - f. ሌሎች መስፈርቶች ካሉ ይዘርዝሩ
4. ለአባልነት በወር ምን ያህል ገንዘብ ይከፍላሉ
5. ከማህበሩ አባልነት ያገኙት ጥቅም ምን ድን ነው
 - a. ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት ከማህበሩ የተገኘው ጥቅም
 - b. ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ ከማህበሩ የተገኘው ጥቅም

	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
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የገቢ ምንጭ አሳድጎ ልኛል		
የአገልግሎት ተደራሽነት ጨምሮ ልኛል		
በችግር ጊዜ ደርሶ ልኛል		
በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ተደማጭ ትን ፈጥሮ ልኛል		
የመዘናኛ ስፍራ አንዲኖረን ረድቶናል		
ማህበረሰቡን በአጠቃላይ ጠቅሟል		
ሌሎችም ጥቅሞች ካሉ ይዘርዘሩ		

6. ይህ አባል የሆኑበት ማህበር፣ ኮሚቴ... ለኑሮ የማይስፈልጉ አገልግሎቶችን ተደራሽ በማድረግ በኩል ያደረገ ወን አስተዋፅኦ በምን መልኩ ይገልፁታል፡፡

የአገልግሎት አይነት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
የትምህርት አገልግሎት በማስፋት		
የጠፍ አገልግሎት በማስፋት		
የወሃ አገልግሎት በማስፋት		
ብድርና ቁጠባን ተደራሽ በማድረግ		
የግብርና ግብአቶችን በማቅረብ		
በችግርና በሀዘን ጊዜ ለመረዳዳት		
ሌሎች አስተዋፅዖቶች		

7. ይህ አባል የሆኑበት ማህበር፣ ኮሚቴ... አባላቱ

- ጎረቤታዎች ናቸው (በጉርብትና ነው)
- ቤተሰቦች (ከተመሳሳይ የዝምድና ሀረግ የሚጠብቁ መዳኖች)
- የተመሳሳይ እምነት ተከታዮች ናቸው
- ተመሳሳይ ሥራ (የሥራ ማህበር ነው)
- ተመሳሳይ የእድሜ ክልል ውስጥ ያሉ ናቸው
- ከተመሳሳይ ብሔር የሚጠናቀቁ ናቸው
- ሌላ ካለ ይዘርዘሩ

8. አባላቱ በአብዛኛው

- ተመሳሳይ ስራ ያላቸው ናቸው
- ተመሳሳይ የትምህርት ደረጃ ያላቸው ናቸው
- ተመሳሳይ ሥራ ያላቸው ናቸው
- ተመሳሳይ የገቢ ደረጃና የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ያላቸው ናቸው

9. የማህበሩ አባላት የገቢና የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ተመሳሳይ ነው

- አዎ
- አይደለም
- አላውቅም

10. የማህበሩ አባላት የገቢና የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ተመሳሳይ አይደለም ብለው የመለሱ ከሆነ፤ የአባላቱ የገቢና የአኗኗር ሁኔታ በየትኛው የማህበረሰብ መደብ የሚገኙበት ነው

- ከፍተኛ ገቢ ያላቸው፤ የተሻለና ላቅ ያለ ኑሮ ያላቸው የሚገኙ
- ዝቅተኛና ከፍተኛ ገቢ ያላቸው የተቀላቀለ የአባላት ስብጥር
- ዝቅተኛ ገቢ ያላቸው ናቸው
- ምንም የገቢ ምንጭ (መተዳደርያ) የሌላቸው ናቸው
- ሌሎች ካሉ ይዘርዘሩ

11. ከፍተኛ የኑሮ ደረጃ (የተሻለ የገቢ ምንጭ ያላቸውና ከሚገኙበት የዘር ሀረግ የመጡ ነኝ ብለው የሚያምኑ ሰዎች) ላይ ያሉ የማህበረሰቡ አባላት የአኗኗር ባህል

	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
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በገለልተኝነትነው		
በገለልተኝነትነበረ		
ከሚሰጠው ተቀላቅለው በማንኛውም ማህበር፣ መረዳኛ ታቅፈው ነው የሚኖሩት		
በኑሮ ደረጃ ከሚሰጥናቸው ጋር ብቻ ይቀላቀላሉ		
ከፍተኛ የኑሮ ደረጃ (የተሻለ የገቢ ምንጭ ከሚሰጥ የዘር ሀረግ የመጣው ነኝ ብለው የሚያምኑ ሰዎች) በአካባቢው የሉም		

12. እርሶ አባል በሆኑበት ማህበር ያሉ የማህበሩ አባላት ተመሳሳይ የገቢ ምንጭያላቸውናቸው

- a. በአብዛኛው ተመሳሳይ ገቢ አላቸው
- b. ድብልቅ ነው

13. ከታች የተዘረዘሩት ማህበራት ለምን እንደሚጠቅሙበት ጠረገቶቻቸው ተመሳሳይነት አላቸው

	የሚጠቅሙ				
	ከጎረቤት ተረዳድቶ ለመኖር	ገቢን ለማሻሻል	በሚሰጠው ያለኝን ተቀባይነት ለማግኘት ጠቅሞኛል	ባህልን ለመጠበቅ	በአናሳ እና ላቅ ያለ (በጎብረት በዘር ሀረግ) በሚሰጥ ብሄረሰብ ዘንድ ያለውን ልዩነት ለማጥበብ ጠቅሞኛል
የገቢ ሰዎች					
የህብረት ስራ ማህበር					
የሸማቾች					
የህብረት ስራ ማህበር					
የነጋዴዎች ማህበር					
የመኖ ማህበር					
የቀበሌ ኮሚቴ					
የሀይማኖት ድርጅት አባል					
የእድር አባል					
የቁጠባና ብድር አገልግሎት አባል					
የፖለቲካ ማህበር					
የባህል ኮሚቴ					
የትምህርት ኮሚቴ					
የጠፍ ኮሚቴ					
የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ኮሚቴ					
ብሄር ተኮር ኮሚቴ					

14. ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ ወዲህ ከሚከተሉት ማህበራት ያገኙት የገቢ ጥቅም አገልግሎት ምን ይመስላል

	ጥቅም	አገልግሎት	ተመሳሳይ ነው	ጨምሯል
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	ቆሜል		
የገበሬዎች የህብረት ስራ ማህበር			
የሸማቾች የህብረት ስራ ማህበር			
የነጋዴዎች ማህበር			
የመቼ ማህበር			
የቀበሌ ኮሚቴ			
የሀይማኖት ድርጅት አባል			
የእድር አባል			
የቁጠራና ብድር አገልግሎት አባል			
የፖለቲካ ማህበር			
የባህሪ ኮሚቴ			
የትምህርት ኮሚቴ			
የጠፍ ኮሚቴ			
የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ኮሚቴ			
ብሄር ተኮር ኮሚቴ			

15. ግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ከመጀመሩ በፊት ለችግር ደረሰና ማስጠንቀቂያ የሚሰጥ ስራ ያህል የቅርብ ወዳጅ በአካባቢው ነበር ያት

16. ለድንገተኛ ችግር የሚሆን አነስተኛ ገንዘብ ቢያስፈልግም (ከቤተሰብም ወጪ) ምን ያህል ሰዎች (ወዳጆች) በአካባቢው ሊያበድርድሩት ፈቃደኞች ይሆናሉ

የሰውብዛት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ

17. ከነዚህ ወዳጆቻቸው ምን ያህል የማበደር አቅመክላቸው

የሰውብዛት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ

18. በድንገት ወደሌላ አካባቢ ለጉዳይ መሄድ ቢያስፈልግምና ልጆቻችን ጎረቤት መተው ቢኖርብን፤ ልጆቻችን ይዘው እርስዎ ከጉዳይዎ እስኪመለሱ ድረስ የሚቆዩ ጎረቤቶች አልዎት

	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
በእርግጠኝነት ልጆቼ ይጠበቃሉ		
ምናልባት		
አይሆንም		
በርግጠኝነት አይችሉም		

19. በቤትዎ ውስጥ ከፍተኛ ችግር ቢከሰት (የችግሩ አይነት የሞት አደጋ ወይም የሰብል መደደም ሊሆን ይችላል) ከቅርብ ዘመድ ወጪ ምን ያህል ሰው ሊደርስልዎት እና ለረዳዎት ይችላል

የሰውብዛት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ

20. ለግል ችግር የሚጠይቅ እርዳታ ወለታ ለመጠየቅ የቅና ለመረዳት ያለው መንፈስ ከፕሮጀክቱ በኋላ ተቀይሯል ብለው ያምናሉ

21. አዎ ተቀይሯል ካሉ ይህ እርዳታ የሚጠየቅ የሚረዳት ባህል እንዴት ከፕሮጀክቱ በኋላ ተቀየረ

22. በአጠቃላይ አነጋገር በአካባቢዎ የሚገኙ የሥራዎች በማህበራዊ ግንኙነቶች የሚታሙ ናቸው

	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ	የለውጡ ምክንያት ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ የሚችል
በጣም ይታመናሉ			
በመካከል ይታመናሉ			
ይታመናሉ አይታመኑም ለማለት ያስቸግራል			
በመካከል አይታመኑም			
በፍፁም አይታመኑም			

23. በሚከተለው ሰንጠረዥ መሰረት እርስዎ የተለያዩ የአካባቢውን የሥራዎችን ስለሚጠይቁ ለመረዳት ደረጃ ይስጡ

	በጣም ያምናሉ	በመካከል ያምናሉ	አምናለሁ አላምንም	በመካከል	በፍፁም
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			ለማለት ያስቸግራል	አላምንም	አላምንም
ከርስዎ ተመሳሳይ ብሄር የሆኑትን					
ከርስዎ ብሄር ወጪያሉትን					
የአካባቢው ባለስልጣናትን					
ህግ አስከባሪዎችን					
መግቢያዎን					
መጠኖችን					
የግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ሰራተኞችን					
ሌሎች					

	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ	የለውጥ ምክንያት ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ የሚችል
ከርስዎ ተመሳሳይ ብሄር የሆኑትን			
ከርስዎ ብሄር ወጪያሉትን			
የአካባቢው ባለስልጣናትን			
ህግ አስከባሪዎችን			
መግቢያዎን			
መጠኖችን			
ሌሎች			

24. ከፕሮጀክቱ በኋላ ያለውን በጉርብትና መካከል ያለውን መተማመን ደረጃ እንዴት ያዩታል

- a. ተሽሽሏል
- b. ብሶበታል (ተበላሽቷል)
- c. ተመሳሳይ ነው

ተለወጠ ከሆነ (ተሻሻሏል ወይም ብሶበታል) ከሆነ መልስዎ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው

25. ከፕሮጀክቱ በኋላ በነዋሪው ዘንድ ያለው መረጃ ዳዳት እንዴት ነው

- a. ሁሉም ይረዳዳል፤ ያውነው
- b. በአብዛኛው ይረዳዳል
- c. አንዳንድ ይረዳዳል
- d. በጣም አልፎ አልፎ ሲረዳዳ ይታያል
- e. ጩሶ አይረዳዳም፤ ቀን ሷል

ይህ ለውጥ (ለውጥ ካለ) ከፕሮጀክቱ በኋላ በነዋሪው ዘንድ ያለው መረጃ ዳዳት ተቀይሮ ከሆነ የለውጥ ምክንያት ምንድን ነው

26. በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ያልዎትን የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ተሳትፎ እንዴት ያዩታል

- a. ከፕሮጀክቱ በፊት በጣም አገልግሎት ነበረ አሁን ግን ንቁ ተሳታፊ አይደለሁም
- b. ከፕሮጀክቱ በፊትም በኋላም አገልግሎት ነበረ
- c. ከፕሮጀክቱ በፊት ንቁ ተሳታፊ አልነበርኩም አሁን ግን ተሳትፎ ጨምሯል
- d. ከፕሮጀክቱ በፊትም በኋላም አገልግሎት አላወቅም፤ ንቁ ተሳታፊ አይደለሁም

27. ንቁ ተሳታፊ የነበሩበት የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎቶችና ስራዎች ምንድን ናቸው

	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግብ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ	በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት

28. በማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ስራዎች ንቁ ተሳታፊ ያለሆኑ ሰዎች ተቃዋሚ ወይ መግለጫ ይገጥማቸዋል

መጽ	አዎ	በጣም	ሊገጥማቸው ይችላል	ሊገጥም ላይ ገጥሞ	ለገጥማቸው አይችልም	በፍፁም
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	ይገ ጥማቸዋል		ይችላል		አይገ ጥማቸዋልም
ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት					
ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ					

29. በአካባቢዎ ከሚኖረው ነዋሪ ወስጥ ምን ያህሉ በሚከተሉት የሚከበሩ አገልግሎት ስራዎች ተሳትፎ ያደርጋል (ተሳትፎው በጉልበት፣ በገንዘብ በአወቀት በመሳሰሉት ሊሆን ይችላል)

የሚከበሩ አገልግሎት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ	የለውጡ ምክንያት ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ የሚችል
የሠራተኛ ስራ			
ምንጣሮና የመሳሰለው			
የደቦ ስራ			
መንገድ ጥገናና ስራ			
ሌሎች አገልግሎቶች			

- a. ሁሉም ተሳታፊ ነው
- b. ከግሚኒ በላይ ተሳታፊ ነው
- c. ግሚኒ ያህሉ ተሳታፊ ነው
- d. ከግሚኒ የሚያንስ ያህሉ ተሳታፊ ነው
- e. በጣም ትንሽ ሰው ይሳተፋል
- f. ማንም አይሳተፍም

30. የአካባቢዎ ነዋሪ በሚከተሉት ጉዳዮች ላይ ያለውን ተሳትፎ ይግለጹ

	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ	የለውጡ ምክንያት ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ የሚችል
የሠራተኛ ስራ			
ሚክተዛዘንና የቀብር አፈጻጸም			
በሽተኛ ጥያቄ ማግኘት			
ሌሎች ማህበራዊ ጉዳዮች			

በጣም ይሳተፋሉ

በሚከተሉ ይሳተፋሉ

ይሳተፋሉ አይሳተፉም ማለት አይቻልም

አይሳተፉም

ምንም አይሳተፉም

31. የቀብር ቦታዎች በአካባቢዎ አሉ

- a. አዎ
- b. የለም

32. በርስዎ ባህሪ ማስረጃ ሲናፍቅ ወይም አክብሮትን ለመግለጽ የቀብር ቦታን መጎብኘት የተለመደ ነው

- a. አዎ
- b. አይደለም

33. የተለመደ ከሆነ የቤተሰብ የዘመድ ወዳጅ የመቃብር ስፍራዎች ለርስዎ ተደራሽ ናቸው

- a. አዎ
- b. አይደለም

34. ተደራሽ ካልሆኑ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው

35. የሀይማኖት ተቋማት (ቤተ ክርስቲያን፣ መስጊድና ሌሎች የፀሎት ቤቶች) በአካባቢዎ ይገኛሉ

- a. በፊት ነበረን አሁን ግን የሉንም
- b. በፊት የለንም ነበረ አሁን ግን አሉን

36. ማህሉ በፊት ነበረን አሁን ግን የለንም ከሆነ ይህ ያስከተለው ችግር ምንድን ነው

37. በአቅራቢያዎ ያለ ፖስታ ቤት ከቤትዎ የስንት ሰዓት መንገድ ያስኬዳል

- a. ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት
- b. ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ

38. ጋዜጣ በአካባቢዎ ያገኛሉ

39. ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት መጀመር በፊት የራድዮ አገልግሎት በአካባቢዎ ይደርስ ነበረ በምን ያህል ጊዜስ ያዳምጡ ነበረ

- a. በየቀኑ
- b. በሳምንት የተወሰነ ቀን
- c. በሳምንት 1 ቀን
- d. በሳምንት ከ1 ቀን ያነሰ
- e. በጭራሽ አላዳምጥም

40. ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ከተጀመረ በኋላ የራድዮ አገልግሎት በአካባቢዎ ይደርስ ነበረ በምን ያህል ጊዜስ ያዳምጡ ነበረ

- a. በየቀኑ
- b. በሳምንት የተወሰነ ቀን
- c. በሳምንት 1 ቀን
- d. በሳምንት ከ1 ቀን ያነሰ
- e. በጭራሽ አላዳምጥም

41. ስለ ግብርና የቤተሰብ ምጣኔና ሌሎች ጠቃሚ መረጃዎች የሚገኙ ንብት 3 ዋና ዋና የመረጃ ምንጮች ጥቀሱ

	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
ከዘመድ ከጓደኛ ከወዳጅና ከጎረቤት		
ከገበያና መገበያዎች ስፍራ		
ከጋዜጦች		
ከራድዮ		
ከቴሌቪዥን		
ከማኅበራትና ከመሳሰሉት ተቋማት		
ከሚሰጡት መረጃዎችና አመራር አካላት (ተሰማኝ ትያላቸውሰዎች የሚሰጡ ካሉ)		
ከፖለቲካ ማኅበራት		
ከመንግስት ቢሮዎች (ወረዳ)		
ከመጽሐፍ		
ከመረጃ መረቦች		
ሌሎች		

42. ስለ ገበያ ዋጋ ስለ ስራና ሰብል ጉዳዮች የመሳሰሉትን የገበያ መረጃዎች የሚገኙ ንብት 3 ዋና ዋና የመረጃ ምንጮች ጥቀሱ

	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
ከዘመድ ከጓደኛ ከወዳጅና ከጎረቤት		
ከገበያና መገበያዎች ስፍራ		
ከጋዜጦች		
ከራድዮ		
ከቴሌቪዥን		
ከማኅበራትና ከመሳሰሉት ተቋማት		
ከሚሰጡት መረጃዎችና አመራር አካላት (ተሰማኝ ትያላቸውሰዎች የሚሰጡ ካሉ)		
ከፖለቲካ ማኅበራት		
ከመንግስት ቢሮዎች (ወረዳ)		
ከመጽሐፍ		
ከመረጃ መረቦች		

ሌሎች		

43. በአጠቃላይ ከፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት ያለውንና አሁን ያለውን የአካባቢው የሚገኝ ተደራሽነት እንዴት ያዩታል

- a. ተሻሽሏል
- b. አልተሻሻለም ብሏል
- c. ተመሳሳይ ነው

44. የሚኖሩበት አካባቢ (ቤት) ተሸከርካሪ (መኪና) የሚያስገባ መንገድ አለው

- a. አዎ
- b. የለም

45. መንገድ ካለው አመቺ መቶ (በክረምትና በበጋ) መንገዱ ለመኪና አመቺ ነው

- a. አዎ አመቺ ነው
- b. አመቺ አይደለም በተወሰኑ ወራት ብቻ መንገዱ መኪና ያስገባል

46. ባለፉት 2 እና 3 አመታት ወደ አቅራቢያዎ ቀበሌና መንደሮች ተጉዘው ያወቃሉ

- a. አዎ
- b. አላወቅም

47. ከሃረጎቻችን ጋር ያለዎት ቅርርብ ምን ይመስላል

	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በፊት	ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ
በጣም የተቀራረብን ነን		
በመካከል እንቅስቃሴ ባለን		
በጣም ቅርርብ የለንም በጣምም አንራራቅም		
በመካከል የተራራቅን ነን		
በጣም የተራራቅን ነን		

48. ከፕሮጀክቱ መተግበር በኋላ ቅርርብ ላይ የተፈጠረ ለውጥ ካለ ቢያብራሩልኝ

49. ዘመድ ወዳጅና ጓደኞቻችን ቤትም እየመጡ ይጠይቅዎት ነበረ

50. ዘመድ ወዳጅና ጓደኞቻችን ቤትም አሁንም እየመጡ ይጠይቅዎታል

51. እርስዎስ ዘመድ ጓደኛና ወዳጆችዎ ጋር ቤታቸው እየሄዱ ይጠይቃሉ

52. የሀይማኖት በዓላት ሰርግ ጭፈራ ወይም ቀብርና ማስተዛዘን የመሳሰሉት ቦታዎች ላይ ይገኙ ነበረ

53. በአሁኑስ ጊዜ የሀይማኖት በዓላት ሰርግ ጭፈራ ወይም ቀብርና ማስተዛዘን የመሳሰሉት ቦታዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ

54. በእርስዎ አመለካከት አካባቢዎ ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት በፊት ሰላማዊ ነበረ ይላሉ

- a. በጣም ሰላማዊ ነበረ
- b. በመካከል ሰላማዊ ነበረ
- c. ሰላማዊ ነበረም አልነበረም ለማለት ያስቸግረኛል
- d. በመካከል ሁከት ይገጥመው ነበረ
- e. ሁከት የበዛበትና ለመኖር አስቸጋሪ ስፍራ ነበረ

55. በእርስዎ አመለካከት አካባቢዎ ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት በኋላ ሰላማዊ ነው ይላሉ

- a. በጣም ሰላማዊ ነው
- b. በመካከል ሰላማዊ ነው
- c. ሰላማዊ ነውም አይደለምም ለማለት ያስቸግረኛል
- d. በመካከል ሁከት ይገጥማል
- e. ሁከት የበዛበትና ለመኖር አስቸጋሪ ስፍራ ሆኗል

56. አካባቢዎ ከግቤ 3 ፕሮጀክት መተግበር በኋላ ሁከት የበዛበትና ለመኖር አስቸጋሪ እየሆነ የመጣ ከሆነ ዋና ዋና የሁከት ምንጮችን ግለፁ

- a. ከመጠጥ ጋር የተያያዘ ረብሻና ግጭት
- b. በሴተኛ አዳሪዎች ምክንያት የሚፈጠር ግጭትና ችግር
- c. የወጣቶች ጠብ አጫካት መንፈስ መጨመር
- d. በወጣቶች ባህሪ ለውጥ የተነሳ በወላጆችና በልጆች መካከል የሚፈጠር ግጭት አለመገባባት

- e. የወጣቶች ከባህል ያፈነገጠልማድ አነጋገር አዋዋል የሚያስከትለውግጭት
- f. የምሽት ሴቶች መበዛት ያስከተለውችግር ግጭት
- g. የቤት ወስጥ አለመግባባት
- h. በሌብነትና ዝርፍያ ምክንያት የሚፈጠር ችግር
- i. በወጣት ሴቶች ላይ በመጠቀሚያ የሚደረግ ትንኮሳ የሚያስከትለውግጭት
- j. ሌሎች

57. ይህ ከላይ የተጠቀሰው የግጭት መንስዔ ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ጋር ተያያዥነት የሚኖረው በምን መንገድ ነው

- a. የረብሻው የግጭት መንስዔ የኮንስትራክሽኑ ሰራተኞች ናቸው
- b. የኮንስትራክሽን ሰራተኞች ወደ አካባቢው መምጣት ወጣቱ ባህሪ ላይ በጎ ያልሆነ ተፅእኖ አለው (የወጣቱ የምሽት ህይወት መላማዎድ፤ ወጣት ሴቶች ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ህይወት መሳተፍ)
- c. ወጣቱ በኮንስትራክሽን የቀን ስራ ተሳታፊ መሆኑ በጎ ጎን እንዳለው ሁሉ አሉታዊ ገፅታዎች አሉት
- d. በወጣቱ ዘንድ የባህልና የአኗኗር ለውጥ የታየው ከግቢ 3 ኮንስትራክሽን ግንባታ መጀመር በኋላ ነው
- e. የሴቶች የገቢ ምንጭማዳበር (በካሬና ምግብ ቤት ንግድ) በአባወራዎች ተቀባይነት ማጣት ወደ አለመግባባት ያመራሉ
- f. ሌሎች

58. እርስዎ ወይም የቤተሰብዎ አባላት ከላይ የተጠቀሱት ረብሻዎች፣ ግጭቶች ሁከቶች ወይም አለመግባባቶች ተጠቂ ሆነው ያውቃሉ

- a. አዎ
- b. አላውቅም

59. ተጠቂ ሆነው ከነበረ እንዴትና ምን ያህል ጊዜ

60. በአጠቃላይ በአካባቢዎ በምሽት መንገድ ሲሄዱ ደህንነት ይሰማዎታል

- a. አዎ በጣም ይሰማኛል
- b. በመጠኑ ደህንነት ይሰማኛል
- c. አዎ ወይም አይሰማኝም
- d. በመጠኑ ደህንነት ይሰማኛል
- e. በጣም ደህንነት አይሰማኝም

61. እርስዎና ቤተሰብዎ ለነዘሂህ ከታች በሰንጠረዥ የተዘረዘሩት አገልግሎቶች ተጠቃሚ ነው

አገልግሎት	የአገልግሎት አይነት	አገልግሎቱ ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት መተግበር በፊት ነበረ	አገልግሎቱ ከግቢ 3 ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በኋላ ተጀመረ	የአገልግሎቱ መኖር ጥቅሙ ምን ድንኳን ነው
መንገድ	ወደ ከተማዋ መንገድ			
	ጥርጊያ መንገድ			
	አስፋልት መንገድ			
መሬት	የከብቶች ማሰጫ			
	የእርሻ ቦታ			
	ጓሮ			
ወሃ	ንፁህ የሚጠጥ ወሃ			
	ያልተጣራ ወሃ			
ትምህርት ቤት	1ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት			
	2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት			
የጠፍ አገልግሎት	የጠፍ ኬላ			
	የጠፍ ጣቢያ			
	ክሊኒክ			
ፖሊስ ጣቢያ				
የመበራት አገልግሎት				
ገበያ				

62. የወረዳ ቢሮ ወይም የሚጠየቀው የመንግስት አካል ስለ ኮንስትራክሽን መጀመር ጥቅም አላማ አወያይቶት ነበረ

63. ወይይት ተደርጎ ከነበረ ትኩረቱ ምን ላይ ነበረ