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A HISTORY OF NGOs IN YAYO DISTRICT FROM 1984 TO 2020

BY: FREZER NIGUSE

ADVISOR: YONAS SEIFU (ASSISSTANT PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: BELAY BEYENE (PhD. CANDIDATE)

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

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BY FREZER NIGUSE

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND
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ADVISOR: YONAS SEIFU (ASSISSTANT PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: BELAY BEYENE (PhD. CANDIDATE)

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ADVISOR: YONAS SEIFU (ASSISSTANT PROFESSOR)

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

ADVISOR -----SIGNATURE-----DATE-----

CO-ADVISOR-----SIGNATURE-----DATE-----

EXAMINER-----SIGNATURE-----DATE-----

EXAMINER-----SIGNATURE-----DATE-----

MODERATOR-----SIGNATURE-----DATE-----

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the History of NGOs in Yayo district from 1984 to 2020. The objective of the study is showing the activities, achievements, and History of NGOs in Yayo district. To achieve the goal an attempt was made to collect the necessary data, using interview, different unpublished and published materials, as well as Archives. The study explains how the NGOs under study came to Yayo district and the specific contributions they made in the socio-economic development of the district. The study also tried to elucidate the role of NGOs in natural resource conservation, health, economy, and educational achievements in the study area. The paper tried to identify the local and foreign NGOs that were engaged actively in the study area during the period under discussion, and describe the extent these organizations involved the local people in development schemes such as afforestation programs, construction of various infrastructures, and training. The study confirms that, meaningful works done by NGOs in natural resource conservation, health, economy, and educational achievements in the study area. The study shows that how the mentioned changes were achieved through the collective activities and collaboration of NGOs concerned, district offices, kebele and woreda leaders, and the population. The study confirms that the NGOs like Menschen für Menschen did lots of works in the field of education, health, natural resource conservation, HIV/AIDS, Social works, and Gender issues. The other NGOs like Cheshire have a valuable contribution in helping the poor and the people living with different types of impairments. The activities of Sustainable Land Management, Participatory Forest Management, and other forest related NGOs is also discussed in this study.

PREFACE

The purpose of the study is to write the History of NGOs in Yayo district. To complete the study primary sources like eye witnesses, observations, and archives are used. As well as the secondary sources, both published and unpublished materials are used to complete the study. The thesis has four chapters. The first chapter presents some important points about NGOs in general and the Historical background of NGOs in Ethiopia. The chapter shows the meanings and establishment of NGOs, types of NGOs, the relation between NGOs and development, and the History and establishment of NGOs in Ethiopia. This chapter also elucidates the beginning of local charity organizations in Ethiopia and the influence of foreign donors on the government in order to achieve their own interest. Some of the proclamations which adopted by the Ethiopian government to govern NGOs in Ethiopia are also indicated in this chapter. The second chapter gives some important information about the study area. These includes; geographical features, economic activities, and peopling of the study area. Chapter three focus on the coming of NGOs into the study area. The establishment, the objectives, and the goals of the NGOs which participated around the study area are discussed in this chapter. Under chapter four the achievements of NGOs in Yayo district is briefly discussed. The works which done by those NGOs in social, economic, and cultural spheres of lives are mentioned in this chapter. The chapter briefly emphasizes the works done by NGOs like SLM, REDD+, and others which have a relation with natural resource conservation. The NGOs like Menschen für menschen played important roles in the fields of education, health, social welfare activities, natural resource conservation, HIV/AIDS, and gender issues. Cheshire played a valuable role in helping the poor and peoples with impairments. These and other activities done by the NGOs under the study are briefly discussed in the fourth chapter.

ACRONYM

CBO	Community Based Organizations
CRC	Catholic Relief Crevice
CRDA	Christian Relief and Development Association
CWS	Community Water Shade
ECS	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat
FMC	Forest Management Committee
MWS	Major Water Sheds
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFRA	Participatory Forest Resource Assessment
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
WIF	Wash Implementation Framework

CHAPTER ONE

1. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1.1 Meaning of Non-Governmental Organizations

Non- Governmental Organizations often called Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). As we simply understand from the name, Non- Government Organization is any organization that does not include government or government appointed personalities in its membership. According to Tesema Mebratu Beyene, civil society organization (CSO) is defined as: "...Lawfully constituted, independent, voluntary, and not for profit organizations.¹ NGOs are the important actors in the field of development. NGOs which play their roles effectively are a very important supporter of developing countries. NGOs are expected to play active role in poverty reduction and sustainable social development. NGOs are organizations that established to serve the peoples voluntarily.²

NGOs are not only service providers. There are some NGOs that work on policy advocacy and implementation. NGOs have also different roles such as democracy building, conflict resolution, emergency response, human right works, environmental activism, cultural preservation, and policy analysis and research and information provision. The term NGO has broader and narrowed meanings. In a broader sense it includes all non-state organizations, whether they are businesses or private.³ A more common definition focuses on NGO's activity in promotion of social, political or economic change. NGOs are self-governing, non-for-profit organizations that are geared to improve the quality of life for disadvantaged people.⁴

¹ Tesema Mebratu Beyene, "Law governing civil society organizations and their impacts on the democratization of a country: Ethiopia in case" (Ph.D Dissertation, University of Liverpool, November, 2015),p.4.

² David Lewis, *None governmental organizations, Definition and history*, (The London school of Economics and Political science, January, 2010), p.1-3.

³ *Ibid*

⁴ *Ibid*, p.1-4. Netsanet Desalegn, "The role of NGOs in the promotion and protection of minority rights" (BA degree research paper, St. Mary's University college, Law, Addis Ababa, July, 2010), p.16.

1.2. Establishment of Non-Government Organization

The designation non-government organization was given to international non- state organizations which gained consultative status in UN activities.⁵ In order to address the semantic problem and the way such organizations labeled some writers categorize them as the third sector; which is identified as not-for-profit, voluntary, or non-governmental in character. The term third sector is given for NGOs because the first sector is the government sector and the second one is the private sector. For this reason NGO stood as the third sector.⁶

Religion based NGOs are started depending on the religious values of helping the poor and marginalized people. The secularization charity was started in England in the sixteenth century. By the last decade of the sixteenth century the gap between the poor and the rich was expanded because of inflation. On the other side two famines were occurred in England between 1585 and 1600. These and other obligatory factors lead to the adoption of the poor law of 1601. This law was served as the starting point of the modern law of charities. Different nations adopted their own charity laws depending on the poor law of England.⁷ International NGOs emerged before the world war first was mainly concerned with establishing international norms. These NGOs made their base mainly in Europe and North America. There were also some NGOs focused on anti-slavery movements.⁸

After the Second World War many international NGOs were transformed their activities from relief works to advocacy and development works. The transformed NGOs and the newly formed NGOs were the pillars of the then international development. Following the neo liberalism and the fall of Soviet empire, the number of NGOs in Asia, Latin America and Africa was increased..⁹

⁵ Netsanet,p.18., David Lewis,P.1. Bizuneh Getachew Yimenu" The participation of none governmental organizations in education service delivery in Gedo zone: Ethiopia"(MA Thesis, Ethiopia civil service University school of policy studies, 2017),p.2.

⁶ Lewis, p.2.

⁷ Yitayew Alemayehu Taye,"The state none governmental organizations and the making of the charities and societies proclamation No-621 of 2009 in Ethiopia-Historical and institutional perspectives", (Ph.D Dissertation, Northern University, Boston, Massachusetts, June, 2010), pp.63-65.

⁸ *Ibid*,p.73.

⁹ *Ibid*,pp.75-76.

In the 1980s NGO funding reached at its climax and NGOs started participating at international policy level.¹⁰ After the Cold War the Northern donors started funding the former communist nations in the south. They took this action in order to attract these countries towards their political reform.¹¹ NGOs can be seen in to four categories through generations; these are; the first generation was relief and development. During this generation the main focus of NGOs was relief service. The second generation was Small scale self-reliant local development. The focus of many NGOs around the end of the 1970s was community development. The third generation was Catalytic. In the third generation NGOs focused on the works that bring about sustainable development.¹² The fourth generation was people's development. During this generation NGOs focused on the social development. The main goal is to bring the development depends on social energy.¹³

NGOs have the following four important characteristics; 1. NGOs are formal, means the organization is institutionalized in that it has regular meetings, office and organizational permanence. 2. It is private in that it is institutionally separate from government. 3. It is non-profit . If a surplus finance is generated it does not given to owners or directors. 4. It is self-governing, which means it is able to control and manage its own affairs.¹⁴

1.3. Types of Non-Government Organizations

NGOs can be classified in to various types on their different factors like orientation or level of cooperation. NGOs type by orientation can be grouped into charitable orientation; service orientation; participatory orientation, and empowering orientation. NGO by level of cooperation can be grouped into community based organization; city wide organization; national NGOs; and international NGOs. The non-government organizations are heterogeneous and they work in different areas with a varied scope. We can use different terminologies to refer NGOs. From these some of the equivalent terms are private voluntary organizations, civil society organizations, independent sectors, self-help organizations, grassroots organizations, volunteer sectors,

¹⁰ Shibabaw Belew, "Assessment of CSOs in the development of democratic political culture in Ethiopia" (MA thesis, AddisAbaba University, department of Public Administration and Development Management, 2010),p.26.

¹¹ Kendra E Dupy and et al, *Ethiopia's regulatory crack down on foreign funded NGOs* (Departement of political science, Washington, Seattle, USA,2014), p.3.

¹² Shibabaw ,p.27.

¹³ Bizuneh , p.2.

¹⁴ *Ibid*

transitional social movement organizations, and non-state actors. The global community of NGOs encompasses wide range of organizations which can usually be categorized into three basic types; 1 Humanitarian aid 2 Advocacy groups 3 Faith based groups. The NGOs that are participating in a humanitarian activities are the widely spread ones and they are well known NGOs which make up the largest category. They provide supports for both natural and man-made disasters.¹⁵

Depending on their activities, NGOs are categorized in to two; these are NGOs working with Operational activities and NGOs working with Advocacy. Operational NGOs are NGOs that contribute to the delivery of services and advocacy NGOs are NGOs that participate in providing opinions and influence the government policies. According to David Lewis, the name ‘‘none profit organization’’ is used to refer NGOs, where the market is dominant. Citizen organizations in USA are rewarded with fiscal benefits in criteria that they are not commercial. The name ‘‘voluntary organizations’’ and ‘‘charity organization’’ used in United Kingdom. This is because of the experiences of volunteering which performed by Christians as one of the values of Christianity. In United Kingdom the charities should be free from politics. For instance, when Oxfam is allowed to register as charity, the important criteria was its humanitarian focus. The charity commission does not seen Amnesty international as directly political. In Canada NGOs are considered as’’ not for profit corporations’’ or ‘‘corporations without share capital’’. With the Japanese context NGO is often used as organizations which deal with problem or development, human rights, environment, conflict and wars.¹⁶

¹⁵ Victoria Potapkina, ‘‘The role of International Humanitarian NGOs in Africa conflicts in the Post-Cold war period’’ (MA Thesis ,University of Birmingham,2009),p.10.

¹⁶ Netsanet,p.16.

According to David Lewis NGOs are categorized under three main activities. These are Implementer, Catalyst, and Partner.¹⁷ NGOs have different roles and shapes with in different communities. Because of this reason it is not easy to categorize NGOs. There are some NGOs which receive a large amount of funding from the government. As NGOs are not government organizations, they have to generate their own income. There are some others which generate a profit to use it in their work. Northern NGOs (NNGO) are the NGOs made their origins in the industrial nations and southern NGOs (SNGO) refers to organizations from developing areas of the world. Some of the NGOs have a good economic status and others are economically weak that they have to struggle to survive from one year to the other. There are NGOs which have many numbers of educated persons in their membership and there are others which are supported by volunteers.¹⁸ The emergence of NGOs depends on their goal and ability of helping the poverty reduction. In order to do this they participate in relief and development activities. Relief refers to works like urgent saving lives, delivering food, clean water, and sanitation equipment, providing shelter and other materials. Development projects are long term projects. Developmental works includes the programs that advanced the life standards of the society. These includes; agriculture, education, infrastructure, and employment. The NGOs that are working on development issues mainly focus on training and income generation. Their goal is empowerment.¹⁹ None Government Organizations are organizations established to fill the gap caused by a developing states provision of service and rehabilitation.²⁰

¹⁷ Lewis,p.1.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p.2.

¹⁹ Potapkina, p.10.

²⁰ Diriba Ayele and Sori Tefera, "The effect of NGOs on socio economic empowerment of women: Empirical evidence from some NGOs-Operating in Ethiopia'' (*Journal of management and business* Vol 19, No 12-A, Ambo university, October, 2019),pp.343.

1.4. Non-Government Organizations in Ethiopia

Before the coming of NGOs, there are some other traditional self-help organizations. From these *Debo*(The way by which people support each other with a labor activities on the farm lands, buildings, and other fields of works), *Ikub*(a self-help financial loan system without a revenue for all members consecutively using a lottery way of ordering), *Idir*(a self-helping organization by which people help each other during sad and happy days like a wedding) and *Mahiber*(a religious association formed for ceremonial purpose) are the very important ones.²¹

Now a time these organizations are developing some sort of structure. Around 1960s both foreign and local NGOs were established because the contribution of the traditional associations was not enough to change the lives of the needy people in the country. Following the 1970s and 1980s famines, different NGOs come to Ethiopia. Before that The Ethiopian Red Cross association and Swedish Save the Children were active in Ethiopia.²² ‘‘Prior to the 1970s, only a few NGOs were involved in Ethiopia. Among others the Ethiopian Red Cross(1935), the Mennonite Mission(1946), the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus(1960), Cheshire foundation(1962), the Ethiopian family Guidance Association(1969), Agri Service(1969), and the Hope Enterprise(1971).’’²³The beginning of NGOs in Ethiopia has relation with a humanitarian and relief activities. There was a serious drought in Ethiopian in the 1970s and 1980s.²⁴

The Cause of the drought is mainly natural. Famine was expanded because of the drought and the famine resulted in the massive population displacement. This increased mortality. Peoples estimated from 400,000 up to 500,000 were died because of the famine.²⁵ In Ethiopia major disasters related with famine happened about once a decade. For instance the 1973/74, the 1984/85,

²¹ Dagne Negash, An assessment of challenges and opportunities of Ethiopian charities, (MA thesis, Addis Ababa University, Graduate school of social work, June, 2017),p.10.

²² Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA): *NGOs establishment and operation in Ethiopia* (May, 2006),p.4. The international center for Not-For-Profit Law: *NGO law monitor:Ethiopia* (dec,2009),p.1.

²³ Shibabaw ,p.29.

²⁴ Netsanet,p.5. Dagne Negash,p.10.

²⁵ John Borton,‘‘The challenging role of NGOs in the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance:case study-Northern Ethiopia and Eritrea’’,Article: (Overseas development institute, Regents college,inner cicle,regentspark,London,May,1994),p.23.

the 1991/92/94/95, and the 1999/2000 famines were very distractive famines.²⁶ The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) requested 2.46 million tones food support for the needy whom bitten by the famine. But the amount received from the international donors was 440,000 tones. This amount was the 18% of what requested. This indicates that at the beginning the participation of the international donors was limited. In this case the main problem was the attitude of the government bodies towards the drought. In September 1982 and August 1983, Christian Relief and Development Association assisted supplementary foods, cloth, seed and tools and soap worth birr 1.35 million. The association also transported 8,700 tons of food on behalf of the RRC and Lutheran World Federation or Ethiopian Evangelical Mekaneyesus (LWF/EECMY) at a cost of birr 0.74 million. World Vision on its behalf supported an air craft in order to reach the areas that are not accessible by tracks. A feeding center was opened at Korem, around north Wollo by save the children in 1982.²⁷ The program was funded by United Kingdom (UK).²⁸

Between 1983 and 1984 the assistance requested by RRC was rapidly increased. But because of the tenth anniversary of the *Derg* regime, it was difficult to transport the materials through the Port of Assab. The port was busy by serving other materials like cement and fertilizer. Between 1984 and 1985 the aid estimated to be 1,253 million dollar received from different individuals and private organizations and 36 different governments.²⁹ The American “Food for the north” program was implemented. In Eritrea the program was launched through Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (ECS) on behalf of the Catholic Relief service (CRC). 36,000 tons of aid was distributed and reached 400,000 beneficiaries from 30 sites. In Tigray the program was launched by World vision with the collaboration of Ethiopian Orthodox Church.³⁰

After the fall of the *Derg* regime the number of NGOs increased in Ethiopia. From 1994 up to 2000 the number of NGOs that are operating in Ethiopia dramatically increased. The total increase in these years is about 525%. In 1994 the number of local NGOs was 24, and the number of

²⁶ Suel Lautaze, Yakob Aklilu, and et.al. “Risk and Vulnerability in Ethiopia: Learning from the past, Responding to the present, preparing for the future”(A report for the US Agency for international development, Inter-University Institution on Humanitarian studies and field practice, June, 2003),p.113.

²⁷ Lautze, Yakob , and et.al,p.130.

²⁸ *Ibid*,p.25.

²⁹ *Ibid*,pp.26-27.

³⁰ *Ibid*,p.30.

international NGOs was 46. In 1996 the number of local NGOs increased to 96, and the international ones in to 96. In 1998, the number reached 160 for local NGOs and 119 for the international NGOs. In 2000, the number of the locals increased in to 246, and the number of the international NGOs in to 122. Totally the number of NGOs in 1994 was 70. This number increased in to 368 in the year 2000.³¹

Gradually the number of NGOs in Ethiopia is increasing. In the recent information the NGOs registered under the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA) is 253. From this NGOs 175 of them are local NGOs and faith based agencies. A number of NGOs under (CRDA) are participating in policy advocacy and lobbying and other concerns that are related to the CRDA membership. Most of the NGOs under CRDA are participating in all regions of the country. The main focuses of these NGOs are in the fields of: Agricultural development, Child right advocacy and formal and non-formal basic education Support to disabled people, food security, gender, health, HIV/AIDS, income generation activities, institutional development and environmental development, water and sanitation, refugee/repatriation, research, training, disaster preparedness and relief, and rehabilitation.³²

1.5. Codes of conducts amended to govern Non-Government Organizations in Ethiopia.

Different codes of conducts were amended to govern NGOs in Ethiopia. The 1999 code of conduct is one of these codes. Different representatives of NGOs were participated in the amendment of the 1999 code of conduct under the secretariat of CRDA. The first draft of the code emerged in 1998 and two meetings were held at Africa Hall in February and September 1998. 200 NGOs representatives were attained the meeting of the September and the final draft came to light. The code of conduct improved the interrelation between NGOs, the government, and the private sector.³³In 2009 the government of Ethiopia issued a new proclamation concerned with the establishment of charity organizations that are operating in the country. The proclamation facilitated arrangements for the licensing, registration and operation of these charity organizations.

³¹ Ayele Angelo Ago, "The roles, contributions and challenges of NGOs in Ethiopia"(Ph.D. Dissertation, UK, University of Reading, October, 2008),p.26.

³² Christian Relief and Development Association,p.6.

³³ *Code of conduct for NGOs in Ethiopia* (March,1999,Addis Ababa,Ethiopia),p.2.

According to Dagne, the proclamation Article two, categorizes Ethiopian charities in to two. These are: Ethiopian residents' charity associations, and foreign charity associations. Ethiopian charity associations are those formed under the laws of Ethiopians and their members are Ethiopians, generate income from the country and wholly controlled by Ethiopians. The article also takes the NGOs that receive 10% of their funds from foreign sources as Ethiopian charity organizations.³⁴

The article defined Ethiopian resident's charity associations as those formed under the laws of Ethiopians, consists of members who reside in Ethiopia and receive more than 90% of their funds from foreign sources. The government of Ethiopia amended this proclamation to restrict the activities of NGOs in Ethiopia because the government was suspicious of those NGOs. The government believed that those NGOs were working with opposition parties and influenced different sectors of the government towards the ideas of their donors.³⁵ The proclamation define foreign charities under article two as those formed under the laws of foreign countries, consists of members who are foreign nationals or receive funds from foreign sources.³⁶

A more liberal law which governs NGOs in Ethiopia is implemented in March 12, 2019. This law is less restrictive than the former law which implemented in 2009. The 2019 law defines NGO as 'a local organization formed under the laws of Ethiopia by Ethiopians, foreigners residing in Ethiopia, or both, or it can be a foreigner organization formed under the laws of a foreign country and registered to operate in Ethiopia. 'The recent law prohibited international organizations and local organizations established by foreigner or not resident of Ethiopia from lobbying political parties, conducting voter educations, or engaging in election observation. According to the 2019 law, the responsibility of registration is given to Civil Society Organizations Agency. This mandate was given to the former organization which is called Charities and Societies Agency.³⁷

³⁴ *Ibid*

³⁵ Tesfaye Wagari, "Perseption of selected stake holders on the Role of NGOs in local Development: The case study of Kirkos Sub-City in Addis Ababa."(MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University, College of Business and Economics, Departement of public administration and Development management, June, 2015",pp.19-21.

³⁶ Dagne,pp.10-11.

³⁷ Luke Kelly," Legislation on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, England, and Wales" (Helpdesk report, Knowledge, evidence and learning for development, University of Manchester, 21 August, 2019),pp.4-6.

1.6. The beginning of local charities in Ethiopia.

1.6.1. Local charities during the Imperial regime

According to CRDA, NGOs that are participating in Ethiopia could be categorized in to two main categories: these are Indigenous NGOs that are established by Ethiopians or foreigners and International NGOs which have their head offices where they obtain their funds.³⁸ Ethiopian political elite formed the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in 1935. Women members of the Royal family on their behalf formed Ethiopian Women Welfare Association and The Ethiopian Women's Association for good work Service. In 1955 Haile selasie I found the Haile selasie I foundation to be a model for the followers of his foot stapes. Gradually the students of different high schools and Addis Ababa University started participations in various welfare activities. The family Guidance association and Agri-service Ethiopia were set up in 1969. There are some local NGOs which formed following the two famines in Ethiopia. For instance the Haile selassie I University famine and relief committee was set up in 1973 by the staff members of the University.

1.6.2. Local charities during the Derg regime

The few non-state organizations that were able to survive the imperial era were replaced by government sponsored organizations such as youth, women, and peasant associations. Other associations were either assimilated in to the Dreg's system such as professional associations or they were disbanded after confiscation of their properties. However, Dreg's attempt to a total eradication of the non-state actors in the country was unsuccessful. Despite of the restrictive and oppressive measures of the military government, the number of NGOs showed steady increase in 1980s in Ethiopia. There were some fifty international NGOs in the country. From these most of them are religious NGOs. Their primary concern was similar with the NGOs during the Imperial regime, that was service delivery and welfare works for the society that was suffering from the periodic disaster.³⁹

After the fall of *Derg* some professional associations were formed in the basis of defending human and democratic rights. The Ethiopian Human Right Council and the Ethiopian women lawyer

³⁸ *Ibid*,p.7.

³⁹ Will Campbell, "The potential for donor mediation in NGO-State relation:An Ethiopian Case Study" (*Institute of Development Studies. Sussex*),p.12-14.

associations are the good examples. The Ethiopian Economic Association was set up in 1992 and Forum for Social Students set up in 1998.⁴⁰

1.7. Influences of Donors against the government of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the developing nations which receive a huge amount of foreign aid. NGOs play a large role in supporting the economic development of Ethiopia. At about 20% of the annual revenue of the country comes from foreign aids. Because of this economic dependency the foreign donors are trying to challenge the government policies towards their interests. After the fall of the *derg* regime a numbers of NGOs came to Ethiopia. Most of them tried to influence the government concerning the economic liberalism, education, and other policies. The influence of the donors is significant in many NGOs participating in different types of aids. Because of the fund they earned to overrun their works, the government of Ethiopia exposed to the challenges coming from the donors. NGOs that do not receive funds from foreign donors like Oxfam are relatively free to adopt their internal rules. The process of formation of most NGOs by itself has a significant role in their exposure to the influences that comes from the donors. Daniel Sahileyesus mentioned in Ayichegirew Haderas Dissertation identified six modes of NGOs formation in Ethiopia: these are

‘a) NGOs formed out of church and mission-related works b) NGOs set up due to the personal, moral and/ or religious motivations of their funder/s c) NGOs formed as a response to humanitarian crisis d) NGOs set up due to donors policies that encouraged NGO formation e) NGOs set up due to funder/s exposure to similar initiatives and f) NGOs evolved from the relief and development wings of ex-rebel movements and from current political parties.’⁴¹

⁴⁰ *Ibid*

⁴¹ Ayichegirew ,p.38.

CHAPTER TWO

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS OF YAYO DISTRICT

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Yayo is located in the south west part of Ethiopia in Oromia regional state of Ilubabor zone. In the East Yayo share a boundary with Chora district of Buno Bedele zone. In the west Yayo bounded with Hurumu district of Ilubabor, in the South with Alge sachi district of Ilubabor zone and in the North with Doreni district of Ilubabor zone. The district of Yayo is located 564 km far from Addis Ababa and 36 km from Metu which is the zonal administration city of Ilubabor along the asphalt road from Metu to Addis Ababa.⁴² The district has one administrative town which has the same name with the district and 16 *kebeles*. Previously between 1980 and 1990 the district was called Yayo Hurumu district by adding Hurumu and Doreni districts. After 2007 Doreni and Hurumu were separated from Yayo and made their own administration in district level. The district is found within the biosphere reserve area of Yayo forest.⁴³ Latitudinal and Longitudinally the study area is located between 8⁰42'' and 8⁰ 44'23''N latitude and 35⁰ 20' 31'' to 36⁰ 18'20''E longitude.⁴⁴

⁴² Yayo Agricultural and Natural resource office "the 2020 annual report of SLM" (Yayo), p.1.

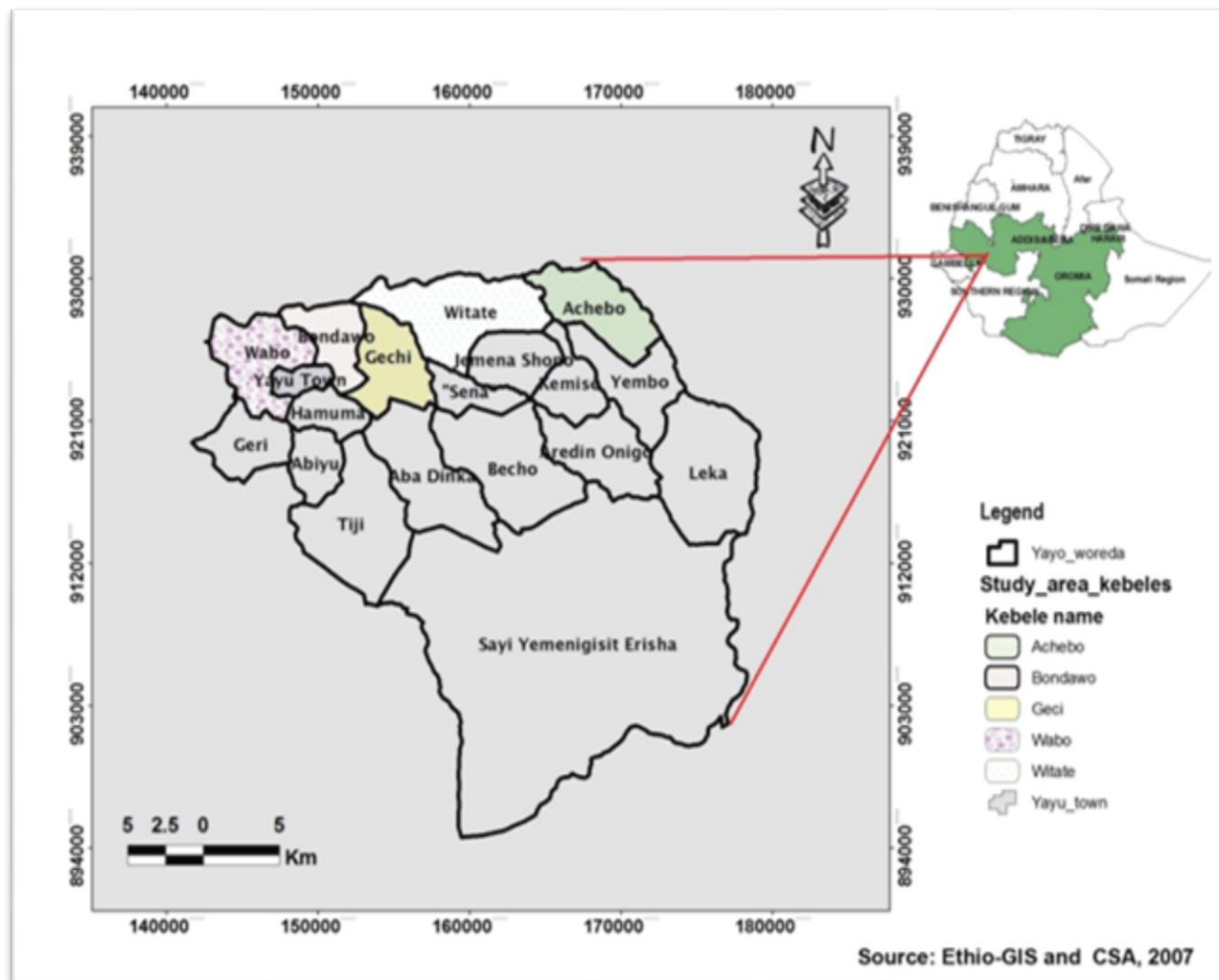
⁴³ Redi Ahimed," Resettlement and vilagization in Gabba awuraja; the case of Yayo, Doreni, and Hurumu districtes (1950-1991)"(MA Thesis Jimma university, History,2021),p.1; informants Tilahun Afework, Sisay kebede.

⁴⁴ Tadesse Woldemariam "Vegetation of the Yayu forest in SW Ethiopia; Impact of human use and Implications for In Situ conservation of wiled coffee Arabica, Ecology and development series "(PhD dissertation, University of Bom, Germany, 2003),p.28.

The population number of Yayo district

Sex	Total Population		Urban inhabitants		Rural inhabitants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Male	26,737	50.59	3,761	49.77	22,976	50.73
Female	26,114	49.41	3,796	50.23	22,318	49.27
Both Sex	52,851	100	7,557	100	45,294	100

Source: Yayo City hall



Map 1: Map of the study area

Source: Ethio GIS and CSA, 2007

Yayo is known by the existence of different land features. It has many numbers of gorges, canyons and there are hills that measure between 1400 and 2800 meters above the sea level.⁴⁵ The physical land scape was believed to have shaped by Mesozoic maritime layers of the tertiary basalt and cons. These geological events mostly caused the appearance of intensive portable and faulting of

⁴⁵ Lemesa Bekele, "Agro-Ecological History of Soor and Gabba Awrajja (Ca.1941-1991)", (MA Thesis, Jimma University, History, 2007), p.5.

Precambrian rocks. There have been long mountain chains, which were formed by the upward pressures of the earth crust. This is the cause for the occurrence of climatic, social and vegetation distribution variations.⁴⁶ Such ecological diversities became the most important preconditions for the selection of the district by NGOs that works on climate and Biodiversity conservation issues. Yayo has the average temperature of 23⁰c ranging between 18.59⁰c mean minimum and 27.88⁰c mean maximum temperature. The district has annual rain fall ranging between 1800mm-2500mm. The district gets six up to seven months of rain which starts from March and lasted in September. Most of the population of the district settled in the *Woyinadega (Badda daree)* or Temprate climatic region of the district. This region of the study area is favorable for agricultural production. Because of this reason most of the people preferred it as a good settlement area.⁴⁷

There are four seasons in Yayo district. These are winter (*Bega*), (*Boona*) summer (*Kiremt*), (*Ganna*) spring (*Tsedey*), (*Birraa*) and autumn (*Meker*), (*Arfaasa*). During the spring season (from March-May) the people of the district engaged in farming the land for the cultivation of food crops like maize and sorghum. During the summer season (from June-August) the people engaged in to practices like coffee land preparation and *teff* and wheat sowing activities. During autumn season (from September-December) they weed *teff*. They also harvest *teff*, wheat and maize. During the winter season (from December-February) the people in the district engaged in to the activities like harvesting coffee seeds, and preparing their farm lands for the next farming activity.⁴⁸

2.2 FOREST

Before human settlement in Ethiopia the forest coverage was 37-40 percent of the total land mass of the country. When Savanna wood land is included the rate rise to 66 percent the total land mass of the nation. There was a progressive deforestation activity for the past 3000 years. In the last century the action tremendously escalated. The total forest coverage of Ethiopia decreased to 16%

⁴⁶ Ibid, p.5-6.

⁴⁷ Zewde Jote, "Institutions, Incentives and conflict in coffee forest use and conservation; the case of Yayo forest in Ilubabor zone, Southwestern Ethiopia" (Ph.D. Dissertation, Rheinischens Wilhelms-Univesitat zu Bonn, 2009), p.13. Informants Ishetu Mengesha, Terfa Dula, Sultan Ganati.

⁴⁸ Informants : Ahmed Indris, Hailu Asres. Gashaw Nibret

in the 1950s, and to 3.1% by 1982. Now it is estimated to be 2.7%.⁴⁹The study area is known by its dense forest. 57% of Yayos' land is covered by a dense forest. 36% of the land is serving as a farm land. The presence of coffee plantation contributed a lot for the conservation of the natural forest. There are many types of trees which serve as a shadow for the coffee plantation. The forest plays an important role in preserving of the balance of nature. We can say that the forest of Yayo district contributes high amount of oxygen for the whole world. The forest contributed 18% of the total forest coverage of the south western region and 2.7% of the countries forest coverage. United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) nominated and registered Yayo forest as one of UNESCO biosphere reserve of the world in 2010.⁵⁰

“*Sayi*” forest is one of the dense forests in Yayo which covers the large area of the district and encircled the district from the southern direction. The forest has different Natural resources. It has variety of vegetation, soil types, river fishes and wild animals. The community uses spices, medicinal plants, fire wood from dead trees, forest and traditionally produced honey, farming tools and other gifts of the Natural forest.⁵¹

The Yayo forest is known by its Natural endowment of coffee Arabica. In the district coffee is the very important means of income. It is supporting a numbers of people in the district .It has invaluable use in advancing the lives of the community in the forest area and in the whole district. It has also a big role in advancing the National income.⁵² Coffee is one of the important pulling factors for the coming of different NGOs to the district. The people around the forest area understood that trees are important for the protection of coffee from sun shine. Because of this they preserve trees in the forest in order to harvest a large amount of coffee. This supported the forest a lot in preserving trees .Different animals use the forest as a shelter and source of their daily food. There is a numbers of animal diversity living in the forest like Buffalo, Lion, Monkey, Leopard, Hyena, Bushbuck, Pig, Warthog and others.⁵³There are some activities that aggravating

⁴⁹ Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Authority and Oromia Forest and Wild Life Enterprise, “Yayu coffee forest biosphere reserve management plan.”(Addis Ababa, 2018),p.15.

⁵⁰ *Ibid*,p.22. Informants : Guta Bekuma, Asefa Mamo.

⁵¹ Teferi and others, Bulletin of Yayo district,p.6. Informants Abshiru Hasen, Ayalew Indire.

⁵² Informants : Alemu Taye, Abdela IBrahmi, Reshid Bahiru, Zeyinu Gudeta, Girma Asefa

⁵³ Oromia Environment Forest and Climate change Authority and Oromia Forest and Wild Life Enterprise, p.11.

⁵⁴ Redi Ahimed, p.4.

deforestation. In last 30 years the southern part of the country lost about 60% of its forest coverage. As the part of the south western region, Yayo lost 7% of its forest coverage .A large number of population settled in the area contributed for the deforestation. Large number of people needs a large scale of farming land. This leads to a large scale of forest cleaning. The resettlement program of 1985 had a role in increasing the number of population in the district. Yayo is now one of the 58 National forest priority areas. The forest covers 608,396 hectares; this coverage is a large coverage and has a huge contribution in the total coverage on the country.⁵⁵

2.3. Economic Activities

The people of the area are producers of a large amount of coffee Arabica. Different parts of the society are beneficiaries from the coffee business. From these farmers, teachers and other government employees, merchants, laborers, and brokers are the important ones. Most of the land which is covered by coffee Arabica is natural. The virgin and natural coffee of the area is the main economic activity of the district.⁵⁶

60% of the people of Yayo district are economically dependent on coffee farm.⁵⁷ According to the informants People from different neighboring regions come to the district in order to participate in the work of coffee seed collection. This most of the time happens in the months of February, March and April. The workers earn 100-120 birr in their daily work. There are also other laborers who are benefits from the work of loading and unloading activities. Transportation from the usage of donkey to Cars is the other means of income in the area. Coffee merchants are the most active beneficiaries of the coffee business followed by farmers. Brokers are also the important ones who benefited from the farmers and merchants acting as mediators. They earn a meaningful income

⁵⁵ Dereje Likisa, "Assessing the impact of UNESCO biosphere reserves on forest coverage, the case of Yayu coffee forest Biosphere in Ethiopia", (MA thesis in science, Wageningen University, Netherlands, 2014), p.53. The federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Environment: *Forest and Climate change*, (Addis Ababa, 2017), pp.22-28.

⁵⁶ Redi, p.4 Informants Kedir Lubango, Banchayehu Itana.

⁵⁷ Tesfu Fekensa and et.al, "Impact of human activities on Biosphere reserve: A case study from Yayu Biosphere Reserve, South West Ethiopia", (*International journal of Biodiversity and conservation, Ethiopian Biodiversity institute, Animal Biodiversity directorate*, 20 July, 2018), p.325.

from this business.⁵⁸ Generally coffee is the very important economic activity in the region. Almost every person in the district is beneficiary in one way or another from the coffee business.⁵⁹

Some people are participating in illegal timber production which seriously harmed the forest. Government officials and other stakeholders who concerned and NGOs participating in biosphere conservation issues are trying their best to stop this illegal action. Local trees which counted many years are harshly banished by this illegal work. The other anti-forestry economic activity in the district is charcoal preparing which practiced by some local communities. The meaningful amount of trees is burnt each year by this illegal work. There are some actions tried by NGOs to minimize this problem. For example a heat saving stove was made by Participatory Forest Management (PFM) program of the district and introduced to the society. But the action of preparing a charcoal is still active in the district. According to the information gathered from the informants, hunting is the other dangerous economic activity in the district. There are some people who earn income from hunting for their daily food. This action has a negative impact against the forest by minimizing and disturbing the animals using the forest as a shelter.⁶⁰

Fishing on the Gebba River is the other means of economy in Yayo district. Some members of the society use fishing as a hobby and there are some people who are using fishing as a means of income. The lives of these people is totally depends on fishing activity. According to the informants, the fisher men used local and traditional methods of trapping. The river has aplenty of fish resource. There are different specious of fishes in a large amount. If the methods are advanced and the fisher men got training and material support a valuable income will be extracted from the activity.⁶¹ Animal husbandry is the other important means of economy in the district. There is a huge amount of grazing chance under the tree in the forest. There are enough water sources around the area. A cattle rearing is somehow difficult because of the prevalence of animal disease. Many number of the population are earning income by rearing cattle, sheep and goats. But the source is not well extracted.⁶²

⁵⁸ Informants : Befirdu Nardos, Kasahun Shifa, Jemal Kedir, Meselu.

⁵⁹ Informants : Befirdu Nardos, Kasahun Shifa, Redwan Indris

⁶⁰ Informants : Banchayehu Itana, Ishetu Mengesha, Mengesha Sisay, Redwan Hasen.

⁶¹ Informants : Abdela Ibrahim, Reshid Bahiru, Alemu Taye.

⁶² Redi , p.6. Informants : Tesfaye Chelkeba, Ifa Gemechu, Nibret Gashaw.

Agriculture is the other source of economic activity in Yayo district. The farmers of the area produce crops such as Maize, *Teff*, Wheat and Barley, Sorghum, Millet, Legume, Groundnuts, Oil seed, Vegetables, Fruits and others. Maize is the most important food crop produced both for home consumption and local market. The natural forest is suitable for bee keeping. This made the society producers of an organic honey. Many numbers of farmers are using this field besides their farming activity.⁶³

2.4. Peopling of Yayo district

During the 16th century Oromo population movement, the Mecha Oromo moved towards the south western region of Ethiopia. Ilubabor, like the other south western provinces it was conquered by the Mecha clan of Oromo. The Mecha separated from Tulama at the place called Oda Bisil and established the Afre confederacy consists of Hoko, Chalia, Guduru, and Liban.⁶⁴

There are two contradictory ideas about the movement of the Mecha oromo towards the south western region of Oromia. The first view emphasized that, among the Mecha confederacies the Sadacha confederacy which consisted of Obo, Suba and Hakoko left their central cheffe of Oda Nebe. The Sadacha confederacy united with the Afre confederacy at Oda Bisil. According to this view, around 1860 the Tumme oromo groups have expanded further to the western direction. This group settled around the area located between upper and lower dhidhesa river which further stretch to Baro River. Among the descendants of Tumme; Birbirso, Darimu, Alge, Suphe, and Buno had entered the land of Ilubabor through Arjo. The second group came through Jimma. This group consisted of Hadhesso, Saphera, Bacho, Leqa, Iggu, and Alle. Each descendants had gradually further divided into several Oromo clans. These Oromo clans acquired their own particular geographical areas.⁶⁵

Tesema Ta'a and Mohamed Hassen stated that Oromos used *Guddifacha* and *Moggaasa* systems during the expansion. These systems supported the Oromos to conquer a large territory. The two

⁶³ Melese Alemayehu. "Ahistory of Ilu oromo of Yayo district in Ilubabor Zone, South-Western Ethiopia, 1820-1974", (MATHesis, Jimma University, History, 2017), p.3. Informants : Simachew Iniyew, Nezif Zakir, Ibrahim Aliyi.

⁶⁴ Ketebo Abdiyo Ensene. *Abba Jifar II of Jimma kingdom 1861-1934; A Biography*, (Jimma, 2012), p.8.

⁶⁵ Yasin Mohamed, "Ahistory of Ilubabor, Ethiopia, Ca.1889-1991", (Ph.D Dissertation, Addis Ababa University, 2009), pp.9-10.

institutions have been existed for a long period of time. *Guddifacha* is a system by which a family adopts a child and the adopted child would enjoy all rights. He would treat as one of the family's biological son or daughter. *Moggasa* is the adoption of non-Oromo clan and made it Oromo by teaching Afan Oromo and the Oromo traditions.⁶⁶ Before the Oromo population movement, there are other ethnic groups occupying the study area. These ethnic groups included Shakacho and Masango. The Shakacho confronted and tried to stop the Oromos. The confrontation came to an end at the battle of Amuma Dagitu. The Oromos were victorious. The Shakacho evacuated the area and went to the present day Shaka zone. The other ethnic group called Masango was also removed from the area. The Masango settled around Birbir River valley, which located between Wollaga and Ilubabor.⁶⁷

The Oromo inhabitants of Yayo are descendants of Warra Hadhesso. Warra Hadhessos are believed to be *Dagal saaqi*, whom opened a road through the forest. They occupied the area under the study at about the beginning of the 17th century. Alemayehu Hayile stated that the movement of Mecha Oromo is towards the northern direction crossing the Abay River. Before the coming of the pastoralist Borenas, there had been sedentary agriculturalists called Oromo duri occupied the present day areas of south western Oromia. There was confrontation with the new comers. The conflict finally turned into peace through negotiation. The common language and the similar culture between the two contributed to the agreement of the two groups.⁶⁸ Around the second half of the 19th century the Oromo of Ilubabor had been ruled by Chali Shono (Abba bor). He fought different battles with the neighboring local leaders in order to expand his territory. The political center of Chali Shono was Gichinay Gomboch in Yayo.⁶⁹

There are other peoples living in harmony with the Oromo people of the study area. Yayo is almost a model district as far as population diversity is concerned. During the Imperial regime of Haile selassie the first (1950-1974) there was a population movement towards the south western region including Ilubabor because of the existence of coffee. Yayo is one of the areas that have a large

⁶⁶ Mohamed Hassen, *Oromo of Ethiopia, A History 1570-1860*, (Cambridge, 1994), p.21.

⁶⁷ Abreham Alemu, "Ethnicity and local identity in the folklore of the South-Western oromo of Ethiopia": A comparative study, (Ph.D Dissertation, Amsterdam University, Anthropology, 2006), p.10.

⁶⁸ Alemayehu Hayile and others, *Seenaa Ummata Oromo hanga jaarraa 16ffa (A History of Oromo people up to the 16th century)*, pp.62-63.

⁶⁹ Informants: Mirressa Gayisa, Asefa Mamo, Wodafresh Bekele.

amount of natural coffee which became a significant pulling factor. Starting from the Imperial period up to the recent times peoples are coming to Yayo in order to get some jobs related with coffee business and secure their lively hood. The other factor which attracted people to the south west in general and the study area in particular is trade. Traders from Wollega, Arsi, and other areas came to Ilubabor to participate in the coffee trading market. In 1940s and 1950s some people who need to engage in labor came to Yayo from Arjo, Kambata, Hadiya, Gurage, Kaffa, and other regions of Ethiopia. In this case in addition of coffee the rubber production was a significant pulling factor which attracted a number of labor force in to the south west region, especially Yayo. Some voluntary groups of people from Gonder, Shewa, and Gojam came to yayo in the 1960s and engaged in coffee production and coffee trading activities. Gurages were came to the study area and engaged in different trading activities like salt, woven clothes, ornaments, tobacco and other items of trade. The main pushing factor for those Gurages to migrate from their home land was population density and limitation of land fertility. In 1950s some voluntary peoples from the north and central Ethiopia came and settled in the vacant places of Doreni, Hurumu, and Yayo districts. The other movement was the movement organized by the Imperial government of Haile selasieI. From the north the Amhara and Tigre were said to have encouraged settling in the vacant lands around the south west region, as well as Yayo district. The coming of those people brought about the beautiful ethnic diversity with ethnic interactions to the study area.⁷⁰

By the early 1984 famine had spread around the northern part of Ethiopia. In addition to the drought there was locust and grasshopper plagues. The drought and the plague with the internal war aggravated the famine. Because of this famine, the *Derg* government took the action of uprooting a large number of peasants from the north to the south west less populated areas. By 1986 the *Derg* government resettled 146,216 settlers in Ilubabor, from which 72,226 came from Wollo, 28,275 came from Shewa, and 45,715 came from Tigray.⁷¹

There had been a strong mobilization and preparation of the host people in receiving the settlers coming from different parts of the northern Ethiopia. The host people received the settlers warmly by preparing food, clothing, house hold furniture, and other necessary materials. During their

⁷⁰ Redi, pp.29-30

⁷¹ *Ibid*, pp.37-38.

arrival the settlers were provided two hectares of land per house hold. In addition house hold materials, seed, and agricultural materials like sickle, plough and hoe, grass and wood for the construction purpose, oxen, and food aid lasting for one year was granted by the government. Gradually the settlers adopted the ways of living and started harvesting their own income. They are still living in harmony with the host people as one of the communities in the district. Ilubabor in general and Yayo in particular is a very suitable area by keeping peace and order among different ethnic groups which is a very important issue of the time.⁷²

⁷² Ibid,pp.41-42.

CHAPTER THREE

The coming of Non-Government Organizations to Yayo district

The coming of MGOs around Yayo district traced back to the coming of settlers around the area. Some foreign governments like Soviet Union, Canada, East Germany, Cuba, and international organizations like FAO, UNICEF, and others were participated in transporting, and providing food, medicine, cloth, and other humanitarian supports to the settlers. The support provided by the Mekaneyesus church of Ethiopia was very important in the resettlement History of the district.⁷³

Resettlement involves the movement of communities from one environment to the other, and changes or modifications of the physical and social environment in which resettles find themselves Resettlement may be distinguished from spontaneous migration, initiated and undertaken by people by their own And also from the exodus of refugees fleeing from State to the other...⁷⁴

Resettlement program was first introduced by the Imperial regime. The Haile Selassie government set up the ministry of land reform and administration which was responsible to the resettlement program. The ministry introduced the five years plan in 1968. During the military regime, resettlement was strengthened and was carried out in two phases. The first was in 1974-1983 in which some 46,000 house holders were resettled in 88 sites in 11 administrative regions. The second one was carried out after the 1984 famine. During the second phase resettlement program of the *Derg* regime, about half million people were taken from North Eastern and central Ethiopia to the West and South Western parts of the country.⁷⁵

⁷³ Redi,p.45.

⁷⁴ Moti Jaleta, Mekonen Yohanes, and et al "Impact of resettlement on the lively hood, food security, and Natural resours utilization in Ethiopia"(DCG report No 65, Oslo, Norway),p1.

⁷⁵ *ibid*,p.2.

The implementation of the 1986-88 resettlement programs was full of problems. During this resettlement program 32,800 people were died, and 83,968 were deserted. 37.7 per 10,000 settlers were attacked by diseases. The total injury of 191.1 per 10,000 people was reported during this resettlement program. There was also extensive malnutrition.⁷⁶ The *Derg* military government considered resettlement as a powerful tool to control the aggravating food in security in drought-prone areas of Northern Ethiopia.⁷⁷

3.1. Menschen für menschen

Menschen für menschen established by Karl Heinz Bohm in Germany in 13 November 1981.⁷⁸ The founder was born in Germany in 1928. He followed a philosophy field of study at Graz University of Austria. He participated in 45 films and a numbers of stage plays. Mr. Bohm served for more than 35 years in the organization. The statues of Karl Heinz Bohm have been erected in different towns of Ethiopia including the capital city. He received a numbers of awards for his charity and development contributions. For instance he won the Balsam prize in 2007 and the Easel social prize in 2011. He became an honorary Ethiopian citizen in 2003.⁷⁹

Menschen für menschen is one of the popular Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) which is working only in Ethiopia. The organization first started its operation by responding to the emergency in Erer valley (Harer) in 1982. After Erer, the organization expanded in to different parts of Ethiopia, in the Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and Southern Ethiopian Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). In Tigray and SNNPR Menschen fur menschen engaged in outreach services. The organization has 783 permanent workers who are Ethiopians. It opened thousands of temporary work opportunities.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ *Ibid*

⁷⁷ Kasa Belay'' Resettlement of peasants in Ethiopi''(*Journal of rural development*, vol 2 No 27, 2004),p.4.

⁷⁸⁷⁸ Sileshi Bekele,''The roles of Non- Governmental Organizations in improving the lively hoods of the rural communities: the case of Menschen fur menschen in Merhabete woreda of the Amhara national regional state(MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University College of Development studies, June, 2009),p.21.

⁷⁹ Temesgen Zelalem,''Assessment of project cost estimation practices: the case of Menschen fur menschen foundation(MA Thesis,St.Mary's University,School of graduate studies, April,2017),p.4.

⁸⁰ Sileshi,p.21.

The Mettu Hospital renamed Karl hospital in 1998 to reflect the respect and gratitude for the founder of the organization. The Karl hospital officially re opened in 2001.⁸¹

The vision of the organization is a world in which
There is no longer division in to poor and rich. People in rural Ethiopia would then live under human
n conditions. Poverty and uncertainty would be a
thing of the past. Help from the outside would no
longer be needed.⁸²

The organization is following a strategy by which giving the chance for the beneficiaries to take the leading step in the development of their lives. The goal aimed to be accomplished by the organization is to improve the lives of the grass root people through integrated development interventions that are geared towards alleviating poverty.⁸³The organization is working by introducing activities to reach on its goal. These activities are: education, health, infrastructure, social organizations, agriculture and natural conservation, women, and HIV/AIDS. The organization suspended the education sector's support in Ilubabor in 2013.⁸⁴

The aim of the educational program is ensuring access to quality and equity of educational facilities to school aged children and illiterate adults. The program engaged in the construction of schools, training centers, and conducting literacy campaigns and trainings. This program granted educational materials to the schools. The focus of the Agro-ecology program is improving crop and animal productivity and natural conservation. Under this program the organization supported farmers with seedlings and undertaking soil and water conservation. The infrastructure sector focused on road construction, bridge, and water ponds. The health/ medical sector aimed at the improvement of access and quality services. Under the women's project the organization is working to improve the life condition and economic status of the women. The Social Institution

⁸¹ Temesgen,p.4.

⁸² Gesine Bonnet, Bemd Houser and et al "The 2014 annual report of MFM"(Menschen fur menschen, Brienier Strabe, 46.80333, 2014),p.2.

⁸³ *Ibid*

⁸⁴ Informant :Zinash Zewude, Solomon Belay, Mulugeta Tuha

aimed on the charity activities which focused on orphans and elders who are living a miserable life. The HIV/AIDS program is working on prevention, awareness creation, and support to people living with HIV. The family planning wing is working to improve access to modern family planning methods.⁸⁵

3.2. Sustainable Land Management

SLM (Sustainable Land Management) is an NGO which supported by EU (European Union), GEF (Global Environment Facility), and IDA (International Development Association). SLM has two programs that had implemented in Ethiopia. The first program is reducing land degradation in agricultural landscape and improving the agricultural productivity of farmers that holds a small plot of lands. This program is implemented in selected water shades identified in the program. The second program is reducing land degradation and improving land productivity. This program also implemented in selected water shades in the targeted regions of the recipient's territory. The second program is actively participating in selected areas in the selected regions.⁸⁶

The program selected the areas that are uneconomical and unproductive degraded areas. The program is targeting 135 critical water shades in different areas of the country. SLM targeted on the activities of supporting the advancement of poor farm land management practices, unsustainable livestock grazing practices, and land tenure in security by expanding the out comes on watershed restoration, reducing deforestation, and redaction of greenhouse gas emission.⁸⁷ SLM one program has some targeted practices like watershed management cost 20.57 million birr. The goal of this program was supporting the scaling up of best practices in SLM for small holder farmers in selected watersheds that were increasingly becoming vulnerable to land degradation and food insecurity. There were four sub components under these practices; 1.Capacity building, 2.Communal land and gully rehabilitation, 3.Farm land and homestead development and 4.community infrastructure. The other activity is rural land certification and administration cost 3.6 million birr. The third activity is project management cost 2.83 million birr.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ Sileshi ,p.25.

⁸⁶ World bank: Project performance assessment report-*What works- Ethiopia- Sustainable Land Management project I and II* (Washington DC, October, 14, 2020), p.1-2.

⁸⁷ *Ibid*, p.3-4.

⁸⁸ *Ibid*

This activity provides financial and technical assistance to the Ethiopia ministry of agriculture and rural development. Other government units which are responsible for SLM are also in the package of this activity.⁸⁹ Sustainable Land Management program is working on different spheres of activities under its second program(SLMP 2).some of the activities are; integrated watershed and landscape management which cost 61.8 million birr. It is to support scaling up and adoption of appropriate sustainable land and water management technologies and practices by small holder farmers and communities in the selected watersheds and *woredas*. There are two sub components under this activity.1.sustainable natural resource management on public and communal lands and 2.homestead and farmland development, livelihood improvements and climate-smart agriculture. The other activity is institutional strengthening, capacity development, knowledge generation and management which cost 16.54 million birr. The other is rural land administration, certification and land use which cost 2.20 million birr. The second program of SLM (SLMP 2) also targeted on program management which cost 13.4 million birr. The theory of change for both projects is to large extent the same.⁹⁰

SLM (Sustainable Land Management started its project in Yayo district in 2018. SLM is working with Agricultural, Finance and economic development, Small micro enterprise, and Farmers cooperative offices. SLM is working in collaboration with these offices in order to fulfill the following objectives: these are; minimizing land degradation and rehabilitating degraded areas in the district, improving soil management for fertility and resilience to erosion around the vulnerable areas of the district, optimizing water cycling, water storage and efficient use of water, optimizing the production of healthy food , animal feed and forest products in the district, derive sustainable lively hood and benefits from the land, maintain the provisioning of ecosystem services for future generation, and enhancing resilience to natural disasters like flood and drought. The SLM office of Yayo district has a facilitator, an accountant and field experts. The office is getting a professional support from the offices mentioned in the above, especially from the agricultural office of the Yayo district.⁹¹

⁸⁹ *Ibid*

⁹⁰ *Ibid*

⁹¹ Informants : Aster Gudeta, Amare Tsegaye, Zeryihun Werku.

3.3. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation

Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) is an international climate change mitigation policy adapted by United Nations framework convention on climate change conference of the parties and adapted by the Paris agreement. It is a policy initiative which aims to support the reduction of emission from deforestation and forest degradation, and to enhance the role of sustainable forest management, carbon stock enhancement and conservation. It was primarily designed at international level to provide financial initiatives for countries able to reduce emission significantly as measured as compared to an emission base line. In addition to the goal of emission reduction, REDD+ aims to maintaining and enhance the health of Ethiopia's forest, and the ecosystem services they provide, thus fulfilling an international component of Ethiopia's national policies and targets.⁹²

The REDD+ implementation in Ethiopia started in January 2013. Now the national REDD+ program is coordinated by the national REDD+ secretariat accountable to the forest sector.⁹³ The mission of the program is strengthening institutions at all level, improving the legal and regulatory frameworks, promoting stakeholder's engagement and coordination, and implementing strategic investment for improved forest management and livelihoods. The objectives of the program is addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and significant part of the country's degraded areas under forest cover through forest restoration activities.⁹⁴

PFM (Participatory Forest Management) is a program intended to made different societies of the nation profitable without harming the natural forest. The program is supported by the government of Norway. Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate change in in charge of this program. The aim of the program is to make the local population beneficiaries from the works of natural resource conservation. PFM started its action in Yayo district in the year 2010. It is working with the collaboration of different offices like Agricultural office, finance and economic development office, farmers' cooperative office, micro enterprise office, and mineral and energy office. The office has a facilitator, a focal person, an accountant, three official experts, and three field experts.

⁹³ *Ibid*,p.18.

⁹⁴ *Ibid*,p.21.

As the main target of the office is minimizing deforestation, it is necessary to state the present day deforestation actions and its status in Ethiopia.⁹⁵

3.31 Deforestation in Ethiopia

The benefit of a forest in the form of wood, watershed protection, and as a source of food and income has a significant role advancing lively hood. However, deforestation which occurred following these actions is greatly affecting Ethiopia by reducing the capacity of soil due to soil degradation. Population increase has also its own contribution in the action of deforestation for the agricultural use, over grazing, and exploitation of the existing forest for fire wood and construction materials. Forest areas have been reduced from 40% century ago to an estimated less than three% today. The current rate of deforestation is estimated at 160,000 to 200,000 hectares per year and fertile top soil is lost at an estimated rate of one billion cubic meters per year. This problem is causing serious environmental degradation .As a result threats faced to sustainable agriculture and aggravating poverty. Forestry is also faced a great problem due to population increase.⁹⁶

3.3.2 Afforestation and Land Preservation in Ethiopia

Rural afforestation and conservation pragmas are practiced on farmers and community lands have been practiced in Ethiopia to reduce the problem of deforestation. Agro forestry and community tree planting programs are implemented by the ministry of agriculture in collaboration with national and international organizations. Rural tree planting on farms and community lands was identified as the most important area of international development. Tree planting and soil conservation program is introduced to the Ethiopian highland region by United Nations development program since 1970s. Food and agricultural organization (FAO) participated as consultant in the program. The main objectives of the program were; to addresses the needs for fire wood and construction materials. To reduce degradation of soil resources and improve productivity of agricultural lands; and to reduce the pressure from the remaining natural forest and conserve biodiversity.85% of the Ethiopian people are living in rural areas. The dominant sector of the Ethiopian economy is depends on agriculture. Agriculture provides 50% of the country's gross domestic product, 80% of its employment and 90% of its export earnings. In Ethiopia crop

⁹⁵ Informants : Ishetu Mengesha, Terfa Bula, Dingetu Tadese

⁹⁶ Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate change Authority and Oromia Forest and Wild life enterprise, *Yayu Coffee Forest biosphere reserve management*,(Addis Ababa, June 2018),pp.14-16.

production, livestock, and mixed farming are the important agricultural activities. The production system mainly depends on rain fall. Barely, *teff*, wheat, and beans are common in the areas which located in the higher altitude. Sorghum and Maize are the important crops in the lower areas of the nation. Other crops like various vegetables, fruits, and ground nuts are cultivated. Deforestation, the high intensity of rain fall and some of the farming practices of the highland areas aggravated soil degradation in Ethiopia. Cultivation of cereal crops such as *teff*, and wheat require a finely tilled seed bed. This action and the downslope final plowing facilitate drainage and the drainage resulted erosion. Soil degradation is now the main danger faced the general economy of Ethiopia. It is the most immediate environmental problem facing Ethiopia. The quality of soil in terms of fertility, moisture storage capacity, and structure of the remaining soil are the results of erosion. Nearly the half of soil loss comes from lands under cultivation. The formerly cultivated lands that are now unproductive contributed a large amount of soil degradation. In Ethiopia the preset rate of soil degradation is the very important issue to work against it.⁹⁷

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) was launched in Yayo with the objective of realizing forest conservation and sustainable forest management through government-community joint action. The program is supported by the government of Norway with the collaboration of Ministry of environment, forest, and climate change.⁹⁸

The main target of PFM around Yayo district is: strengthening the Yayo coffee forest biosphere reserve management structure and improving the lively hood of the local population through sustainable management of natural resource. Natural forest resources and rural lively hood are essentially interconnected. In the past approaches, prohibiting natural forest resource utilization, equal and fair sharing of resource by local communities or denying multiple forest uses by rural communities has eroded the accountability and sense of ownership among the inhabitants around the forest area of the district. It was therefore found necessary to consider sharing of power and management system which increases the accountability and participation of local community towards sustainable forest management under defined duties and responsibilities. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approaches involve the creation of participation of local community

⁹⁷ *Ibid*

⁹⁸ The 2020 annual report of PFM office of Yayo district, p.2.

and government body to share the management and benefits of the forest resources with specified roles, rights and responsibilities of each part of the forest. PFM is also about a balance between sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest-based livelihood. PFM has reversed the unsuccessful classical form of forest governance that was based on a command and control system. The local communities were not involved in forest governance actions. This made them participants in the deforestation activities.⁹⁹

Fundamentally, PFM is about developing the decision-making power to the grass roots community which depends on forest economic activities. PFM is actively participating in those actions that supported the community around the forest and bringing friendly relations between the forest and the community. Three *kebeles* are selected by the program; these are Ilu AbaDinka, Tiji and Bacho. Mainstreaming Agro biodiversity conservation to Agricultural production started its action in Yayo district 2012 and lasted in 2016. The program was supported by the fund earned from GEF (Global Environmental Facility). The program technically supported by UNDP (United Nations Development Program). The main objectives made this program came to Yayo are: increasing the income from coffee for Yayo farmers, through improvements in quality and by providing access to market, reducing land use change, and particularly the conversion away from forest-based farming system, preserving biodiversity through maintaining forest-based coffee farming system, and minimizing farmers vulnerability to long term climate change. In order to achieve its goals the program office worked in collaboration with the Agricultural office of Yayo district, and other concerned bodies like finance and economic development, Farmers cooperative, Micro enterprises offices, and the *woreda* and *kebele* structural leaders.¹⁰⁰

3.4 Mainstreaming Agro biodiversity Conservation to Agricultural production

Mainstreaming Agro biodiversity conservation to Agricultural production started its action in Yayo district 2012 and lasted in 2016. The program was supported by the fund earned from GEF (Global Environmental Facility). The program technically supported by UNDP (United Nations Development Program). The main objectives made this program came to Yayo are: increasing the

⁹⁹ *Ibid*,P.3.

Informants : Kadire Husen, Habtamu Imbiza, Getinet Tadese

¹⁰⁰ Informants: Banchayehu Itana, Kedir Lubango, Terfa Bula, Dingetu Tadese

income from coffee for Yayo farmers, through improvements in quality and by providing access to market, reducing land use change, and particularly the conversion away from forest-based farming system, preserving biodiversity through maintaining forest-based coffee farming system, and minimizing farmers vulnerability to long term climate change. In order to achieve its goals the program office worked in collaboration with the Agricultural office of Yayo district, and other concerned bodies like finance and economic development, Farmers cooperative, Micro enterprises offices, and the *woreda* and *kebele* structural leaders.¹⁰¹

According to EO Wilson cited in “Biodiversity A-Z” Biodiversity defined as “ the variety of life at every hierarchical level and spatial of biological organizations: genes within population, population within species, species within communities, communities within landscape, landscape within biomes, and biomes within the biosphere.”¹⁰²The word Biodiversity began to be used in the early 1980s. W.G Rosen used the word Biodiversity for the first time on the national forum on biodiversity which took place in America in the year 1985. EO Wilson published a book entitled ‘ Biodiversity’ in 1988. This book facilitated the widespread use of the word. At the beginning the word Biodiversity was used often by politicians in different political forums. Scientists started to use the word later than the politicians.¹⁰³ According to Joseph Wanjui, “ Biodiversity is the biological diversity which includes the variety of the whole species present on earth.”¹⁰⁴

Biodiversity contribute the large portion of human necessities. It presents fresh water, clean air and food products. Besides these, Biodiversity plays a great role as a source of culture, recreational and spiritual values.¹⁰⁵There are many kinds of threats to the biodiversity. These are degradation, fragmentation, and loss of habitat, spreading of invasive species, unsustainable use of natural resource, change of climate, inappropriate fire regimes and changes within aquatic environment and water flows.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰¹ Informants: Banchayehu Itana, Kedir Lubango, Zeryihun Werku

¹⁰² UN environment program : *Biodiversity A-Z*,p.1.

¹⁰³ *Ibid*,p.3.

¹⁰⁴ Joseph Wanjui,“ Biodiversity conservation needs and methods to conserve the Biological diversity” (*Journal of biodiversity and Endangered species* ,vol 1 issue 3.1000113, Al-farabikazakh National University, kazakhstan), 2013),p.2.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid*. Tetsu Hattori, *Role of NGOs for Biodiversity Conservation*. (Japan, 2011), p28.

¹⁰⁶ Joseph Wanjui, p.2.

3.4.1. Treats against Agro biodiversity of Ethiopia

Ethiopia's export is mainly depends on Agriculture. The main commodities for the export are coffee, oilseed, lather and lather products, pulses, cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and live animals. These items constitute 70% of the export. From these, coffee is the leading accounting for 24% of the total export values. Gold accounts 19%, oilseeds 14%, pules 8% flower and live animals 5%. The 95% of Ethiopian agricultural produce is comes from the small holder farmers. In 2010/11 over 96% of cereals were produced by small holder farmers. From this amount 65% of the product was consumed by the farmers themselves. Only 16% of the product was prepared for market. From the total produce of coffee, 71% of it was exported and from the total produce of oilseed, 41% of it was exported.¹⁰⁷ There are some dangerous impacts that are harming the biodiversity of the nation. From these: Pollution and external impacts, over production and over harvesting, and climate change, are the important ones.¹⁰⁸

A. Pollution and external impacts

Herbicides caused a very serious problem for the lives of bee colonies. Because of this the honey production of the country is facing a problem. The process of increasing food production and flower production are leading to the very high consumption of chemical, fertilizer, and pesticide. The excessive drainage of nitrogen and phosphorus resulted in the loss of species in water. The inappropriate disposal of wastes from different industries in to water bodies is the other serious problem to the ecosystem and fish and other aquatic biodiversity.¹⁰⁹

B. Over production and over harvesting

Uncontrolled and illegal fishing, erosion and water resource developments are the dangers facing the fish genetic resources. Over harvesting is the other problem which encountered for the disappearance of different trees and medicinal plant species. Over grazing is the other action

¹⁰⁷ Commission on Genetic Resources for food and Agriculture: *Guidelines for the preparation of the country report for the state of the world's Biodiversity for food and Agriculture*. (Addis Ababa, 2013),p.16.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid*, p.17.

against the biodiversity. It is serving as a reason for the emergence of erosion. Erosion on its side is causing soil degradation.¹¹⁰

C. Climate change

Ethiopia is a vulnerable country for the extreme weather changes. Seven major droughts faced the country since 1970s. Climate change causes shortage of livestock foods, disease, and pest infestation. In the high range it causes desertification, forest fire, high evapotranspiration, and drought. Climate change caused a large damage in the country's ecological system. One of the impacts is a reduction in the length of growing seasons. Because of this the country is losing many long duration agricultural products. The climate change is causing a very serious danger on coffee Arabica. If the climate changes continuous in this range, coffee Arabica will be extinct on 2070.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ *ibid*,pp.17-18.

¹¹¹ *ibid*,pp.18-20.



Figure 1 Yayo forest: *Photo by Ishetu Mengesha*

3.4.2. Challenges against Yayo biosphere reserve

There are many types of illegal activities in Yayo biosphere reserve area. From these the common ones are: Logging for local use, bush meat hunting, fire wood removal and charcoal production, illegal entering, livestock grazing, settlement on biosphere reserve, agricultural farming, fodder

collection, investment for organic fertilizer processing plant, commodity markets, illegal forest fire, and subsistence gathering activities.¹¹²

Most of the households around Yayo biosphere reserve area depend on firewood and charcoal as their energy source. Because of this reason charcoal preparation is a meaningful factor that affecting the biosphere reserve. Deforestation for the sake of firewood and charcoal is a treat against the important forest of the world. Yayo forest is a forest that plays a significant role in climate change mitigation, oxygen production, and carbon cycling. Nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, and methane are released into the atmosphere because of human activities. The activities like logging, cleaning, and burning of forest during taking out of honey from bee hives have their own contributions for the deforestation of the area. The black market trade of timber is the other danger which the biosphere reserve is facing.¹¹³

Illegal hunting of animals for their meat and skin is decreasing the numbers of animals living in the biosphere reserve area. The farmers around the biosphere are hunting animals in order to put some additional food on their tables. There are some others who use hunting as their day to day activity as a means of income. Large numbers of big and small animals are killed because of this illegal action. There is a large demand to use the natural resource of the biosphere by the local population of the area. The other important factor is an extensive agricultural expansion in to the biosphere reserve. ¹¹⁴The center of the biosphere is a very beautiful area and naturally outstanding. The first sites from the Yayo biosphere reserve or core buffer and transitional zones are, Witete, Bondewo, and Gechi.

Achibo is the second, and Wabo is the third. Extensive livestock grazing is one of the challenges for the biosphere reserve area. The Yayo biosphere is the important source of wild animal species, wild coffee for the international market.¹¹⁵

¹¹² Tesfu and et.al,p.322.

¹¹³ *ibid*,pp.322-324.

¹¹⁴ *ibid*

¹¹⁵ *ibid*

This forest is a key stone for the conservation of the genetic resources of coffee in the country. There are different species of plants and coffee Arabica in the forest. According to Taddese is sited in Tesfu Fekensa et.al, there are over 450 higher plants, 50 mammals, 30 birds, and 20 amphibian species are found within Yayo biosphere reserve. From these 21% of birds, 25% of mammals, and 32% of amphibians will be extinct in the next century.¹¹⁶



Figure 2: Coffee Arabica from Yayo forest (Photo by Ishetu Mengesha 2020)

There must be a conservation management action plan to reverse the actions of the society around the biosphere reserve area. There are 154,300 permanent residents living in the biosphere reserve area. Most of them are farmers. The agricultural activity in the area is mostly small holder subsistence farming. The land used for crop production in the district is 11,903 hectare. The area used to semi-forest and garden coffee production is 10,188 hectare. The average holding size in the district is 2.5 hectare. Mainstreaming Agro biodiversity conservation to Agricultural production started its action in Yayo district 2012 and lasted in 2016. The program was supported by the fund earned from GEF (Global Environmental Facility). The program technically supported by UNDP (United Nations Development Program). The main objectives made this program came to yayo are: increasing the income from coffee for Yayo farmers, through improvements in quality and by providing access to market, reducing land use change, and particularly the conversion away from forest-based farming system, preserving biodiversity through maintaining forest-based coffee farming system, and minimizing farmers vulnerability to long term climate change. In order to achieve its goals the program office worked in collaboration with the Agricultural office of *Yayo*

¹¹⁶ *ibid*

district, and other concerned bodies like finance and economic development, Farmers cooperative, Micro enterprises offices, and the *woreda* and *kebele* structural leaders.¹¹⁷

3.5 WASH National program

The one WASH National program is a program launched to achieve water, sanitation, and hygiene advancements in the Ethiopia. The program did a lot of works through official policies, strategies, and development plans. The program supported by different development partners and none governmental organizations. The program intended to address different communities of urban and rural dwellers of Ethiopia with pure water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. These services are curtailing services which advanced the health of many people in many directions. During the phase one program 38,336 different types of water supply schemes were developed and 18.7 million people are benefited from those works. The program covered 11 million people through its sanitation program in the year 2013 and 2014. During this period opened defecation reduced from 44 percent to 29 percent. As far as the school program is concerned the program constructed 1,280 school WASH facilities.¹¹⁸

The WASH implementation framework (WIF) and the Memorandum of understanding signed by Water, irrigation, and electricity; Health; Education; and Economic cooperation ministers of Ethiopia. The program was two five-year phases program. The first phase of the program was launched in September 2013 and the second phase launched from 2016 up to 2020. The program has four components; these are Rural and pastoral WASH, Urban WASH, Institutional WASH, and Program management and capacity building components. The program focused on the development of health, and wellbeing of the urban and rural population of Ethiopia. The National WASH steering committee was headed by the minister of water, irrigation, and electricity of the nation. UNICEF financially and technically supported the program. There are also other partners which supported the program. The financing system of the program had three divisions. The first system was consolidated WASH account which was supported by the donors, the second was cash transfer by development partners and NGOs, and the third was the direct implementation by the

¹¹⁷ Informants : Banchayehu Itana, Kedir Lubango,

¹¹⁸ One WASH National program : A multisectoral SWAP : *review of phase I* (Addis Ababa, March,2018),pp.10-14.

developmental partners, NGOs or other organizations as per project agreement with the responsive WASH sector offices. ¹¹⁹

3.6. Cheshire foundation

Cheshire foundation came to Yayo in 2018. The focus of the foundation is helping the poor and the disabled people who are living in the communities around Yayo district. The main focus of the organization is working on the empowerment activities. The main goal of Cheshire foundation is making the poor and the disabled people strong enough in all directions. The motto of the organization is; “Go to communities, Live among them, Learn from them, Love them, and Start with what they have: Let the community say ‘we have done it ourselves’. The organization also has a charity programs. In some cases the organization facilitates a free medication program for who do not have ability to pay for their medication. The other support which is given by Cheshire foundation is the provision of assistive devices for the people who are living with different impairments. ¹²⁰

¹¹⁹ *Ibid*

¹²⁰ The 2020 official report of Cheshire foundation, p.4.

CHAPTER FOUR

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NGOs IN YAYO DISTRICT

4.1. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MENSCHEN FÜR MENSCHEN

4.1.1 Hostel

Menschen für menschen started its activity in Yayo in 1984 by humanitarian support for the resettles. Mr. Karl first gathered some five abandoned children aged less than a year and established the Yayo Orphan children Hostel in 1984. Gradually the number of children increased. The children were hospitalized by women who served them as a mother. The hostel had 1 nurse, 1 registrar officer, and 1 accountant, 1 student principal and 4 guards. There was a kindergarten in the compound of the hostel. The children were grown in the hostel up to the age of 18 and when they reach 18 they start a new life out of the hostel. The organization pays for house rent and food to those children. At the beginning the payment was 400 Ethiopian birr. Gradually the payment increased through time and now the payment reached 3000 Ethiopian birr when they leave the Abdiboru orphan hostel of Mettu town. Full house equipment is also granted to the students when they leaved the hostel. The support of the organization had been continued up to the University life of the students. After they hold their degree the organization granted money by which they facilitate their future life. The students who could not join a University attained different technical skills. In 1995 the hostel transferred to Mettu town and continued its action in a broader way. The hostel compound was then made females living quarter in 2003.¹²¹

4.1.2 Female students living quarter

In 2003, the organization built female living quarter in Yayo town. Now the living quarter is helping female students of Yayo Idiatea secondary school as a living center. The availability of the living quarter made female students benefit from the improved learning environment. It also facilitated the enhancement of the academic performance of female students of the district. The compound of the living quarter is secured. It has 2 guards. Female students using the living quarter

¹²¹ Informants : Zinash Zewude, Hiywot Tilahun, Fikire Kebede

are attaining their study with no fear of disturbance. The living quarter made these students advance their social interaction.¹²²

The living quarter has a dormitory service. It has 1 hall, 1 training center, 1 store, 10 dormitory classes (6 students in 1 class), 6 shower classes, and a toilet which has 4 classes. A separate kitchen is available and the students cook their own food. According to the informants this is a challenge they faced to focus on their study. If there is a feeding center in the compound they will use their time to attain their study. It will also improve the problem of poor students concerned with a shortage of food. The students made to pay the electricity and water bills. This is also the other challenge they are facing.¹²³



Figure 3: *Yayo* female students living quarter (Photo by the researcher during field work)

¹²² Mulu Melese and Yonas Seifu, "success and challenge of girls living quarters:the case of southern Ethiopia"(*Journal of Ethiopian education and science*, vol 4 No 1 September 1, 2008),pp.24-27.

¹²³ Informants : Tuba Fikadu, Murshida Adem

4.1.3. Infrastructure, health, education, and other fields

According to the 25th year's anniversary report, Menschen für menschen did lots of works in different fields of life. In the education sector 7 training stations, 139 schools, and 1 technic college are constructed. 40,130 farmers attained short-term trainings and 117,960 people attained adult education. In the health sector 37 clinics, 33 health centers, and 3 hospitals are built by the organization. 31,473 people are benefited from eye medication chance provided by the organization. The organization granted 24 ambulances to support the health sector. In the infrastructure field 65 water ponds are constructed, 1103 spring developing works are done, 43 irrigation systems, 7 bridges, 279 hand and petroleum meals, and 1,976 countryside roads were constructed. In the field of social works 8 kindergartens, 2 children hostels, 1 elder's hospitality center, and 1 school for people living with hearing impairment are built by the organization.¹²⁴

In the field of agriculture and environmental conservation sector 165 nurseries were prepared and 78,338 seedlings are scattered. 28,659 km of terraces are done and 2415.31 km of degraded areas are supported by *vetiver* grass plantation activity. 2439 modern beehives are granted, 25 animal clinics, and 3,582 modern living houses are built. In the field of women's project, 8,656 women were benefited from the loan and saving program of the organization. 34,531 women attained different fields of technical trainings. 4 female hostels are built, and 34,991 energy saving stoves are granted. In the field of HIV/AIDS program, 32 meetings were held, 11 HIV/AIDS investigation centers are built, 31,755 people were used the advice and investigation service facilitated by the organization. 1,013 anti HIV/AIDS club members attained a short-term training, 4,312 youth attained reproductive health training, 408 people living with HIV were benefited from the entrepreneurship training opportunity and 960 children who lost their parents because of HIV/AIDS were supported by the organization.¹²⁵

As far as Yayo come in to consideration the organization did lots of things which advanced the life standards of the society. In 2007 the organization built the Achibo primary school which has 2 blocks of learning classes, 1 library, 1 office, and 1 teachers' staff. It has three toilets, 1 for teachers and 2 for female and male students separately.

¹²⁴ Menschen für menschen, "Yenegew tesfa (the next hope)" (the 25th anniversary bulletin, Addis Ababa, 2006), p.18.

¹²⁵ *Ibid*



Figure 4: Mr. Karl during the opening ceremony of Achibo primary school (Photo from the office of Achibo primary school, 2021)

The other schools like Sombo/negeya primary school which built in sombo *kebele* in 2002, Witete primary school which built in Witete *kebele*, the Gechi primary school which built in Gechi *kebele*, the Almaz Bohm primary school and Masango primary school which built in Yayo 01 *kebele* has 3 blocks of learning classes, 1 library, 1 office, and 1 teachers staff each. The Yayo Idiatea secondary

school which has 5 blocks of learning classes, 2 separate student toilets, 1 library, and 2 offices(1 for the director and 1 for the vice directors) built in 1998.



Figure 5: A-The former high school B –The block which constructed by Menschen für menschen

The Geri primary school compound has teachers living houses prepared for the bachelor and couple teachers separately. The couple teachers living houses are 4 houses with 2 classes each. The bachelor teachers living houses are 4 in number and 1 class each. The school has 2 blocks of learning classes, 1 library, 1 office and 1 teachers' staff. This school is built in 2010. The Almaz Bohm primary school is named after the wife of the founder of the organization and Yayo Idiatea secondary school is named after the name of his daughter to reflect a respect and gratitude for the works done by the organization.¹²⁶

¹²⁶ Informants : Zinash Zewude, Teshome Firrisa, Ahimed Indris



Figure 6: Geri primary school built by Menschen für menschen: *Photo by the researcher during the field work at Geri primary school(2021)*



Figure 7: Geri primary school teachers living houses: *Photo by the researcher during the field work, Geri, (2021)*

Menschen für menschen developed spring waters in different *kebeles* like Dawe in Achibo and Abba faji in Yyo 01. Females in Wabo, Witete, and Achibo *kebeles* are benefited from the loan and saving program facilitated by the organization. In 1998 the organization granted an advanced stone hand meal for a numbers of females in Doreni, Witete, Bondawo Magela, and Achibo *kebeles* of the district. Energy saving fire stove is also granted by the organization. The females who benefited

from the loan and saving program of the organization attained a short-term trainings and experience sharing programs. The organization trained craftsmen engaged in pottery around the Wabo *kebele*. 8 donkeys which helped them to transport their products to market places and other important materials which helped the in their workshops are granted by the organization.¹²⁷

4.2. Sustainable Land Management

Among the two major water shades (MWS), Saki is selected for Sustainable Land Management project in Yayo district. The project funded by EU (European Union), and GEF (Global, Environment Facility) under Yayo Eco-Region Project. The major watershed encompasses a total area of 15,583 hectares (19.3%) from which 10,611 hectare is high forest. The area is subdivided into 9 community watershed (CWS) .While these 9 community watersheds run along the ridge make two third of the major watershed, the other portion of the area along the bottom/ valley which is entirely high forest makes about one third of the main watershed. This part is categorized as the 10th community watershed.¹²⁸

The names of the 9 Community Water Shades are 1.Tiji 2.Hormata 3.Boni 4.Bedas 5.Qofe 6.Hursa 7.Leqa 8.Obo 9.Bonbo.Each of the CWS cover an area ranging from 794 hectare to 1415 hectare. The area is generally characterized by high forest ecosystem in which 3302 hectare (21.2%) is farmland, 1227 hectare (7.9%) settlement and 210 hectare (1.3%) Hillsides including Bush shrub lands. All the rest of the area resumes dense forest except 136 hectare wetlands along the watercourses. Different capacity building activities and trainings are given by SLMP. The training included the professionals under *woreda* level such as DA's. Farmers are also the other targets of the training. The trainings given by SLMP at *woreda* level includes WTT and WSC experience exchange, training on water shed management, climate-smart agriculture, soil fertility, improved high value crop promotion at homestead farmland, environment and social safe guard, GIS application for watershed development, gender, HIV/AIDS, family planning, livestock management, project management monitoring and evaluation, procurement and financial management and other related new technologies have been directly provided by SLMP.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ Informants :,Zinash Zewude, Birihane Chewaka, Almaz Dejene

¹²⁸ The 2020 annual report of Yayo SLM office, p.2, Informants : Almaz Dejene ,Aster Gudeta, Zeryihun Werku

¹²⁹ *ibid*,p.3.

SLM developed a nursery site around the Saki River and transferred it to the youth organization built by the youth selected from two *kebeles* namely Geri and Masango. At the beginning the project faced a serious challenge from the two *kebeles*. The challenge comes out of the competition between the two *kebeles* on the land monopolizing questions. Finally the challenge got a solution by negotiating the two sides in equal usage of the nursery site. Equal numbers of people are selected from the two *kebeles* (Geri and Masango) and an organization is come to light. The organization is getting a benefit by preparing different fruit and local tree seedlings in the nursery. SLM is buying those seedlings and sharing them to farmers around the district without any cost. SLM also granted different working materials for the members of the organization. SLM selected poor farmers from the surrounding areas of Yayo district and made the work different social works. These farmers engaged in the social activities like road maintenance and ditch building. They got a payment calculated by each meters of their work. Besides the program granted sheep and chicken for those farmers in order to advance their economic status.¹³⁰

SLM built an irrigation dam in Amuma *kebele* with the cost of 3.6 million birr. The aim of this work is advancing the lively hood of the farmers living in this *kebele* by making them a full year cultivators. Over 46 house holders are organized to use this irrigation facility. Now there are some 8 farmers who started using the irrigation and the other farmers are waiting for the water canal reaching around their farms. These farmers are using three seasons of production in a year. The farmers are also planting long lasting fruits like avocado, mango, papaya, and others.¹³¹

¹³⁰ Informants : Aster Gudeta, Amare Tsegaye, Kedir Lubango

¹³¹ Informants : Almaz Dejene, Kifle Shuramu, Bayush Wedajo



Figure 8: The Hamuma irrigation dam built by SLM; *picture by the researcher, Hamuma,(2021)*

4.3. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation

The REDD+ program did different works under the Participatory Forest Management activity. For instance forest product analysis and marketing training is conducted at *kebele* level. Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) is conducted.¹³² The action of awareness rising to community groups on participatory forest management and CBO is done by the professionals whom concerned. Legal provision and bylaw formulation, facilitate fulfilling of cooperative documents and conduct awareness rising and establishing FMCs is done. The work of formulating *kebele* level forest management group executive committee in each *kebele* and assigning their cooperative name is conducted b. The Ilu aba dinka *kebele* Forest development and conservation cooperative is named Tulu *sayi*, the Tiji one is named Hora Qoto and the *kebele* of Becho named Bonsa Forest

¹³² *ibid*

Development and Conservation cooperatives. Product based business groups was selected. MAD training for business group was given. Internal regulations and consensus among FMC members were developed.¹³³ Purchasing of livelihood equipment and distribution of that equipment for the three Participatory Forest Management sites is carried out by the mechanism of identifying of destitute, rich, medium, disabled and minority's identification of the members. The task of identification of farmers in their level of income and their impact on forest resource is done. The selection of plantation sites with their coordinate along the PFM sites of its buffer zone is done. The pits of seedling were diffed up and the seedlings are planted. The seedling planting and other development works are mobilized by the collaboration of the Yayo City hall, and agricultural experts around the town, and *kebele* structural leaders and developmental agents of the agricultural office around the country sides.¹³⁴

Under the Aforestation Deforestation activity local tree seedlings are scatered through the farmers and planted in degraded areas.

¹³³¹³³ The 2020 Annual report,p.2.

¹³⁴ *ibid*



Figure 9: Afforestation activity around *Witete kebele* by The Aforestation Reforestation(A/R) activity of the REDD program (photo by *Ishetu Mengesha, Witetw, 2021*)

Awareness creation meeting was conducted in the *kebeles* of *Ilu aba dinka*, *Bacho* and *Tiji* on participatory forest management CBO (Community Based Organizations) formation principles and forest user registration. *Woreda* expert, community planning team and cooperative agency were invited to give technical and administrative support for the concerned community at *kebele* level. About 1904 male and 274 female farmers were participated from the three PFM implementation *kebeles*. Primary and secondary forest user groups were identified at house hold level and 2178 farmers were registered.¹³⁵

Kebele level forest management group executive committee was elected in the three *kebeles*. The registered farmers are organized into four business types, these are Fruit production, Seedling production, and improved cook stove production and honey production. Different plantations were planted by PFM program. *Pinus pastula*, *Grevilla robusta*, *Cupressus lustanica*, *Equalyptus*

¹³⁵ Informants : *Ishetu Mengesha, Terfa bula, Zeryihun Werku*

camaldulness, totally 40,660 trees are planted.¹³⁶ PFM introduced a biogas technology to the farmers of Ilu abba dinka kebele. Woyizero Momina Dawud and Ato Musa Abew are now using the biogas technology for cooking and light purposes. Other farmers are initiated to use the technology following these top farmers of the area. The goal of this technology is reducing the consumption of fire wood and decreasing the deforestation activity. The program helped these farmers with the total cost of biogas tanker building. The farmers are also received a training on the use of the biogas technology.¹³⁷



Figure 10: Biogas technology: made by the support of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) activity of the REDD program (*Picture by the researcher during the field work at the house of Musa Abew and Momina Dawud, 2021*)

¹³⁶ *Ibid*, pp.4-5.

¹³⁷ Informants : Momina Dawud, Musa Abew, Jemal Musa

4.4. Mainstreaming Agro biodiversity conservation in to Agricultural production

In order to maintain the natural identity of the Yayo forest, different works are done by the Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity conservation in to Agricultural production system of Ethiopia, the office of Yayo district. According to the 2012 annual report of the office, five policy documents are reviewed and agro biodiversity friendly principles are generated. The policy documents are scattered in adequate. Farmers associations are established in five pilot areas: these are Witete, Gechi, Geri, Amuma, and Achibo farmer associations. The main goal of these associations is advancing the life standard of the farmers around these *kebeles* and keeping the natural biodiversity of the area.¹³⁸



Figure 11: Gechi farmers association office: *Photo by the researcher during the field work, Gechi,(2021)*

¹³⁸ The 2011 annual report of Yayo Biodiversity conservation office ,p.5.

Agro biodiversity friendly activities are doing by these associations. For instance the associations scattered different types of local tree species to the farmers for free. The farmers planted these trees in order to use them as a shadow for their coffee plantation. In the other way, they are keeping the natural forest by planting those trees. The associations also support the farmers by coffee seedlings. They present different kinds of coffee seedlings which prepared in their nurseries without any payment. The farmers around the biosphere area are beneficiaries by presenting their coffee produce to the associations. These associations' exports the coffee they gathered from the farmers to Europe market and share the dividend from the benefit earned to the farmers. The dividend sharing depends on the kilo grams of the coffee presented by the farmer. The Gechi farmers' association has a coffee processing plant.¹³⁹

UNDP in collaboration with Environment and Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF) supported the farmer associations providing trainings in coffee harvesting, post-harvest process, cup evaluation, and export logistics. UN union Hand-Roasted coffee participated by purchasing the coffee from these farmer associations. These activities took place across all farmer associations, which had 950 members.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ *Ibid*, p.6. Informants, Adisu Yadesa, Yirga Alemayehu.

¹⁴⁰ Informants : Banchayehu Itana, Kedir Lubango, Asefa Mamo



Figure 12: Gechi farmers' association coffee processing center

Photo by the researcher during the field work Gechi,(2021)

The other activity of these associations is the service given to challenge the burden of inflation. They present food oil and sugar with an appropriate cost to the farmers. The other very important center which established by the Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity conservation in to Agricultural production system of Ethiopia the office of Yayo district, in 2014 is the Gechi field gene bank. The gene bank prepared different species of forest coffee and distribute the seedlings to the farmers for free.

In addition to this, the gene bank distributes different species of *Enset*. The gene bank produces the seedlings of various local trees and distribute to the farmers without a payment.



Figure 13: Gechi Gin bank: *Photo by the researcher Gechi(2021)*

The office organized the youth in to the whole *kebeles* of the district and helped them to participate in honey production. The youth organizations attained a training given by the office with the collaboration of Yayo agricultural office expert. Besides, they are preparing local tree seedlings in order to advance their income. In the year 2012 the office arranged four trainings for the existing and newly formed associations. 878 farmers and 35 experts totally 913 people attended the training. The work of strengthening farmer associations for production, processing, transportation, and market is done. 10 experts and 30 farmers exchanged experience in south nation nationalities and peoples regional state, at Tepi Agricultural research institute and Gumaro coffee development. 120 *woreda* and official experts, and developmental agents were participated on the training conducted by the office. Different working materials are supplied by the office to the member farmers of the five associations. Two nursery sites are established at Witete and Sombo *kebeles* with the collaboration of agricultural office of the district. 549,864 forest, and 620,000 coffee seedlings were raised. From these 300,000 were distributed to farmers by agricultural office experts and 320,000 coffee seedlings in nursery sites. Farmers associations attained a training which helped them to fulfill an international coffee certification. A discussion held between farmer associations and micro finance offices in order to create a credit link. Four local level by-laws are formulated to strengthen agro biodiversity conservation and traditional natural resources management. The demarcating, documenting, and mapping activities of four on farm conservation sites were conducted.¹⁴¹

4.5. HIV/AIDS Preservation and control program

The program is helped by UNICEF. It was implemented in Yayo district from 2016 to 2020. The program conducted trainings which made awareness among the communities about HIV/AIDS. Community leaders, parents, religious leaders, youth and women associations are attained the trainings. The awareness and skill developments on HIV prevention among in and out of school adolescents, including sex workers, domestic workers and peoples with disability was made in the whole *kebeles* of the district. The program reached high schools, higher primary schools, military camps, government and none government offices, religious leaders, health workers, and others through the capacity building trainings. Strengthening coordination mechanisms with government

¹⁴¹ *ibid*,p.8.

at all levels through development and implementation of joint planning and monitoring was done. The program was actively worked in Yayo-01, Wabo, Gechi, Bondawo Magela, Geri, Abiyyu, Wutate, Jeme Shono, Achibo, Yambo, Leka, Kemise, Tiji, Ordin Ongo, Masango, Amuma, Sombo, and Sege.¹⁴²

4.6. One WASH National program

One wash national program came to Yayo in 22016. The program contributed very essential contributions towards advancing the health and hygiene of the society in the district. One WASH National program worked in collaboration with Health, Education, and Water service offices. It also worked lots of works with *woreda* and *kebele* coordinators. With the collaboration of these offices and coordinators different works are done by the budget funded by the program and the mobilization of the society. Different hygiene and sanitation works are done by the program. The program built four toilets in to two *kebeles* of the district in 2017. The toilets are built in Sobir and Chora Tiji primary schools to support the sanitation wellbeing of students learning in these schools. Each toilet has four seats and built separately for male and female students. The toilets built in Sobir primary school cost 43,947.25 birr and the Chora Tiji one cost 41,790.45 birr. The program built one toilet which has four seats in the compound of Yayo health center in 2015. One placenta pit is also built by the program. In the same year the program built two toilets in the compound of the health center in Gechi *kebele*. Two hand pump water holes are also built in the *kebele*. In 2016 two toilets are built in Hamuma *kebele* and two others in sombo kebele of the district. In Hamuma one hand pump water hole also built in the same year. In 2017, one toilet is built in Witate kebele and a four seat toilet with four shower houses is built in Yayo 01 kebele with the cost of 407,500 birr.¹⁴³

¹⁴² Informant : Walelu Shiferaw, Kelil Mekonin

¹⁴³ Informants : Gebremariam Wolde Giorgis, Kelil Mekonin, Walelu shiferaw



Figure 14: Yayo public toilet built by One WASH National program: *photo by the researcher during field work, Yayo(2021)*

The public toilet of Yayo town opened employments opportunity for five people. They engaged in cleaning the toilet and collecting two birr per a person who used the toilet. In 2018 the other public toilet is built in the compound of Yayo City hall with the cost of 470,000 birr. In the same year a hand pump water hole is made in Iluaba Abba Dinka *kebele* of Yayo District.¹⁴⁴

4.7. Cheshire Foundation Action for Inclusion

Cheshire foundation has its own office in Yayo town which headed by the principal employed by the organization. It has a smooth communication and collaboration with social affairs, women and children affairs, and health offices of Yayo district. Cheshire foundation is also working in collaboration with five *kebeles* of Yayo district namely Yayo 01, Bondawo Magela, Hamuma, Wabo, and Gechi. The foundation organized four village saving and loan associations namely Abdi gutu, Bor-nuf, Borifan and Barkume. The members of the associations are the disabled people living with different impairments. The association headed by the committee which has three members. Each member of the association is expected to save 5 up to 40 birr in two week interval depending on his income. For instance the members of Abdi gutu saved 60,000 birr in three years of period. This organization arranged a loan program which provided according to the amount of the money saved by each member. After the approval of the committee any member will borrow up to 3000 birr. When charity comes in to consideration the foundation is helping 30 visual impairments, 8 hearing impairments, 4 people living with the problem of speech ability, 5 epileptics, 4 people living with mental problem, 6 special need students, 32 people living with multiple impairments, and two people living with leprosy.¹⁴⁵

In 2018, 11 elbow crutches, 2 axillary, 2 white cane, 2 eye glass, and 1 orthopedic shoe is granted. 10 people got medical treatments at Yayo health center, 6 at Jimma Hospital, and 2 others at Addis Ababa. In 2019, 6 crutches, 2 hearing aids, 2 eye glasses, and 1 wheel chair are granted by the foundation. Shire foundation is also helping the special need students with teaching and learning materials at their schools.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁴ Informants : Gebremariam Wolde Giyorgis, Walelu Shiferaw

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid*

In 2018 the organization helped 15 students and in 2019 the number of students who were helped at school increased in to 35. In 2020, 29 disabled people got medical treatment and medication support. 1,828 community members received awareness on disability prevention and the reduction of discrimination of persons with disabilities. 302 people participated on the coffee ceremony which organized at *kebele* level to make dialogue on disability, child protection, and adults risk issues. 38 community members participated on child save guarding and adults-at risk training organized by *woreda* women and children affairs and the foundation jointly. 75 members of four village saving and loan associations received refreshing trainings. Cheshire foundation supported local health institutions to upgrade their toilettes and camps. In schools the organization established and capacitated school disability clubs and organized special need education classes. The foundation also provided the poor and the disabled with necessary sanitation materials like soap, alcohol, hand sanitizer, mask, and gloves in the activity of COVID 19 presentation. The organization also provided food supplies for people with disabilities at-risk and homeless children with disabilities.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁷ Ibid,p.5. Informants : Zelalem Guta, Abshiru Yasin, Getachew Haile

Conclusion

The previous trend of NGOs on development was focusing on temporary relief and aid, but currently NGOs shifted towards sustainable development activities. They began collaborating with the development plans of the government. Now times there are many NGOs which are participating in the fields of Education, Health, Natural resource conservation, Cultural and social development, and welfare activities.

As Yayo forest is one of the protected forest areas which are registered by UNESCO, there is a wide participation of NGOs in biosphere conservation works of the district. Many people surrounding the forest area are becoming beneficiaries from the forest without harming it. The coffee plantation, the honey production, and other ecofriendly working opportunities are facilitated by NGOs in different *kebeles* of the district. In contrary, there are a wide range of illegal activities like timber production, charcoal making, the expansion of illegal farming lands, and hunting in the district. These actions are treats facing the biosphere conservation programs. The roles played by the NGOs like Menschen fur menschen, one WASH, and Cheshire in the fields of Education, Health, and Social works is fruit full in the district. It is advisable that preparing a healthy and comfortable atmosphere for these NGOs will be a very important agenda.

Most of the NGOs which are taking actions in Ethiopia are dependent on foreign funds. Because of this most of them are under the pressure of their donors. These NGOs have to search for the opportunities by which they can cover their budgets by their own income which is locally generated by them. The government of Ethiopia must appreciate the activities of local NGOs and must empower them towards facing their challenges. The government has to facilitate a comfortable plate form by which additional local NGOs came to action.

GLOSARY

<i>Bega</i>	summer
<i>Degelsaki</i>	Path maker
<i>Gudifecha</i>	Adoptee
<i>Kiremt</i>	winter
<i>Mahiber</i>	Local religious association
<i>Meker</i>	autumn
<i>Mogasa</i>	Assimilation
<i>Tsedey</i>	spring
<i>Wereda</i>	District
<i>Weyinadega</i>	Temperate

List of Oral Informants

No	Name of Informant	Age	Place & Date of Interview	Remark
1	Abdella Ibrahim (fisherman)	77	April 2/2021 Yayo	He provided me with good information about fishing. He has 20 years of experience in traditional fishing activity. This man also has good information about hunting activities.
2	Alemu Taye(farmer)	38	April 4/2021 Yayo	He knows very well about traditional hunting and charcoal preparation around Yayo district. He informed me these illegal actions are harming the forest of Yayo district.
3	Almaz Dejene(farmer)	44	Jun 6/2021 Yayo	She is using the irrigation system which built by SLM. She gave me good information about the irrigation farming activities.
4	Ahmed Indris(School Principal)	40	Jun 15/2021 Sombo	As a school principal he has enough information about the works of Menschen fur Menschen
5	Ajibu Kedir(farmer)	28	Jun 7/2021 Yayo/Sobir	He is one of the members of youth organization that participating on honey production. He provided me with valuable information about the contributions of PFM.

6	Aster Gudeta(SLM Accountant)	36	July 18/2021 Yayo	As an accountant of the Yayo office of SLM she has an adequate knowledge about the organization. Her narration on the works of SLM was invaluable for my research work.
7	Asefa Mamo(teacher)	60	July 19/1021	He is one of the popular elders of Yayo town. He has full information about the registration process of Yayo forest by the UNESCO.
8	Ayalew Indire(farmer and merchant)		<i>March 13/2021</i>	38
9	Banchayehu Itana(The former Agrobiodiversity coordinator of Yayo district)	30	March 12/2021 and Jun 8/2021 Yayo	As a coordinator, obviously she has enough knowledge about the Yayo forest, farmer cooperatives, and other related issues. She worked closely with the farmer cooperatives of the district, and she is one of the personalities who built the Gin bank of <i>Gechi kebele</i> . She also gave me meaningful information about the ecosystem of <i>Yayo</i> forest.

10	Befirdu Nardos(Teacher and Merchant)	37	April 2/2021 Yayo	He is a coffee merchant. He is working with farmers, other merchants, and brokers. He has a good knowledge of the coffee trading activities around <i>Yayo</i> district. He provided me with valuable information about the coffee trading activities and the mediation roles of the brokers.
11	Gebremariam Woldegiorgis (The representative of One WASH in <i>Yayo</i> district)	40	July 13/2021 Yayo	As the important person of the One WASH office of <i>Yayo</i> district he has a very good knowledge about the works done by the program. He run and supervises the works of the program in the town and the country side. He provided me with adequate information on those works.
12	Girma Asefa(fisher man)	71	April 3/2021 Yayo/ <i>Geba</i>	He informed me about fishing around the <i>Gebba</i> River and traditional hunting in the <i>Yayo</i> forest.
13	Getachew Haile(Teacher)	55	June 7/2021 Yayo/Achibo	He has good understanding of Oromo culture and religion which transmitted through Oral traditions. He also has enough knowledge about the <i>Gada</i> system. He provided me good

				information about the socio political systems of the <i>saglan</i> ilu clans of Oromo people.
14	Hailu Asres(Teacher)	50	Jun 9/2021 Mettu	He informed me about the crop production of the study area. He is the son of one of the farmers of the district. He has knowledge about the seasons of the study area.
	Ibrahim Aliyi(farmer)	72	Jun/7/2021 Achibo	He gave me information about the crop production of the study area.
16	Ifa Gemechu(teacher)	35	April 4/2021 Yayo	He is one of the owners of cattle in Yayo town. He has adequate information about cattle rearing around the study area. He informed me about the challenges of cattle rearing in the district.
17	Ishetu Mengesha(Agricultural office expert and the representative of PFM in Yayo district)	38	July 4/ and Jun/10/2021 Yayo	He is the representative of PFM in Yayo district. He also worked with different researchers who did their works on coffee. He has enough knowledge on the coffee Arabica and Yayo forest in general. He provided me vital information about the works of PFM and the forest of Yayo district.

18	Kasahun Shifa(Broker)	40	April/10/2021 Yayo	He is popular broker in Yayo Town. He has good knowledge on the coffee trading system of the district. He informed me about the coffee trading system of Yayo district
19	Kedir Lubango(SLM coordinator)		Jun 9/2021 and July 3/2021 Yayo	He is the former SLM coordinator of the <i>Yayo</i> SLM office and the recent SLM coordinator of the south western Ethiopian SLM program. He has a plenty of knowledge about SLM, Yayo forest, and the agro biodiversity conservation of Yayo district. He provided me valuable information about SLM.
20	Kelil Mekonin(Health officer)	46	Jun/14/2021 Yayo	He is the expert of the one WASH National program of Yayo district. His narration on the works done by One WASH national program in Yayo
21	Legese Kenea(the former teacher)	62	Jun/13/2021 Yayo/Achibo/	He has knowledge about the Oromo culture and traditional structure of Gada system which transmitted from generation to generation through oral tradition His narration about the errecha and the gada system is valuable for my work.

22	Meselu Zegeye(Merchant)	38	April/8/2021 Yayo	She gave me good information about the coffee trading system of Yayo district.
23	Mirressa Geyisa(the former expert of custom and tourism office of Yayo district)	63	March 3/2021 Yayo	He has depth knowledge about the Oromo traditions and the Ilu Oromo Gada system. His narration on this issue is very important for my thesis.
24	Momina Seyid(farmer)	55	July 6/2021 Yayo/Iluabbadinka	She is one of the beneficiaries of the biogas technology introduced by PFM. She informed me about the benefits she got from this technology.
25	Musa Abew(farmer)	61	July 6/2021 Yayo/Iluabbadinka	He is one of the beneficiaries of the biogas technology introduced by PFM in Iluabbadinka <i>kebele</i> of the Yayo district. He informed me how the biogas technology works.
26	Nibret Gashaw(farmer)	77	April 3/2021 Yayo	He narrated about the challenges of cattle rearing in Yayo district.
27	Reshid Bahiru(teacher)	44	April 6/2021/ Yayo	He has good knowledge on fishing and hunting. He provided me vital information about fishing and hunting around Yayo district. His narration was very important for my work.

28	Redwan Husen(farmer)	38	May 4/2021 Yayo	He provided me vital information n about the crop production around Yayo district.
29	Simachew Iniyew(farmer)	50	May 7/2021 Yayo	He has good knowledge about the crop production around Yayo district. He provided me with vital information about crop production and seasons of the Yayo district.
30	Sisay Kebede(mayor)	42	May 2/2021 Yayo	As a mayor he has good knowledge about the Yayo town and district. He is also the former expert of the city hall. His narration about the separation of the Yayo and Doreni districts helped me a lot on my study.
31	Terfa Dula(Agricultural expert)	45	July 3/2021 Yayo	He informed me about the seasons of the year in Yayo district. As an agricultural expert his narration is vital for my work.
32	Tesfaye chelkeba(teacher)	37	April 6/2021 Yayo	He is one of cattle owners in Yayo town. He provided me with vital information about the challenges of cattle rearing in Yayo district.
33	Tilahun Afgeework(Development	42	May 12/2021 Yayo/Sombo	He supported me with his narration about the separation of

	Aghent/DA)			Yayo and Doreni districts. He also has good knowledge about the Yayo forest.
34	Tuba Fikadu(student)	17	August 14/2021 Yayo	She is one of the former beneficiaries of the Yayo town female students living quarter. Her narration about the living quarter was very important for my research work.
35	Walelu Shiferaw(health officer)	45	July 15/2021 Yayo	He is the coordinator of the HIV initiatives of the Yayo district. His narration on the support of the UNICEF on HIV prevention is vital for my study.
36	Wondafrash Bekele(teacher)	41	July 3/2021 Yayo	He informed me about the traditions of Ilu Oromo and the Gaga system of the district.
37	Yirga Alemayehu(teacher)	45	August 4/2021 Yayo	He informed me about farmers cooperatives of Yayo district
38	Zeyinu Gudeta(fisher man)	24	April 7/2021 Yayo/Gabba	He provided me with vital information about the traditional fishing systems around the <i>Gabba</i> River.
39	Zelalem Guta	35	Jun 16/2021 Yayo	He informed me about Cheshire foundation. As a representative of the office he got enough knowledge about the organization through his activities.

40	Zinash (The former representative of the educational field of Menschen fur menschen office of Ilubabor)	50	July 20 and August 17/2021 Mettu	She served many years in the organization. She deeply knows about the organization from its coming period to the resent time activities. She supported me with valuable information which was vital for the study.
41	Zelalem(Educational expert)	38	July 5/2021 Yayo	He was the former representative of One WASH National program of Yayo district. Through his working time he acquired enough knowledge about the activities of the organization. He gave me vital information about the activities of the organization concerned the educational sector of the district.

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27/03/2004	243/402/04	Yayo Educational Office Archival center
9/1/2007	2018/PI/207	Yayo Agricultural office Archival center
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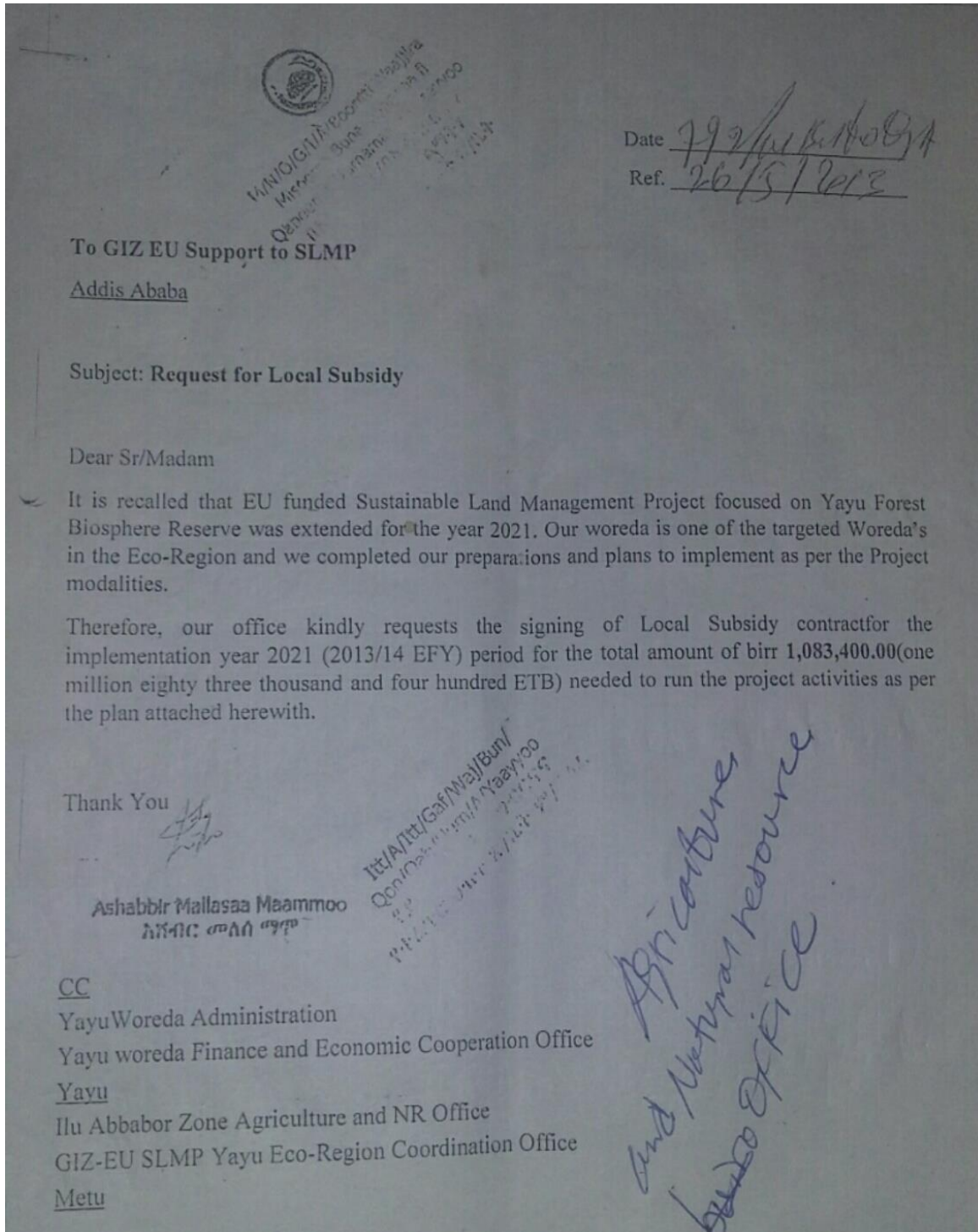
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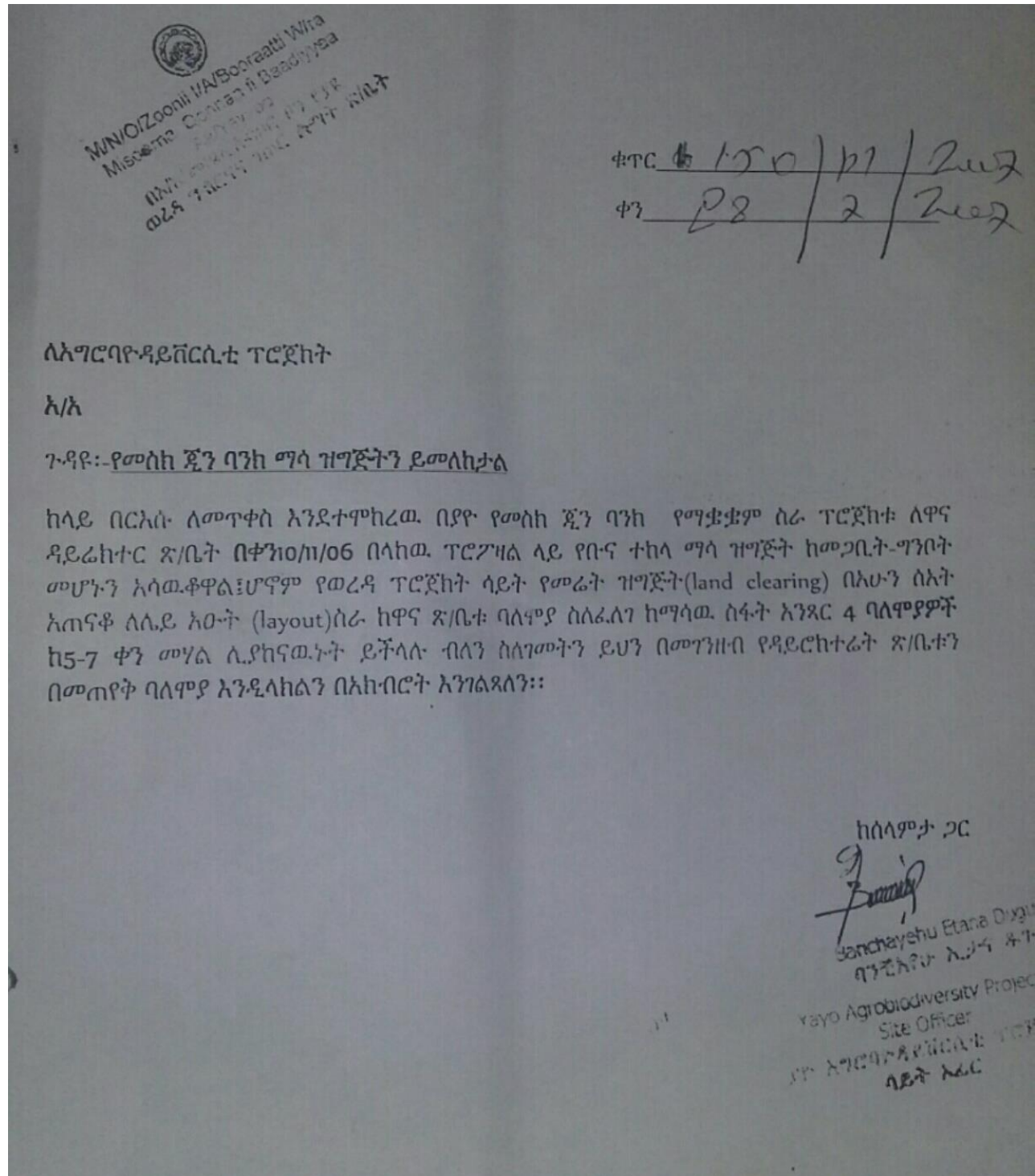
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APPENDIX 1



APPENDIX 2



APPENDIX 3

ቁ፡ጥር 294/የ1/የ1/2006
ቁ፡ን 19/7/2006

ለሚመለከተው ሁሉ

ባለቤት

ጉዳዩ፡- የልምድ ልወወጥን ይመለከታል።

በርህሱ እንደተጠቀሰው የያዩ የሙያነት ቡና አምራቾች ህ/ሥ/ማህበር ለልምድ ልወወጥ ወደ ቡና በደሌ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ስለሚሄዱ በጉዞ ላይም ሆነ በልምድ ልወወጥ ጊዜ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንድታደርጉላቸው እየጠየቅን የምታደርጉት ትብብር በሙሉ አላማዉ እንዲላን ስለሚያደርጉ ምስጋናችንን አስቀድመን እንገልጻለን።

ከአክብሮት ሠላምታ ጋር

Benchayehu Etana Duguma
ባንቺላዮህ ኢታና ዲጊማ

... the Officer
... አዲስ አበባ
ባይት ኦ.ሮ

Appendix 4

Lakk EF 15129/
Guyyaa 27/09/11

W/W/M/D Oromiyaatiif

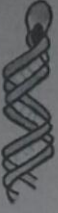

Finfinnee

Dhimmisaa: Gabaasa Bajata Ittisaaf to'annoo HIV/AIDS UNICEF-RR erquu ta'a.

Mata duree irratti ibsuuf akkuma yaalame bajata ittisaaf to'annoo HIV/AIDS kan UNICEF-RR kurmaana 3ffaa/2010 tti *ergame qarshii 94024.01(kuama sagaltamii Afuriif digdamii afurfi santima duwwaa tokko qofa)* akkataa gucaatiin itti fayyadama isaa kan ibsu fuula sadi guutuun xalayaa geggeessituu kanaan walitti qabsiifnee isini erguu keenya ibsaa sababaan turti gabasa kanaa haala nageenyaa irraa kan ka'e leenji yeroon gegessuun Waan rakkisaa ture ta'uu isaa nibeeksisna.

Nagaa Wajjin

Appendix 5

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
 የብዙሀን ሕይወት ጥበቃ ኢንስቲትዩት
 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
 INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

ለያዩ ወረዳ ግብርና ልማት ማስተባበሪያ ጽ/ቤት
 ያዩ

ጉዳይ:- የንብረት አስተዳደርን ይመለከታል

በወረዳው የMainstreaming Agro biodiversity Conservation into the Farming System of Ethiopia ኘርጂክት ሥራ በመከናወን ላይ ይገኛል።

ለዚህ ኘርጂክት ሥራ አስፈላጊ የሚሆኑ የቢሮ እና የመስክ መገልገያ ዕቃዎች ለወረዳው ግብርና ጽ/ቤት የሚላኩ ስለሆነ ገቢ ተደርገው በኘርጂክቱ ሣይት ኦፊሰር እና በግብርና ቢሮ ሀላፊ ፊርማ እየወጡ ለኘርጂክቱ ሥራተኞች አገልግሎት እንዲውሉ አስፈላጊው ትብብር እንዲደረግ እንጠይቃለን።

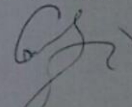
ቁጥር: 117/243/2004
 Ref No.

ቀን: 27 ኅዳር 2004
 Date

ግልባጭ፣

ለያዩ ወረዳ አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት
 ለያዩ ወረዳ ባዮዳይቨርሲቲ ኘርጂክት
 ያዩ

አሰላምታ ጋር



ገመገሜ (ዶ/ር)
 ተገኝ ገመገሜ

Appendix 6

ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM

List of Program Woredas with their respective Schools & amount of proposed budget for Latrine and Water scheme Constructions

No	Zone	Area	School	Project type/Activities (Standard VIP Latrine)	Works	Training	Operational cost	Total Budget for transfers
11	Chewaka	Sire Guddo Ifaa	Sire Guddo Ifaa	Construction of 3 separate blocks Latrine 2 Seats for Teachers and (4 seat for boys and 4 seats for girls with urinals and hand washing facilities)	7,000.00	7,000.00	-	7,000.00
12								
13	Daaranuu	Nannooftuu	Construction of 3 separate blocks Latrine 2 Seats for Teachers and (4 seat for boys and 4 seats for girls with urinals and hand washing facilities)	7,000.00	-	7,000.00		
14							Bogojjii sed. Ifaa	Bogojjii sed. Ifaa
15	Bedelle	H/Ramisee	Construction of 3 separate blocks Latrine 2 Seats for Teachers and (4 seat for boys and 4 seats for girls with urinals and hand washing facilities)	7,000.00	-	7,000.00		
16							Didu	Haroo
17	Mattu	Wargayit Ifaa	Construction of 3 separate blocks Latrine 2 Seats for Teachers and (4 seat for boys and 4 seats for girls with urinals and hand washing facilities)	437,886.46	7,000.00	12,380.96		
18							Yayo	Soobir
19	Baram	Baddessaa	Construction of 3 separate blocks Latrine 2 Seats for Teachers and (4 seat for boys and 4 seats for girls with urinals and hand washing facilities)	457,886.46	7,000.00	-		
20							Baram	Baddessaa

Appendix 7

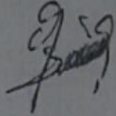
ቁጥር 2019/11/207
ቀን 9/1/2021

ሰያዩ ገበሬዎች ማደራጃ ጽ/ቤት
ያዩ

ጉዳዩ:-ለስልጠና መጥራት ይሆናል

ከላይ በርዕሱ ለመጥቀስ ዕንደተሞክረው የያዩ አግሮባዮዳይቨርሲቲ ፕሮጀክት ለገ/ሀ/ስ/ማህበራት ከማቴዎች ስልጠና ከ12/01/07-16/01/07 ሰላዘጋጀ ክፍናንት ጽ/ቤት

- 1. ከሂሳብ ዕና አዲት ማህበራትን ዕድረዳ ያለ 3
 - 2. ከአደረጃጀት 2
 - 3. ከምርት ዕና ግብአት 1
- ባለሞያዎች ገደገኙልን በአክብሮት ዕገገልጽለን።

ከሰላምታ ጋር


Banchayehu Etana Duguma
የግብርና ሥራ ጸ/ቤት
Yayo Agro University Pro
Site Officer
የአግሮባዮዳይቨርሲቲ
ባይታ ክፍለ-ዞን

Appendix 9

ቁጥር C64 / P18F21 / 2008
 ቀን 24 / 4 / 2008

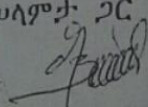
ለኢትዮጵያ ጥፋት ዳይቬርሲቲ ኢንስቲትዩት ጽ/ቤት
 አዲስ አበባ

**ጉዳይ:- በያዮ ወረዳ በጌጫ ቀበሌ የሚገኘውን የጫካ ቡና ጅን
 ባንክ (Forest coffee Gene Bank) አጥር ግንባታ
 ይመለከታል**

ከላይ በርሀሱ ለመጥቀስ እንደተሞከረው የአባይ ማይክሮ ኢንተርፕራይዝ
 በጌጫ ቀበሌ የሚገኘውን የጫካ ቡና ጅን ባንክ(forest coffee gene
 bank) የቀረበውን ጨረታ በማሸነፍ ከኢንስቲትዩቱ ጋር ተዋወሎ ስራ
 ለመጀመር

1ኛ. ቅድመ ክፍያ 30% (ሰላሳ ፕሮሰንት) 97920.00ብር (ዘጠና ሰባት
 ሺህ ዘጠኝ መቶ ሃያ ብር)

2ኛ. ኮሚቴው ስራውን ተከታትሎ ባሳለፈው ደረጃ መሰረት 50% (ሃምሳ
 ፕሮሰንት) 163200.00(መቶ ስድሳሶስት ሺህ ሁለት መቶ ብቻ)
 በአጠቃላይ 80 (ሰማንያ ፕሮሰንት) ክፍያ 261120 .00 ብር (ሁለት መቶ
 ስድሳ አንድ ሺህ አንድ መቶ ሃያ ብቻ) የተከፈለ ሲሆን የአባይ ማይክሮ
 ኢንተርፕራይዝ ስራውን በተቀመጠው የስራ ዝርዝር እና ፕላን
 መሰረት ማጠናቀቃቸውን በ27/03/2008 ቀን በገለጽልን መሰረት
 የፕሮጀክቱ ኮሚቴዎች በመስክ በመገኘት በ29/03/08 ስራውን
 መመልከት ማለቁን ስለረጋገጠ ቀሪው 20% (ሃያ ፕሮሰንት)
 65280.00(ስድሳ አምስት ሺህ ሁለት መቶ ሰማንያ ብር) ብቻ
 እንዲከፈላቸው ተስማምተዋል። ስለሆነም የፕሮጀክት ኮሚቴው
 የተሰማማበትን ቃል ጉባዔ ከዚህ ደብዳቤ ጋር 2(ሁለት) ገፅ በማያያዝ
 የላክን መሆኑን እየገለጸን ክፍያው እንዲከፈላቸው እንጠይቃለን።

ከሠላምታ ጋር

 Banchayeshi Eritrean People's
 ባንክ አዲስ አበባ
 Site C
 የጥፋት ዳይቬርሲቲ
 ጥፋት ለፈር

Appendix 10

Lok 3/GW 243/2013
Ganyada 01/06/2013

Dhi | Dub | Dai | fi Dars | A / Yaayyoo |
Yaayyoo

Dhimnisa Ra'aa Dubartoota Ganda Waaboo
Dhabani Menfisiin Bara 1995 Ibsaree Leenjii
Kene turree Eergum ta'a.

	Magaan Gutuu	Liminni	S/B	Zooni	Carraa Mistuu	Ibsaa
1	Takayee Wawjii	65	-	Waaboo	Wirtuu	
2	Caaraye Ginaa	60	-	"	Leenjii	
3	Alamtuu Hiikkaa	50	-	"		
4	Urejee Baqqala	35	-	"		
5	Caaraye Abbeee	40	-	"		
6	Shitayee Gamachuu	40	-	"		
7	Fayisee Kusaa	40	-	"	"	
8	Takayee Bari	40	-	"		
9	Tarajee Firdi	40	-	"		
10	Shitayee Firdi	35	-	"		
11	Shitayee Cilefaa	30	-	"		<u>dubetti</u>
12	Fayisee Balchaa	35	-	"	"	<u>du'aan Bof</u>
13	Bultuu Tunee	60	-	"		<u>du'aan Boffo</u>
14	Alamtuu Balchaa	30	-	"		
15	Yadabee Fedhaa	35	-	-	-	Ganda gadi keseti
16	Shasituu Tuneesaa	65	-	-	-	du'aan du'aan

Hubachiisa
Waldaan kun Bara 1995 Hundaa Gorgoroon 37 Ijjatan
Yeroo amaa jiree jeraan di'amee Mana ob Bireha
Firdi kan jiruun ta'u hubachiise.
Magaan wajjin!

~~Kan Gindese~~
~~Sciencow Baqqala~~
M/G/Waaboo

Kan Mirekanese
Kellahun Wawjinaa
Bul/G/Waaboo

Appendix 11

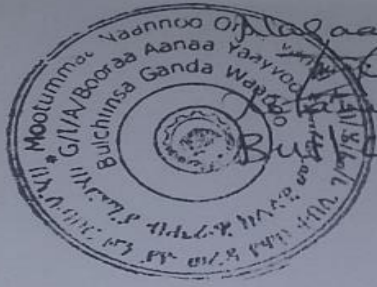
- Odefanoo Malee Issaramaa Dubartoota Kaa
 waan jiruun
 Defarsaa Dhabani kun qochaa turee


1- Bara 1986 Haaree 8 Bitee fi Dhozee Suphe
 fi Suphee Garaa Gabatti kun itti qunquratt
 u defaree Wofaa 2 fi itti Tajaajilamanii
 Hareen 8X250 (Barsi) Bitamete turte yeroo
 amee kun hen jirre Yookan duteti.


2- Sharaa Bishaan itti Guramu kenamee ture


3- Argoroon Balee 37 Maqallaa ti Issaramaa
 kun jiruun Hiuusa.

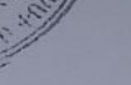
4- Waluma Salaa Defarsa Meshaa Malee Defarsaa
 Garsii kun hen qoneef Hiuu Mittekanesena

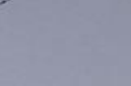

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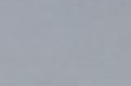

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