**Interviews with wereda officials re Turufe, West Arssi– Stage 1 questions**

## Shashemene wereda

By 2010 Turufe had become a sub-kebele of Turufe-Wetera-Kecheme kebele.

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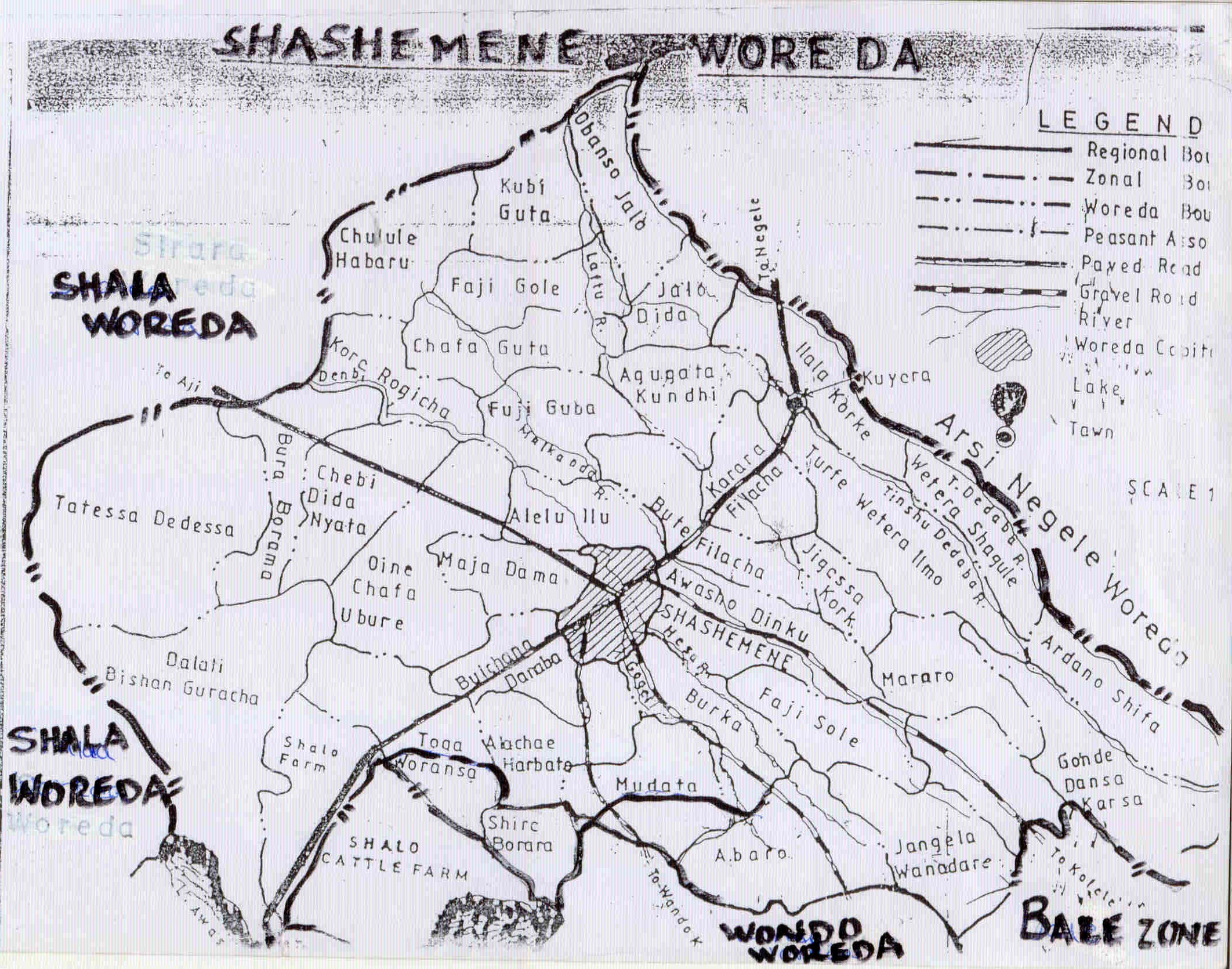
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## Locating the kebele in the wereda

By 2010 Turufe had become a sub-kebele of Turufe-Wetera-Kecheme kebele.

Map 1: Shashemene wereda map 2010



List of all the kebeles in the wereda:

1. Abaro

2.Areda Shifa

3. Alech Harabate

4.Alelu Illu

5. Awash Danqu

6.Bura Borama

7.Bura danaba

8.Bute Filicha

9.Chulela Habara

10.Chefa Guta

11.Chebi Dida Nayata

12.Danisa

13.Dalati Cheleleka

14.Edola Burqa

15.Ebicha

16.Waqi Solee

17.Fagi Goba

18.Fagi Gole

19.Hagugeta Qundi

20.Horsa sinbo

21.Gole Qarso

22.Jengela Wandare

23.Jello Dida

24.Jigesa Qorke

25.Ilala Qorke

26.Karara Filicha

27.Kumi Guta

28.Kore Rogicha

29.Meja Dama

30.Mararo

31.Ovenso Jalo

32.Oiena Chefo umbure

33.Qure Borojota

34.Toga

35.Shire Borama

**36.Turufe Wetera Kecheme**

37.Tatesa Dadesa

### Comparison of Shashemene wereda with neighbouring weredas

Shashemene has rivers that can be used for irrigation. The wereda has stone for building. It is a melting pot for people who migrate from Oromia (Bale, East Arsi) and SNNP. It is the biggest trade centre in the Rift Valley next to Adama.

There is irrigation potential that is a promising one. One modern irrigation scheme is built and other schemes will also follow in the near future. Shashemene town is radically transforming from an old town to a modern clean town since it became a zonal capital 4 years ago. In the town Shashemene land acquisition is common nowadays. Private investors are getting hold of land for constructing buildings multi-purpose buildings and hotel services. Commercial farming is not expanded in the wereda as 19 kebeles out of 37 are drought-prone.

The Hot kebeles (*Kolla*) Pas are affected by Malaria and erratic rainfall time after time which make it a development challenge.

There are development partners (NGOs) that support the expansion of irrigation/ change in the pattern of production. New types of selected seeds are being introduced in the wereda which are scientifically proved to yield more than the traditional type of grains. Agricultural extension work is expanding and farmers are profiting from it. *Boloke* (haricot beans), *Dagusa* (finger millet) and *barley* are becoming the specialisation products of the wereda. The barley seed which the farmers use are needed by Asela *bekle* factory and is becoming profitable. *Dagusa* is drought resistant and *Boleke* is a cash crop that is replacing maize and similar cereal crops in the wereda. On the other hand mono-type agriculture is practised and bio-diversity is getting weak. As experts point out the reasons for this is that maize and beans are exposed to theft and farmers are abstaining from producing them. WFP and World Vision have intervened in donation programmes.

### Changes in wereda boundaries

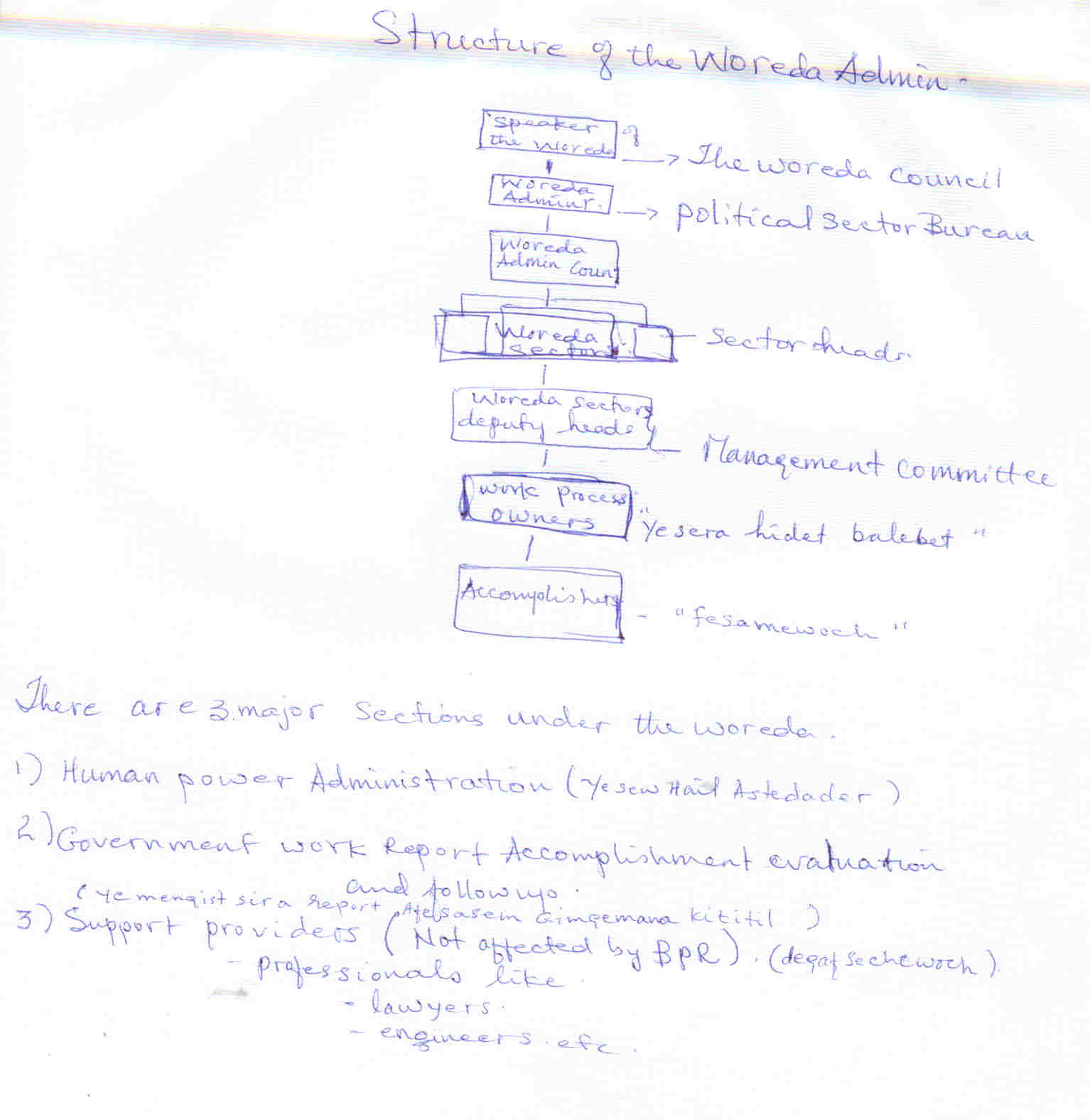
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wereda  boundaries | None | None | None | None | Arsi Negele wereda, Bale Wondo Wereda and Shala Wereda became the boundary | None | None | None |

Since 1999 E.C part of Toaa Woransa kebele; the whole Shire kebele; part of Mudeta kebele were added to Wondo and it was made one Wereda. Because Shashemene wereda got a status of Zone (Western Arsi Zone) its Eastern boundary became Bale Zone. On the western part Shashemene wereda shares a boundary with Shalla wereda (Siraro).

Wondo is a new wereda which is created in 2001. Formerly Wondo was part of SNNPR state and it was added to Oromia regional state in 2000. Then part of Shashemene wereda kebeles were added to Wondo and became a new wereda.

According to the respondents the change was made because Shashemene was vast to control and it was proper to give a small portion of it and create a new wereda, i.e. Wondo wereda which can defend itself from the Sidama people which share the same boundary with Shashemene.

### Wereda structures



### Comparison of Turufe Wetera Kecheme kebele with others in the wereda

Turufe Kecheme is about 14 Kms from the wereda centre that is Shashemene town. The PA is accessible to vehicle but there is no means of transport service that reach there. One has to go from Shashemene to Kuyera by Mini-bus and then take Gari (horse pulled wagon) or *bajaj* by contracting.

The majority of the population is Oromo and there are people from different ethnic groups (Wolayita, Kembata, Amhara and Tigrayans). When we look to the sex proportion there are 6016 male and 7657 female in the kebele which gives us a total of 13673 residents. When we look at the religious mix up the majority of the community are Muslim. There are also Orthodox Christians and the Protestants. Female-headed households are few in number.

Land and labour is the only community wealth.

There is an all-weather road from Kuyera to Turufe Kecheme. There are small bridges that are constructed by the community on the rivers with the support of Catholic mission within the peasant association. Turufe has got electricity since 2001E.C. Out of the 57,000 birr paid for the regional Electric and Power Cooperation for the line to get the electric power 25,000 birr was contributed by the community while an individual who established a floor mill has paid 32,000 birr. The payment was in an instalments form.

There is mobile network tower that is installed in Kuyera town and not in Turufe. Yet, because of its proximity to Kuyera and Shashemene towns mobile phone is accessible in Turufe Kecheme.

The community in the kebele has physical access to health service as Shashemene Referral Hospital is found nearby. There is also a health post in the kebele.

The children in the community have access to school as there are 4 primary schools in the Kebele out of which two are first cycle (1-4) and the other 2 are first and second cycles (1-8). There is a high school near the referral hospital. Shashemene Senior secondary school and technical and vocational school is also accessible in terms of proximity. There are also plenty of Private Colleges in the capital of the wereda (Shashemene). There are certain students who are successful in their educational performances. On the other hand there are students who couldn’t go beyond 10th grade because of lack of financial support.

There are ground water and streams in the kebele. There is no drinking water structure constructed by government, but there is a drinking water service which was developed by the Catholic mission and which come through a pipe and distributed to the community at 3 water points. Those leaving near the referral hospital get drinking water from the hospital.

Those members of the PA who got land during the land distribution of the Derg period have access to land. The younger generation is sharing or dividing the land of its family when it separate from its family and form its own households. Because of this there are many landless youth who are applying for redistribution of land. But no land redistribution has taken place since the military rule and landlessness is one of the serious issues in Turufe.

Turufe Kecheme is food secured area when compared to the 19 kebeles that are found in the *kola* area and are supported in food aid many times. But the product in Turufe is getting less from time to time as the kebele is highly populated. The decrease in the household yield is an indication which can expose the community to food inefficient condition. This indicator is proved in Kerara Filicha PA which is found adjacent to Turufe Kecheme.

There is a traditional irrigation which has to be modernised if the kebele is to stay a food self-sufficient one. There are also potential rivers which can be irrigated and increase the productivity of the community.

There are no development challenges except the ever increasing landless population.

There are development partners (NGOs) that are working in the Kebele. The Catholic mission support the community in development works like school building, in building a bridge that connected the Elemo zone with Turufe. Kerara Children and Community Aid project initially was supporting children in providing vitamin and protein rich food which later organised the family of those children who were supported by the NGO.

The Community and their leaders are cooperative to wereda officials.

The Kebele administration and the council are medium when compared to the administration and council of other kebeles.

### Changes in kebele boundaries and structures

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Kebele boundaries | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | The northern part is made part of 01 town kebele of Kuyera |
| Sub-kebele structures | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| Kebele structures | None | None | None | None | Manager  employed | None | None | None |

Part of the kebele is taken to expand 01 kebele of the Kuyera town which itself is made part of Shashemene town in 2001.

At kebele level a manager who is a diploma holder is hired to run the office work since 1999. Other government employees who are included in the kebele leadership are the DA, Health extension worker and the school director. The other 3 officials are elected from the community.

According to the respondents; earlier community members were forced to apply to the kebele by a hand-written application that is written by those who claim to be *gudiay asfestami* (facilitators) and they were paid for their services. But nowadays if any one who want to apply to the kebele fill a form or ask the manager to fill the form for him and the manager could react immediately if the matter does not need the gathering of all officials to collectively decide on the issue.

### Comparison of the development progress of kebele and wereda as a whole

Livelihood development: the kebele has done better - production has increased and people have started to build corrugated houses instead of thatch-roofed houses

Employment opportunities: the kebele has done worse due to increase in no. of population and absence of enough farm land

Food security: the kebele has done about the same. There has been increase in family size, absence of farm land for the newly created family/there are many landless youth who depend on their parents for food

Health services: the kebele has done better – a Health post is built in the kebele and preventive health is taught by the health extension workers, the hospital is nearby and they get treatment

Education services: the kebele has done much better - New schools are built; parents send their children to schools nearby and also to private colleges more than ever.

Micro-credit: the kebele has done better - Micro-credit institutions have begun to serve the community. Those who take the loan are getting better off in their lifestyles and incomes

Infrastructure: the kebele has done better - The community has got electricity services, health service nearby (Shashemene Referral Hospital)

Water: the kebele has done better - The community is getting pipe water from water points

Governance: the kebele has done better - A manager is employed for the kebele office to service the community throughout the week

Peace and security: the kebele has done better - Disputes have decreased; community policing has been widely applied and peace and security has get better.

## Wereda event history 1995-2002 EC

#### Cross-cutting crisis events history 1995-2002 EC

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Crises* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Drought because of erratic rain | No effect |
| 2003-4 | Drought because of erratic rain | No effect |
| 2004-5 | Drought because of erratic rain | No effect |
| 2005-6 | Drought because of erratic rain | No effect |
| 2006-7 | Drought because of erratic rain | The community was affected by AWD which some officials say is Cholera |
| 2007-8 | Drought because of erratic rain(*Kollo* kebeles)  Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Acute Watery Diarrhoea,  Food aid |
| 2008-9 | Drought because of erratic rain on the *Kolla* PAs.  Acute Watery Diarrhoea  Flood on the *Dega &Woina dega kebeles* | Acute Watery Diarrhoea,  Seed was distributed for those affected by *Temch* (pest),  Not affected by the flood |
| 2009-10 | Drought because of erratic rain- Kebeles found on the *kola* side (hot areas) | Untimely rain destroyed a small percent of the crop in the kebele |

Drought is a recurrent phenomenon (every 2/3 years) and the most affected areas in the wereda are the lowland (*Kolla*) kebeles which are supplied food aid. Yet the wereda is not a safety net wereda as the highland (*Woina dega &Dega* ) areas are partly producing surplus products. The major problem in this kebele is that the soil is losing its fertility as it is ploughed year in year out. In addition to this the population is increasing drastically.

The surprising thing is that model farmers from the wereda that are nationally decorated by the prime minister are from the same *Kolla* Kebeles where recurring drought is visiting the area.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Economic events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | No Event | Not Affected |
| 2003-4 | No Event | Not Affected |
| 2004-5 | No Event | Not Affected |
| 2005-6 | Fertiliser’s price increased | Food for household increased as household members number increased. Many youngsters married and began to have their own children which increased the number of the community, household expenditure began to increase drastically |
| 2006-7 | Fertiliser’s price increased, price of selected seed increased, commercial investment began, wage labour demand increased | The community was forced to buy the inputs in higher price and in cash at the spot. They increased the price of the output, those landless youth began to flow to Shashemene as daily labourers in large numbers |
| 2007-8 | Inflation began to affect the price of factory products as well as the farm products, new type of selected seeds were introduced | Inflation began to create unpleasant condition on the price of factory products which forced the farm products to sour, model farmers tested the new seeds & became beneficiary , food aid was distributed |
| 2008-9 | Output decreased in the whole wereda. Price of grain continued to rise. | Output decreased and community was in need of seed and it was distribute to the needy ones. |
| 2009-10 | Output decreased in the Wereda | Output decreased because of the erratic rain but there was no need of food aid among the community. |

The price of fertiliser is escalating from time to time. On the other hand output has also increased as new selected seeds which are tested in agricultural research centres are introduced and applied by the farmers.

Turufe Kecheme community is benefiting from the introduction of the new type of seeds though the price of the input has negatively affected them. Using the selected seed has increased their yield profits.

Food for households is not enough, except in the houses of those farmers who keep aside their food before they sell to the consumers. Mostly farmers’ put on the market the grain immediately and are forced to buy from the market when they don’t have any more food for the household. This also applies for the Turufe Community.

Household expenditures are increasing from time to time and this affects negatively the farmers. In this respect the community of Turufe is equally affected.

The inflation has affected and is still affecting the farmers of the wereda as people everywhere are affected. Of course the farmers sell their grain taking into consideration all these inflation.

New crops are introduced since 1998. This equally apply for Turufe . Production as mentioned earlier is increasing from year to year as the agricultural research is coming up with new seeds that yield more than the earlier ones. Turufe is benefiting from this as the other kebeles in the Wereda.

Many young rural youth flow to urban centres as they are not engaged in farm activities as they don’t have farm land. This has forced the youngsters to engage in different labour work in the towns. Especially as construction work is widely exercised these youngsters from the rural areas are engulfed in this new employment opportunity. As Turufe is so close to Shashemene and Kuyera towns the youth from this community flow to the towns in large numbers.

There is no long- term migrating population from the wereda to other areas. There are seasonal migrations from the *Kolla* to the *Dega* and *Woina dega* and vice versa.

There are government as well as private micro-credit institutions that provide loans for the urban and the rural community. The Cooperatives organising department has organised an association which focuses on buying and selling of grains at kebele level which is known by the name “medde *gudina*” (to grow together). There is also a saving and credit service in the kebele known as “*eddo lencaa*”.

Concerning commercial investment the kebele management has allowed an investor to start a private farm by granting the individual about 15 hectares of the communal land, but the investor did not start to plough the land as he has to get the final permission from the wereda investment department.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Social events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | No events | Not Affected |
| 2003-4 | Oromia family law was ratified and began to be applicable in the wereda | Not Affected |
| 2004-5 | No events | Inheritance of wife became outlaw among the community of Turufe |
| 2005-6 | Sexual violence began to be taken care of by the administration as well as the law enforcing bodies | Abduction was condemned and stopped by the community with the support of law enforcing bodies |
| 2006-7 | Expansion of health service centres and posts | Not Affected |
| 2007-8 | No events | Health post was opened |
| 2008-9 | No events | The community started to get electric light  Grinding mill was established in the kebele |
| 2009-10 | No events | Not Affected |

There were no actions by people that shocked or delighted the community from 2002 to early 2010 in the whole wereda. The relationships between groups of people in the Wereda as well as the community are as they were in 2002. There were no internal as well as external conflicts in the last seven years. There were no murder, abduction, rape and sumptuous wedding that took place.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Cultural events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | Life style and clothing did not change much from the previous style | Community members especially the young ones have started to dress in western styles long ago and those who can afford to buy have started to cover the roof of their houses with corrugated sheet. |
| 2003-4 | No event has taken place | Covering ones’ houses by corrugated sheet have increased |
| 2004-5 | No event has taken place | No effect on the kebele |
| 2005-6 | Agricultural extension work was introduced  Credit and Saving cooperative was highly motivated in the wereda | In 1998 extension work was adopted in the community and this changed the culture of the community farming system |
| 2006-7 | New seeds and farming techniques were introduced | Model farmers from Turufe used the seeds and farm technique has given them about double of their former product  A credit and saving association by the name “*eddo Lencha*” was established |
| 2007-8 | Training farmers for increasing their products began | Farmers were sent to farming centres |
| 2008-9 | No event has taken place | Farmers training Centre was established in the kebele |
| 2009-10 | Preparation for the May national and regional election | Opening of the polling stations and registering the voters |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Political events history* | |
|  | Wereda level event | Effects on kebele |
| 2002-3 | None | None |
| 2003-4 | None | None |
| 2004-5 | The election campaign | Hot issue of discussion whom to elect |
| 2005-6 | None | None |
| 2006-7 | Structural change in the kebele leadership | A manager was assigned in Turufe and kebele office began to be open throughout the week |
| 2007-8 | None | None |
| 2008-9 | An attempt to move the Shashemene referral hospital from Kuyera to Shashemene town | The kebele elderly people went to MOH and stopped the decision. The iddirs in Turufe supported in contributing money |
| 2009-10 | Preparation for the May election | Have opened polling stations and they are agitating the community to register for the election and to take cards |

The government structure has been modified since 1999. At the wereda level one side there is the wereda administrator under which the V/administrator which is also the head of the capacity department comes. Under the wereda administrator there are support giving and executive expert groups. Then the sectoral departments come directly under the administrator.

On the other hand there is speaker of the Wereda and the chief of the office. Above the speaker there is wereda council which contain the heads of sectors.

The same structure applies for kebele with small amendment. At kebele level there is a manager who is always present at office and provides service to the people. Then comes the kebele chairman and V/chairman under which are found health sector; education sector; development sector; security sector and political sector. Parallel to the V/chairman is the public court which has 3 members.

## Wereda perspective on interventions in the kebele

### Land

Intervention 1: Land measurement and registration

In 1997 there was land measuring, registering and offering of land holding certificate for those who have plots of farm land in the whole country. Accordingly 5 committee members from Turufe were selected from the community and took training on the process. The land measurement and registration took place as expected and in 1998 the certificate issue was carried on. The objective of the land measurement has achieved its goal. There was no problem during the measurement, registration and certification.

According to the officials/ respondents there were no problems in all the Kebeles except that in certain Kebeles the process had taken longer time due to accessibility of the areas. The aim of the land measurement has succeeded as intended.

The long-run benefit of the land measurement, registration and certification was to guarantee the land holding rights for each land holder. Each land holder can do the best out of the land holding he/she has.

According to the respondents there were no problems with implementation. The intervention had been carried on as planned and there need be no improvement steps to be suggested. There was no avoidance of any kind and no resistance. So, there was no need of enforcement measures to be taken as the process was peaceful. There were no people excluded.

Intervention 2: Land rights for women

###### Equal inheritance Rights for both M& F children and Division on divorce for women was respected in 2006.

After the new family law of the Oromia regional state was ratified equal inheritance rights for boys and girls and the right of women on divorce was implemented in Turufe in 2006; earlier in the wereda as well as in the kebele girls had no inheritance right. Women also had no right to land at divorce prior to this application of the family law. At first men were not happy with the law, but it had achieved its objectives. It has faced no problem. All the kebeles had no problems in applying the law.

The long-run benefits are that girls that are born in a family have an equal right to land inheritance and will avoid disputes and conflicts within the family members. This law that assured the right of women to land if the marriage breaks up guarantee the women to property ownership that they haven’t before the law’s ratification.

There was no problem in implementing the law. Since the implementation had no problem there is no need of thinking other strategies to intervene in an improved way. There was no avoidance and resistance against the intervention and there was no need of enforcement measures to be taken. No people were excluded.

### Resettlement – no intervention

### Irrigation and water harvesting

Intervention 1: Two modern wereda irrigation schemes – not in Turufe

The wereda Agricultural and Rural Development has constructed two modern irrigation schemes in the wereda in 2006 and in 2007. As this work is a finance intensive work the wereda couldn’t do much with the current budget it have. In this respect Turufe has no modern irrigation. But it has a traditional irrigation scheme which is utilised by individuals who have land around the river course. Since from the very beginning the irrigation scheme was not designed for the community and it was meant for preparing seedling much people are not using the irrigation.

Compared to the other kebeles Turufe gets enough rainfall and it is a priority kebele concerning irrigation. But in the future there a plan to modernise the existing irrigation scheme and do additional works on it.

The long-run benefits of irrigation and water harvesting are that people will benefit from harvesting more than once in a year. There was no problem in implementing the interventions in the wereda. If people make more contribution in money and in kind and there is loan for the schemes the intervention might be improved. According to the wereda officials there was no avoidance and resistance. So, there was no enforcement measures taken. There were no people excluded.

### Agricultural Extension and packages

Intervention 1: Selected seeds

The aim was to enable the community get better yield in their farm activities. But because of the expensiveness of the selected seed only few model farmers bought and applied the selected seeds. According to the respondents they have achieved their aim of introducing the seed. The major problem in this intervention is that the selected seed is given to the farmers on the bases of down payment. So, many farmers though interested in the intervention could not afford the money to pay for the package on the spot. The seed could only be distributed after the money is collected and sent to the responsible body. Those who bought the selected seed have benefited in that their yield have almost doubled. This intervention took place in 2007

When compared to the other kebeles, those farmers who bought the seed are few. But, seeing the outcome of those model farmers who benefited from the seed the others are also intending to buy and use it. Using selected seed will enable the farmers to be productive and be food self-sustained.

The intervention might have been improved if the government have given the selected seed on the credit bases.

Intervention 2: Compost

Introduction of compost to replace the factory made fertiliser in 2008. This shift from the artificial fertiliser to the natural one was accepted by the model farmers who were willing to test the selected seeds. When compared to the other kebeles it is very difficult to say this one or that one is better as we don’t have real data on the subject.

The long-run benefit of introducing compost is that a) it can support to save foreign exchange and b) it helps the farmers to produce as much as they could produce with the imported fertilisers. The problem in implementing the intervention is scarcity of the outcome. Not any measure was taken except awareness creation. The intervention might have been improved if the concerned body change the attitude of the community on the use of compost . There was neither avoidance nor resistance. No enforcement measures were taken as it is difficult to force the community on this matter.

### Livestock extension and packages

Intervention 1: Selected milk cows

Introduction of selected cows for their milk in the year 2008. The Wereda ARD sector has achieved its objective of introducing the cows with better yield of milk. The main problem was that the cows were to be bought in cash and they were also expensive when compared to the economic status of the farmers. So, many farmers did not ask for the cows. It is difficult to compare Turufe to other kebeles as we don’t have any data.

The long run intervention of this project is to enable the farmers gain more milk out come from few selected cows which could be kept in a small house and fed there. This will change the lives of the community at large. The big problem in implementing this intervention was that the community was an advocate of the traditional cattle rearing system which are left in the fields for grazing but does not get enough fodder. The measure to resolve this problem was to create awareness among the community.

There was no avoidance concerning this intervention. There was also no resistance on the side of the community. No enforcement measures were taken.

### Non-farm extension and packages

### Intervention 1: Youth Savings and Credit Associations

Since 2007 many Saving and Credit Associations were organised in the wereda. These associations mostly embraced the job-less youth. The aim is to facilitate the self-employment conditions for the young generation and help them to get credit and save some percent of their income. In this respect as the respondents pointed out the intervention has achieved its objectives. The major challenge during the interventions was that the youth was impatient because they expected immediate return.

The long-run benefits of this intervention are to make the youth an economically self-reliant sector of the society. The problems in implementing the intervention were financial constraints. The intervention might have been improved if individuals have supported the schemes with money. There is no avoidance of people. There is no resistance also. The enforcement measures are to change the attitude of the people on this issue.

### Co-operatives

Intervention 1: Youth Co-operatives for planting trees

Cooperatives of tree planting and selling youth associations have begun to flourish in Shashemene wereda since 2009. Though the aim of the intervention is to enable the job-less youth to be economically self-reliant much has to be done. The problem that this intervention faces is lack of land to be given to those organised to work on it and profit. Comparing Turufe’s success with the other kebeles is difficult as data is not available on the issue.

The long-run benefit of the intervention is to make the organised youth economically strong. Land is the major problem to implement this intervention. This could be only solved by offering these cooperatives communal land. There was no avoidance or resistance during this intervention. No enforcement measures were taken.

### Government micro-credit programmes

### Intervention 1: Wereda intervention not in place in Turufe

The aim of the government Micro-credit is to organise people in different fields (industrial cooperative, trade, service sector, saving and credit) so that they will be economically viable and self-sustained. In this respect the programme has achieved its aim. Compared to other kebeles nothing was done in Turufe.

In general the intervention is meant for the betterment of society. But this intervention is not in place in Turufe. The problem in implementing this intervention is that some of those people organised to get loan consider that it is government money that is not to be returned and they don’t properly utilise it for the purpose that they were supposed to use. A lot of awareness work has to be carried on before issuing the money.

People who are excluded from this intervention are those who cannot produce collateral to get the loan.

### Food aid: no response – though we know there was some food aid to Turufe

### Nutrition

Intervention 1: Food support for children

Since 1998 due to the change of weather condition the Wereda health office started to conduct assessment/mass campaign every 6 month (October and April). Through anthropometric measurement children severely suffering from acute malnutrition are screened and sent to the disaster preparedness and prevention committee (DPPC), Zone health office and Wereda administration office. Then children and lactating mothers have been getting food support. Thus the achievement has been very nice.

Mostly people living in low land area are suffered from malnutrition since their crop become ready soon and they finished it within a short time. Thus, the problem of malnutrition is not so severe in the Kebele as compared with other Kebeles.

It saves children from various illnesses that would affect them when they become adult. It also lengthens the lives of mothers.

Some mothers always want to get the support. Some mothers take one malnourished child to different Kebeles to get the support. To cover this they made the support to be provided only to the resident of the Kebele since the Health Extension Workers well know the residents of the Kebele. To follow up on those who get the support to ensure they used the nutrition they get properly.

There was no-one who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention. Only those whose anthropometric measurement is low or underweight children and lactating mothers are getting this support since they are the targets. Hence, others are excluded.

Intervention 2: Health education on feeding practices

There is a cultural impact of providing quality food for husbands rather then children. Overtime through awareness education mothers started to feed their children properly. Compared with other Kebeles the Kebele is better since the community is active since the area is not remote as of other Kebeles

Proper feeding practice will have a positive impact to the lives of the children in the future. Mothers sometimes do not give due value for the awareness education. This is because sometimes they do not put into practice what they have learned due to lack of certain food stuffs. However, to change their mind they are motivated to feed what they have on hand with care.

Sometimes there is a gap with regard to the time of exclusive breast feeding practice. So, it might be best that for any practitioner that has been working on health related issue, especially on child and mother health update information is provided.

There was not anyone who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention. There is no group or individual excluded from accessing the awareness education.

### Family Planning

Intervention 1: Working with Community Based Reproductive Agents (CBRA)

In 1999 Africa Human action trained Community Based Reproductive Agent (CBRA) from different Kebeles to mobilise the community by moving home to home to use Family Planning service. Up to 2009, meaning for 10 years these CBRA was working with health extension workers to aware the community about the importance of FP and providing FP service. Accordingly, their effort creates behavioural change. Accordingly the achievement was good.

In the Turufe more people are using FP as compared with other Kebeles since they are close to the hospital.

Having small household size is good to give due care and to fulfil basic necessities for the existing household members. Accordingly, the future life of the children will be better. It will also improve maternal health.

Now the coverage is 50 %. Before the HP was constructed rural women used to come to Shashemene HC to get service. But now they get in their living area since in every Kebele HP is constructed. However, some individuals do not value the FP service delivered by HEWs and CBRA. As a result, they come to town to get the service. To solve these efforts have been made and since 2005 they better accept it. No enforcement measure was taken.

The intervention might be improved by increasing the supply of FP service and improving the capacity of HEWs to mobilise the PF service and deliver in better way so as to increase the coverage. This is because rather then moving to town if they served in their village they may use whenever they need**.**

Formerly due to religious value, especially Muslims were resisted. But over time their attitude is changed. In addition, women perceive that if they do not get quality food they may be harmed since until they adopt it they feel some kind of pain (Makatel). So far husbands also resisted to use FP. but now their attitude has changed.

There is no group or individual excluded from accessing this service.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

Intervention 1: Prenatal and antenatal health care

Prenatal and postnatal care provision by HEWs had started at HP up on HP construction in different Kebeles. It creates a good access to mothers who need the service. Accordingly, they are utilising. However, the achievement has a limitation due to shortage of equipment and adequate trainings for HEWs. For instance, HEWs do not provide delivery service due to lack of well-equipped training.

Most of the Kebele residents mostly use prenatal and antenatal health care service from hospital since the hospital is close to them as compared to other Kebeles. As of other Kebeles some women deliver at home and some deliver at hospital. However, in general as compared to lowland areas highland areas like this Kebele has better access to prenatal, delivery and postnatal health care service.

Getting prenatal and postnatal health care is vital for the forthcoming and the long term health of both the mothers and children.

Most HP has lack some equipment like examination bed. Most women deliver at home. TBAs provide delivery service. HEWs also do not get adequate training to provide delivery service since they do not get practical lesson. They know only in theory. What was made to solve these problem was only training was provided to TBAs. However, there are both trained TBAs and untrained TBAs who engage in delivery.

Improvements: to provide capacity building in service training for HEWs. Accordingly, if HEWs get training and able to provide delivery service most women will be able to deliver at health post rather than at home through the help of TBAs.

### Drinking water

Intervention 1: Expanding water sources and the establishment of water ponds

Upon the epidemic of ADD water source expansion and water pond establishment to different kebeles have been made. This was because the major cause for ADD is unclean water since the ADD was affecting those who did not get clean water. The problem was lack of adequate budget and lack of commitment (from some water user committee) to facilitate the overall work. However, over time most community are now able to get water close to their residential area even though some are not clean.

As compared to other Kebeles the Kebele has access to water. But its cleanness may not be as good. But it is by far better than lowland Kebeles.

The expansion of water source and establishment of water pondwill save people from water born disease and associated consequences. Furthermore, as the water sources expanded they may start water harvesting, which has been practical in other parts of the country. This will enable them to improve their living condition.

In some areas user committee has been established to facilitate the expansion of water sources. However, in some Kebeles all community members were not equally committed. As a result, in some Kebeles the achievement is not accomplished as planned.

In lowland areas there is a lack of potable water. That was why most of those who suffered from ADD are people living in lowland areas. Water agar has been distributed to enable them keep the water they use clean. As a solution **Emergency water kit** was also put in the community and residents were able to use it.

Improvements: To organise the community better contribute for the expansion of water sources. To assign adequate budget and fulfil necessary equipment.

### Sanitation

Intervention 1: Household latrines

Upon the existence of Acute Diarrhea Diseases (ADD) in 2006 preparing and using household latrines has been implementing. Formerly they were complaining that when they use the toilet the smell may be bad. In addition, defecating in Farm land may help them as a local fertiliser. Later on in 2009 the ADD again affected the people. At this time mostly affected by ADD are those who did not use latrine. At this time the community by itself aware about the value of latrine and they began to use latrine. Accordingly, now every household has their own toilet. It has been after this that the community accept to use toilet. Hence, the achievement is very good. In general the latrine coverage of the Wereda is 95 %.

Compared with other Kebeles the Kebele is found at medium level. Since the Kebele is vast it is difficult to supervise all of the households.

Since 2006 a programme **‘community led total sanitation**” has been implemented

**Open defecation free** principle was also formulated and has been putting into practice.The intervention is general that include different aspects such asKeeping household utensils, home environment, personal hygiene clean, etc. Accordingly, the importance of this will be vital in keeping the community safe from sanitation related illness for long.

Surprisingly some rural old women refrain to use toilet used by their in-laws. This is cultural impact resulted from respect (It is the Experience of 4 Kebeles). For the reason mentioned above (number 1) some residents were refraining from preparing and using latrine. So, to solve these problems from each and every Kebeles community leaders which include iddir and religious leaders, elders, and other community representatives has taken training to mobilise their respective community to use toilet since these group of persons are close to the community and the community also accepts their suggestion.

Furthermore, one HEW graduates 60-75 hh head per quarter as a model family. Then these model families in turn teach their neighbours to follow their experience.

Except using latrine the community do not as such become familiar to wash their hands immediately after they defecate. Thus, still great effort is needed to aware them about it.

Except the above mentioned resistance due to lack of knowledge and cultural factors there was no-one who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention.

### Preventive Health services

Intervention 1: Construction of Health Post and introduction of HEWs

Before 2006 there was only one HP in the Wereda. Efforts had been made to increase the health service coverage in relation to the total population of the wereda. Accordingly, since 2003 many HP (about 37, only 4 of them did not start functioning) have constructed. Efforts had been made to organise HEWs in each and every kebeles. As hoped the achievement succeeded since Health service coverage of the wereda currently is 93 %. When the 4 HP start functioning the Health service coverage will be 100 %.

In 2006 82 HEWs was trained and started working. HEWs are trained on 16 extension package. 2 or 3 HEWs per kebele were assigned based on the size of the kebele.

Similar to other kebeles in the kebele HP was constructed in 2006 and 2 HEWs were assigned and have been working.

Since the focus of HP is prevention it will enable communities to prevent illness and help them to be healthy.

Every year (overtime) the prevention performance had been improved. In HP vaccination service is also provided (95 % covered). There is no problem in implementation since the community is motivated to have HP. Even there was a condition that the community by itself built a house and asked the Wereda health bureau to assign health professional. However, it is somewhat problematic and the HP becomes un-functional when the residents in low land areas move to other areas during excessive hot seasons.

Improvements: For some vast area it might be vital to increase the number of HEWs working in the Kebele so to serve all the households. To improve supply of drug and fulfil basic equipment the HP is lacking.

Intervention 2: Malaria prevention

With regard to malaria there are 22 malarial risk Kebeles in the Wereda. Every 6 month (twice a year) DDT is sprinkled to prevent malaria. The malaria status is not as such severe.

The achievement was excellent since there was no severe epidemic that affected the Wereda people. This was because whenever they hear the neighbouring Weredas are suffered from the epidemic the health bureau take proper action like sprinkling DDT. Since 2003 there was not a time that malaria has severely affected the society except the standard pain. They believe they control it better. In 2006, 99,2000 bed nets were also distributed.

Unlike the 22 Kebeles Turufe is not a malaria risky area. Accordingly there is no distribution of bed nets or sprinkling DDT in the Kebele.

Sometimes some individuals do not want their home to be sprinkled by DDT. They perceive that the DDT will expose them to TEBAY. As a result, they closed and move away when they heard that the DDT will be sprinkled. To overcome this effort had been made to convince them to change their mind. Accordingly, now they are better now about it.

Improvements: To educate individuals to avoid stagnant water accumulation and on how to use bed nets properly since some use for other purpose like MEGAREJA. (curtains).

### Curative health services

Intervention 1: Malaria treatment

Before 1995 there was only one HC and one hospital in the Wereda. To improve the curative health care service 3 HC (one in 2000, one in 2001, one in 2002) were constructed. As to the standard one HC is for 25,000 populations. In this respect the wereda requires about 5 HC. To fulfil this now they planned to get land to build the additional 2 HC. It is in process. As the HC becomes functional the health care service will be expanded. Since no individuals have been affected severely by malaria they believe the achievement of the treatment service is very good as hoped or aimed.

Since the Kebele is vast the Wereda health office planned to construct a HC in the Kebele. Even the community are pushing them to start construction. However, with regard to malaria treatment there is no supply of Anti-malaria drug since the Kebele is not a malaria risky area.

The long-run benefit is avoidance of loss manpower resource that might be lost due to death as a consequence of malaria epidemic.

Not any severe problem. But there is problem of anti-drug adherence. Meaning patients stop taking the drug once they become a bit better. To overcome this patents have been told to finish the drug they taken.

Improvement: To increase the supply of anti - malaria drug in each health facility. To provide update or recently designed anti-malaria drug like Quartem rather than the oldest that adopted the epidemic such as Chloroquine or Facider.

### Intervention 2: Acute diarrhoea disease / Acute Watery Diarrhoea (ADD / AWD) treatment

Since 2003 the epidemic affected the residents of the Wereda twice (in 2006 and 2009). Once people become sick treatment has been provided free of charge. The achievement was good since no more people had died because of the disease.

When compared other Kebeles people in Turufe had suffered from ADD. But they get treatment service soon since the hospital is found in nearby the Kebele. But those affected by ADD is small since most community members have better water access compared with other areas.

The treatment will help the community members to overcome the disease they suffer. In addition, people will be aware of seeking health care service immediately after they fall sick rather than being delaying, which may result in a severe consequence. Moreover, it will help people to be careful about environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

There was no problem of implementation although there could be improvements

* To fulfil basic equipment
* To increase the supply of anti- ADD drug
* To arrange special training for health professionals on ADD and related illness to expand their knowledge so as to enable them provide comprehensive health care service.

### Primary Education

Intervention 1: Take-over and expansion of new schools constructed by NGOs

Different NGOs (mainly KADO and Light of hope) constructed primary schools and about 17 ABE centres in different kebeles of the Wereda. From these government took three, and 2 primary school in the year 2007, 2008, and 2009 respectively. It’s successful when compared with what the Wereda officials had hoped. Before 2007 the total number of primary school was 31 in the Kebele. Now it 41. In Turufe lies 2 schools that were taken over by the government and the government started to administer and manage the teaching- learning process.

Since the Kebele is vast and these schools are near to the community it will be good to push the community to send their children on time.

Generally, it has been difficult to assign enough teachers to these schools. There is shortage of budget and well trained teachers who can work properly. To solve these problems efforts were made by the community themselves to contribute certain amount of money to cover at least cost of school guard.

Improvements

* To improve the school infrastructure.
* To assign enough budget by considering the total size of the beneficiary community, students
* To ask support (either financial or material or manpower) from those NGOs that initiated the schools construction.

Intervention 2: Improved students enrolment

As planned through mobilising the community the school enrolment has improved a lot. Most school age children of both sex (7 years and above) have joined school. The achievement is very good. However, due to lack of up to date information on the total population it was difficult to know how many school age children are available in the Wereda to compare with those who joined school so as to identify those who never joined or dropped out.

When compared with other Kebeles the enrolment of students in Turufe is better since the Kebele has access to primary schools. The distance from home to school is not far.

The improvement of the school enrolment is a good start to enable the children to become knowledgeable, know their right (the right to education and other basic necessities), to get what they need to obtain and to help their parents for the future to contribute for the development of their country in general.

In the low land Kebeles (17) during excessive hot season (from January to April) the community move to and stay in other areas so as to cope with the heat. During these seasons there was a high drop out. But later on they formulated a rule that whenever households move to other neighbouring area to accept students from those households. Hence, the dropped out problem had solved.

Improvements

* Strengthening of the PTAs so as to work better in controlling students absenteeism and drop out
* To improve the infrastructure
* To employ enough trained teachers in relation to the increment of school attending students;- In general the teacher student ratio is 1: 81, which shows the shortage of teachers.

There was not anyone who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention. However, some parents in September when school opens a little bit become disinterested to fulfil educational material and other personal items for their children. The reason is that during this season crop is not ready to be harvested so that they might sell to buy these items for their children.

### Secondary Education

Intervention 1: Starting grade 11 and 12 (Preparatory class) in one primary school

Since the area is vast the already functional preparatory school is not adequate. The problem is lack of budget. The preparatory school is found in the nearby town (Kuyera town) to the Kebele. So, the community living in this Kebele has better access when compared with other rural kebele areas.

The presence of preparatory school encourages students to give value for education so as to reach this educational level and reach certain level to be independent. When compared to those who should be attending secondary education the number of students who joined secondary education is small. One reason is that students did not join school on time (they are late). Due to this when they are about age of 17 they are no longer able to reach the proper grade level. Some dropped out when they reached grade 9 to engage in paid activities. That was to overcome this problem that since 2008 efforts had made to enable children join school on time (at age of 7). So, overtime conditions had become improving.

While in the process of arranging the preparatory class in the school there was budget shortage. As a result, the arrangement was not done as planned. However, through the DCI it was completed successfully.

Improvements

* To fulfil major text books in every subject.
* To increase well qualified teachers
* To expand the school building

Intervention 2: Assessment in 3 selected schools so as to expand to preparatory school level in the coming academic year

The assessment took more time than planned or expected to complete. As a result, it was not possible to expand the primary school to preparatory school level till now. However, it was planned to expand for the coming academic year.

The selected three primary schools are not around Turufe. Rather they are found in other Kebeles since the Kebele community has access to preparatory school in the nearby town (Kuyera town).

Opening preparatory schools will enable students to attend school in areas that are not too far from their residential area. This encourage students to continue learning since staying in other areas may expose them to pay house rent, which directly or indirectly expose students to drop out of school.

First in selecting the three schools there was a problem of overlooking other areas that need consideration. In addition, after the assessment began there was unexpected refocusing to other areas in relation to opening the preparatory school. However, through great effort the assessment has been completed.

Improvement

* First it was better to see the needs of preparatory schools in most areas.
* To assign adequate budget
* To ask support from NGOs

### Post-secondary education

Intervention 1: Expanding Kuyera Health College to a University

The intervention did not succeed as hoped. The college is found in side Shashemene hospital located in Kuyera town. The plan was to make the hospital a university. Inside the hospital health centre was built so that the nearby communities can get health care service. However, the proposed plan become unsuccessful due to various problems, which include complaints from the nearby communities since the hospital has been serving there for longer.

The government Health College in Shashemene hospital, which is found in the nearby town (in Kuyera town) creates good opportunity for capable and interested students of the Kebele to learn during the evening (extension program). If it was expanded to University they might benefit a lot.

The expansion of the college to University would contribute to the improvement of the town linkage with other areas since students from different parts of the county will join. So, this indirectly contributes to the improvement of the Kebele access to university education and motivation of people in seeking university education since the town is close to the Kebele.

After the plan was designed building another hospital in Shashemene town in substitution of the Kuyera hospital expected to be expensive. In addition the people from different adjacent Kebeles (of the town) presented (face to face) their complaints to different responsible bodies including the prime minister of the Oromia region in Addis Ababa. To solve the heath care needs of the people health centre was built inside the hospital. However, finally the view of the people was considered and the proposed plan was rejected.

It might be better if the college is expanded to university without moving the hospital to Shashemene town. This is because one reason for the failure of expanding the college to university is the change of the hospital service location.

The people from different adjacent kebeles (of Kuyera town) were not happy in changing the hospital service. That was why they presented (face to face) their complaints to different responsible bodies including the prime minister of the Oromia region in Addis Ababa.

Intervention 2: Preventing private colleges training of teachers

Starting from 2007 the private colleges had been prevented (still now) from training teachers since their training is not quality. They are business minded. They enable their trainees to graduate without acquiring adequate knowledge and skills, without being competent.

After that the community is attending at Robe Teaching Training Centre, which is good with regard to quality of education. However, it exposes students for different expenses like transportation, house rent etc. Students do not want to learn in Wondo Genet Forestry College or Awassa University that is better close to the community as compared to Bale. The reason is that being trained as a teacher has great job opportunities.

The prevention of the training had similar effect on Turufe as of other Kebeles. However, the community in Turufe/Kebele has access to college in the nearby town (Kuyera health college) and Adventist College (private) in Kuyera town in extension program.

Since the objective of the prevention of the training is to control the quality of education getting training from quality education Provider College is best. It would also overcome educated unemployed manpower.

For statistical purpose to know the number of the unemployed educated manpower there was a registration. Accordingly, 642 persons who were trained as a teacher (by self-sponsor in diploma and TTI) and who did not got job yet has registered. One of the reason for being unemployed might be lack of being competent that arise due to lack of quality education/training.

As the private colleges are prevented from rendering the training they are not stopped soon. It was through continuous supervision of the Wereda education bureau concerned officials that they stopped.

Since the prevention of the private college in training teachers limited the access of those who need the training expansion of government TVTE and college in the Zone might be vital. As there is one TVTE in this wereda and students from different neighbouring weredas attend in this TVTE the TVET is not enough to teach these large numbers of students. Even in extension programme lot of students are registered to learn. There is an entrance exam for the extension applicants to select only few students that the school affords to teach.

People’s awareness about education has improved since in different mass media the role/value of education in one’s life has been presented. In short, social mobilisation results in behavioural change in seeking education.

As one objective of private college is to earn income first the college tried to resist what they ordered. Finally through strong supervision and enforcement they accepted the order.

All private college that do not provide quality education were prevented from the training provision.

### Alternative basic education

Intervention 1: Take-over of ABE centres (from NGOs) and merging with primary education

Different NGOs including CDI, CCF, KACDO, Gender focus, and Light of Hope have been rendering ABE in different Kebeles. But last year they phased out and handed over the ABE to government. As compared with aims the ABE established after the centres had taken over and merged with the formal class the achievements was nice.

Similar to other areas in 2007 around Ido Lencha area (in the kebele) ABE was started. Until last year there are level 3 ABE students. In this academic year it was changed totally to formal school and those who completed level 3 ABE joined grade five. Since the Kebele has access to three different schools ABE is no more functional in the area irrespective of other areas.

A child from age 7 up to 14 who is not attending and did not join school on time was enrolled in ABE due to parents’ preference of seeking their help in domestic and agricultural activities. ABE contact time is arranged based on parent’s interest by considering time that needs family labour. So, ABE does not affect this working time. In general, students get access to learn and finally join formal class as of other students and in the long run would benefit from the education they attended.

Before 2007 the system of ABE was not clear. Due to this parents were not as such interested in sending their children to school. But since then when those who completed level 3 ABE start to join grade 5 in formal class parents become aware of the program. Similarly the NGOs who established the ABE centre first were providing awareness education about the objectives of organising ABE program, which aware the community about the value of ABE.

Upon taking over of the ABE and merging it to formal class it might be good if the government assigned enough budgets to run every activity effectively. The reason is that the ABE was handled by the NGOs first when government took it shortage of budget prevented them from employing the necessary teachers.

### Government pre-school education

Intervention 1: Organising grade zero education in primary schools

Starting from last year Children aged 4 up to 6 are learning in grade 0 in formal school at different kebeles to enable them adopt the school environment and later on to send them to formal school when they reach age of year The achievement was very good since under aged children (age of 4 up to 6) are not helping their parents. So, rather than staying in the compound it is best for them to stay in school to expand their mind. Accordingly, above planned totally 3700 children have been attending. This indirectly can be a preschool education. Except 2 schools in all schools this programme is implemented. This programme is also organised in Turufe similar to other Kebeles. This will enable the Kebele’s community to send their children to school on proper time (without delay).

The problem still now has been shortage of teachers. However, we did not employ additional teachers due to limited budget rather they arranged one teacher to teach more students. For instance, in one class there are about 80 students.

It might be best to separate the class of 4, 5, and 6 yrs old age children separately since children of different age have different behaviour. There educational achievement also varies via age. But they could not organise this due to lack of teacher.

Intervention 2: Handover of Kind hearts Child Aid Development Organisation (KHCADO) preschool in Kuyera town last year

On phase out of KHCADO the government took over the preschool of the organisation. Now around 400 children are learning. The problem is lack of preschool trained teacher.

Teachers trained in preschool education are vital for children’s psychological wellbeing since children needs too much caring. Now the government employed 2 normal teachers. This has to be corrected. One difficulty of preschool trained teacher is a lack of a government training centre for preschool teachers. Even though there are those who took training in private learning centres there is no system of employing them. Even though the assigned teacher is a normal teacher (not trained in preschool education) the achievement of the preschool is nice.

The preschool is found in the town near by the Kebele. So, as compared with other Kebeles this Turufe is advantaged (if they could send their children).

In the long run when the preschool is expanded and the people the kebele become more aware they would began to send their children to that preschool. This in turn enable students get knowledge and skills and join primary education on time.

Parents are willing to send their children to school since these children do not help their parents by any activities. The difficult is lack of teacher who could understand the behaviour of children so as to give due care. Nothing had been done to solve this difficulty.

Upon the takeover of the preschool it might be best if trained teachers (in preschool) were assigned. Similarly, employing enough teachers might be good in giving good care for children.

### Good governance package

Intervention 1: Strengthening Good Governance

The aim of good governance is to enable the community to self-administer in all aspects. Compared to the aims the good governance package has been achieved as the community elect its own representatives. The intention of assuring good governance was given due attention by the government officials that are found in different tiers since the 2005 election. Prior to that election the peasants were neglected and grievances were indicated in not voting for the ruling party. The people’s holding of a “yes” voice against it has forced the government to apply a new strategy and approach to the people. Thus the people were given more right in self-administration issues. In all the kebeles this package has been implemented in the intended way.

The long-run benefits are of the community administering itself through farmers’ organisations, women’s organisations, and youth organisations. It is believed that the community will take an active part in the democratic process through various activities.

A problem is the low level of understanding of the good governance concept among the kebele officials and the understanding of the community about its rights.

Improvements: According to the respondents, if the aim of good governance is to enable the community in self-governance the only way of improving the intervention is to create awareness and train the people to enhance democracy.

Intervention 2: Strengthening Women’s and Youth organisations

One component of the good governance package that the government intervened in was strengthening the women’s and youth organisations. This took place in 1999E.C in all the kebeles in the wereda. The intervention has succeeded when compared to its aims. The women and youth are strengthened in all the kebeles and they supported the administration in their respective kebeles in their day to day activities. The kebele has put in place suggestion boxes so that the community take part in the administration issues. Community labour is used when and where it is necessary. The council discusses its opinion before it is implemented.

It is very difficult to say that other kebeles are better off. But because of its proximity Turufe have a chance exploiting the knowledge of the expertise who is working on this issue.

The long-run benefits are that these sectors of the community can support the government in implementing its programmes and for the women and youth they can afford any loan from the government institutions in order to run any kind of business. Women are getting loan and are supplied with *enset* which a draught resistant plantation to use it in the *kolla* kebeles.

There were no problems in the implementations of the intervention. The intervention might have been improved if there is government follow up of the organisations rather than leaving them alone after they reorganised.

### Security, policing and justice

Intervention 1: organising community policing

The aim of organising the community policing is a success when compared with the aim of assuring the security of the community. The community policing has achieved its objectives in that it has established security zones/ *gere*. The policing committee is responsible for prevention of crime in the community. It was organised in 2001E.C.

When compared with the other kebeles we know that Turufe has a problem in that the community is worried about theft problems. The role of the social court has increased and matters that are within the jurisdictions of the court are given settled in short period. On the other hand elders and ‘tradition’ dispute resolution institutions are supporting the justice system. *Aba* geda institution is established at wereda level and send its members to kebeles to settle disputes even that ended in death. In this respect the kebele under research is doing better.

The community will be able to leave peacefully and resolve its own problems among themselves. There were no problems in implementation of the intervention. The intervention might have been improved if the community policing was strengthened and given mandate to sort out the crime perpetrators.

### Taxes and other contributions of cash and labour

Intervention 1: Land tax

The land tax is meant to collect tax from the community for the land they hold. Every community member who hold land pays tax and in this respect the intervention achieved its aim and has succeeded. There are no problems in collecting land tax. All the kebeles collect land tax, even the drought stricken *kolla* kebeles. Compared to the other kebeles the community in Turufe pays land tax on time and willingly.

The long-run benefits are that the government use the money collected from the people for development works. There is no problem in implementing the intervention. No improvements are necessary - The intervention is going fine.

Intervention 2: Other cash contributions

The contributions of cash are for different purposes. In this respect there is success and the administration has achieved its aims. As a result it was possible to build a meeting hall for the wereda. The land-holding individuals in Turufe as people in other kebeles make cash contributions. They are contributing what is asked of them.

The long-run benefits are the roads that are to be built to connect the adjacent Kebeles and weredas enhance the trade exchange, to run the schools in the kebele and contribute to the Regional development plan. Cash contributions include sport, Oromiya development, Kuyera-Areda Shifo road and school.

At first some people complained when the cash contribution was asked. Later through awareness and seeing that some developmental works such as building of new schools and health posts their attitudes is changed. The cash contribution is made during the payment of the land tax once in a year.

Improvements - Through discussion over the matters before implementing it. People excluded from the cash contribution are those people who have no land themselves.

### Presentation of government models of development

Intervention 1: Trainings

One of the means of disseminating government ideas about development is offering training to the kebele officials and women and youth associations. This intervention is a success compared to its aim. The wereda has achieved objectives in this field. All the Kebeles are taking the training at the same time and it is successful in all the kebeles.

The long-run benefits are to pass to the community government development ideas and make them part of the development process. There were no problems in implementing this intervention but the intervention would have improved if the trainers are sent to the kebeles and train much of the community members as it is said “from the horse’s mouth”.

As those who are trained are the kebele officials and the leaders of women and youth associations the others are left behind, but not avoided. There is no resistance of any kind. At the end when the training is extended to the kebeles no people are excluded.

Intervention 2: Extension work

To increase the productivity of the farmers government has assigned development agents in all the kebeles. Compared to the aim the assignment of the extension workers is a success. The major problem in implementing this intervention is that at first farmers were not easily convinced to follow the methods introduced by the extension workers. Compared to the other kebeles the DAs in Turufe have not succeeded in producing many model farmers. But the few models are the best in their farm work.

The long run benefit of assigning the development agents in Kebeles is to improve the productivity of the community and be self-sufficient in food products and finally be surplus producing farmers.

As the Extension workers use promoters that assist them in their programme there is no problem in the implementation. The only problem nowadays is that selected seed, fertilisers and cows that give better milk are not given on credit and those who get these products are the ones who can afford to pay cash on the spot. The intervention might have been improved if credit transaction were allowed which enable many farmers to profit from the extension work.

### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

Intervention 1: Free health services

Success in this field compared to the aim is good. The problem is that even people who can afford to pay the cost of the health service are asking for letters to get the service freely. Compared to the other kebeles the number of people in Turufe who apply for free health service are less in number as the Catholic mission clinic and the Shashemene referral hospital are charging small amount of money.

The long-run benefit of the intervention is to have a healthy and fit working community. Many people are asking for free health service while they can afford to pay and this in turn force the government to allot a large amount of money which could be used for other development programmes. The intervention might be improved if community is given awareness on basic health care. The people that are excluded from this intervention are those who can afford to pay their medical bill.

Intervention 2: Renting a living house for poor rural women to stay in until they give birth

The intervention was started by considering the fact that most women deliver at home due to lack of access to health facility that provide delivery service. The problem is lack of enough budget. As a result the achievement is not as such as planned. Compared with other kebeles the kebele is near to the hospital. So women coming from remote areas are the one who benefited by such intervention.

Arranging mechanisms for the poor to deliver at health facility enhances the health of new born children and mothers. It is not possible to enable many women to benefit from intervention due to limited budget. Accordingly, efforts have been made to ask NGOs working in the wereda. But still now there is no solution.

in the Wereda there are some NGOs working on OVC – orphans and vulnerable children, persons affected by leprosy (PASL), persons living with HIV/AIDS PLWAHS, and street children. There are a lot of rural women who are disadvantaged or vulnerable to various problems, who need support. The problem is NGOs mostly work only in urban areas since they prefer areas that have good infrastructure, so vulnerable rural people are not able to get support as needed. So, it will be best if efforts are made to aware these NGOs and start to support rural people.

There is no group or individual excluded from accessing this opportunity. However, priority is given for women coming from far areas due to budget limitation. Those who have access to health facility also are not allowed to access this opportunity.

Intervention 3: Provision of card (sira ate card) for job seekers

First all information/profile of that person is filled in a form in his/her Kebele. Then it is checked to confirm that the person belongs to a specific Kebele – is a resident of the Kebele. Since 2005 card for job seekers, mainly for educated unemployed youth have been provided. The objective of this card provision is to inform that person is being unemployed but needs to be employed and to assure/confirm he/she is free from crime and other antisocial acts so as to accept him/her to be employee. Accordingly, some unemployed youth were organised, and started IGAs (income-generating activities). So, the achievement has been a bit successful. However, it has not been possible to enable job seekers get job.

Similar to other Kebeles there are many unemployed youth in Turufe who asked for the card and got it accordingly.

The long run benefit of provision of the card is to inform employers get detail information regarding the available job seekers so as employee them, or to create some arrangement to help unemployed youth start some kind of IGAs so as not to be dependent, contribute to their family and their country in general.

The number of unemployed youth, including educated unemployed youth is becoming high. So, providing the card by itself is not a solution. Efforts have been made to contact different sectoral bureaus to inform the available labour supply.

It might be good upon provision of the card if another programme is started at least to give chance for the youth engage in some voluntary work to be familiar with the work condition or to facilitate credit to start IGAs on group basis.

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

Intervention 1: Family Law (Male Research Officer)

The family laws that were ratified in 2004 by the Regional council started to be applicable in 2005. These laws included least marriage years, outlawing of abduction, right to land of women, divorce property division, female circumcision and others. Since the establishment of the women’s affairs office in 19997E.C in the wereda harmful cultural practices have decreased in all the kebeles. For example nowadays abduction is almost history in the wereda. The least marriage age is made 18 and there is no female circumcision. Development activities in the kebeles give due attention to the participation of the women through their association. The health post workers are changing the attitude of the women and at present women are exploiting the health service. Men have started to share some household responsibilities with their wives. Many have started to come into concession with their spouses on family size and family planning. Concerning the political participation of women in the kebeles much has not been done. At the wereda level, there are woman in the council and in sector offices, but not in large number. More has to done to increase the number of the women at kebele level.

Success compared with the aim is fair. The women in all kebeles are made aware of their rights and obligations. All kebeles have established the women’s associations. We have to improve the women’s number in the political participation. The domestic responsibilities have also to improve. When compared to other kebeles Turufe is doing good in implementation of the gender laws, policies and programmes.

The long-run benefits are that gender laws, policies and programmes are implemented in the right manner where the women share the political, social and economic privileges like their male partners. Thus, they must be given more education opportunities as their counterparts.

There were no problems in implementing the gender laws, policies and programmes. The intervention might have been improved had the women are given more chances to education, training and job opportunities in the wereda as well as in the kebele.

Intervention 2: Formulation of Oromiya Family Law (Female Research Officer)

As to the plan the Oromiya family law was formulated in 2004. Since then it has been used by any concerned bodies. So, the formulation of the law was very good since every decision or judgement has been based on that. Evidence based decision or judgement is best. Since the family law was helpful to the residents of the Keble as of other kebeles it benefit all in similar manner.

The formulation of the law protects women, children and other family members; especially vulnerable groups form several unintended life consequences.

There was no problem of implementation. Most rural residents know about the law. So, it would be good if awareness education is provided to people so as to enable them act upon that law.

Intervention 3: Rights to land

The Wereda officials hoped to implement the right to land for women. Accordingly, since 2006 upon the death of husbands wives are the ones whose land belongs unlike the former time that the sons are the one who land were belongs. As of other Kebeles the right to land for women is practical in Turufe.

This intervention will protect women from suffering many problems such as economic, social and physiological that can be raised due to lack of asset, mainly farming land.

There has been some problem in relation to having more than one wife. When a husband, who has more than one wife dies it is somewhat difficult to share the land for two wives so as to fulfil the right to land of both wives. in this case efforts has been made to consider the number of children, and other assets each of these wives has and the land is divided by considering that assets.

Since women have equal access to any household assets she has to control and decide on each and every property as of her husband.

Strong efforts have been made to teach the community. Accordingly, the attitude of the community has changed. However, still efforts have to be made to avoid marrying more than one wife, which complicates women’s right to property or assets.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

Intervention 1: Strengthening the Youth Associations

The youth association that existed during the *Derg* regime has become weak and in every kebele there was a need of reorganizing and strengthening the associations. After the May 19997 E.C election the Government committed itself to strengthening the youth and women’s association or to establishing them where there were none. This way the Turufe youth were organised in the above mentioned year.

Compared to the above mentioned aims the wereda had succeeded in its intervention. Compared to the other kebeles the youth reorganised and they can be mobilised for any development activities. There are about 150 youth who reorganised in cooperatives in Turufe. The educated youth are mostly jobless except few who completed colleges and high schools. They are engaged in daily labour in Shashemene and Kuyera.

The long-run benefits of strengthening and reorganizing the youth are that the government can easily mobilise this energetic force for development endeavours in their respective kebeles or at wereda level or even at regional and federal levels.

There were no problems in implementing the intervention though the intervention might have been improved if the youth are able to secure jobs.

Intervention 2: Youth League

Youth League: The youth League was formed in 2009. The youth league embraces strong and dedicated youth association member who are expected to carry on the party programme to a better level. The league is the refined youth association that is expected to be vanguard in implementing the ruling party development interventions.

When compared to the aim the intervention has succeeded. But it needs a follow up on the government side. We have to work more to achieve our objectives. Compared to the other kebeles much has to be done in Turufe.

The long-run benefits are that the administration has a reliable potential in all the kebeles. The youth are to be inculcated in a democratic manner to be responsible in serving their community. There were no problems in implementation of this intervention. The intervention might have been improved if the youth are given constant awareness on human rights, good governance, being creative and economically self-supportive.

excluded.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work – no response

### Electricity and communications

Intervention 1: Electricity

The aim of the wereda was to distribute electric power to about 15 kebeles by 2010. Now 5 Kebeles have got the electric light while the other 5 are waiting for the release of the power after the lines are stretched to the kebeles. The distribution started in 2008. So, the success compared to the aim is good as this development intervention is finance intensive. The problem is that the farmers don’t afford to pay their part of the contribution. Compared to the other kebeles Turufe has got electric light.

Long-run benefits are to enable the people use the hydro -electric power and minimise the cutting of the trees.

Problems in implementation: People don’t have enough money to pay their contribution. This might improve if the government allow an instalment form of payment for the contribution of the community.

Intervention 2: Telephone

The aim in this respect is to cover all the kebeles with wireless telephone service by 2010. Starting from 2008 32 kebeles have got the service. The functional ones are 16 kebeles at present the others are out of order or their parts have missed. Compared to the aim the achievement is good. But the kebele community have to safe guard the instruments. Compared to the other kebeles Turufe have no telephone service. On the other hand mobile telephone is accessible.

The long-run benefit is to enable the people communicate among each other. Problems - The instruments are not safely kept where they are implemented and parts of the equipment are stolen. The community has to take responsibility for the safe-guard of the instruments.

### Harmful traditional practices

Intervention 1: Big campaign to fight HTPs

The campaign was planned and organised to fight HTPs. community representatives like iddir leaders, elders, Kebele officials etc. from different Kebeles were come. For the campaign Abagada was also attended the campaign. The campaign was organised in 1999. Then people enter in to agreement (Mehala) not to practice HTPs any more. Accordingly over time some HTPs have been declining. For instance, nowadays there is no widow inheritance. Compared with other Kebeles the Turufe people’s awareness and attitude against HTPs is better.

In the future women would be in better position. Meaning she will no longer be in a disadvantageous position or vulnerable to various problems.

Even though people agreed to stop practising HTPs some people continue practising it secretly. To overcome this in each and every Kebele HTPs prevention committee is established. They follow up and report what they observed and overcome in their respective community. And up on those individuals remedial action has been taken based on evidence.

Upon the campaign people were highly interested to fight HTPs in their respective community. However, practically they are not fully committed to follow what is happening. So, it requires to encourage those responsible bodies work their best. In addition, when a person observed another person committing a HTP he/she did not report to concerned bodies. In general, it requires strong effort to raise the awareness of the community to report cases.

There was not anyone who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention openly. But actually there seem some individuals who may not like to stop practising some HTPs like marrying more than one wife, which is still practised, due to cultural reasons.

Intervention 2: Establishment of HTPs prevention committee

Upon the campaign conducted a HTPs prevention committee from each and every kebeles was established. The committee of each kebele is comprised of 5 persons (which includes elders, women representatives, etc…). They also serve as a legal advisor to the needy person in their respective Kebele. Accordingly to upgrade their knowledge since 2007 every year training is provided for the committee. Compared to plan the committee have been working and achievement is also good.

Compared to other Kebeles Turufe is not as such different. HTPs in the Kebele is highly decreasing over time.

If it is possible to control or fight against HTPs effectively in the long run every person’s health, social and cultural aspects of life will be vital to development and wellbeing and no one will be harmed by the consequence of HTPs.

Since the committee members are farmers the time they give in controlling their respective community is less. Through time they become interested to organise the community for awareness raising education. The only difficulty is shortage of time they devote for the intended purpose. To overcome this within a week they are working 2 days, especially in receiving reports and providing information and advice for needy people.

It might be best if the committee has an incentive so that they could give due time in enhancing the prevention of HTPs. it would be better if the action taken on those who violate and practice HTPs a bit severe.

There was no anyone who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention. But some committee members were not interested to be member of the committee. This was arising due to time shortage they had in fulfilling other activities, especially agricultural related works.

There is no group or individual excluded from preventing HTPs. The committee members are selected based on their closeness to their community.

### NGO interventions

Intervention 1: NGO activities

NGOs interventions in the wereda are not much specially in the development sector. Many non-governmental organisations participate in food aid programmes that recur as a result of erratic rain fall. Most NGOs have achieved their aims of saving lives.

Kerara child and community Aid Project that started its intervention in 2007 at Turufe is successful when compared with other kebeles. The NGO focused on supporting undernourished children initially. At the end of the project termination they organised the parents of children into a self-help association. This NGO gave money for start-up while the members deposited certain amount of money. Each member contributes a small amount of money per month. The cooperative give loan twice a year. A person who borrows money has an obligation of paying interest and finish paying back the money within six months.

The long-run benefits are to enable the members to be self –sustained in their economic status. There were no problems in the implementation. The intervention might have been improved if more members who accept the by-laws be admitted to the associations. Those community members whose children were not supported by the NGO initially were excluded from being organised as the project members.

## Development potentials and challenges for the kebele

### Development in general

Current potentials: Working force (the young) to engage in any kind of developmental activities, forest wood, sand and good weather.

Current challenges/constraints: Lack land for the jobless, finance

Major changes in potentials since 1995EC: Some of the jobless youth are organised into 3 groups and were offered community land to work on it and change their lives.

Major changes in challenges since 1995EC: No change

### Livelihood development

Current potentials: The youth which can be trained and changed into development forces.

Current challenges/constraints: Joblessness

Major changes in potentials since 1995EC: The jobless youth are organised into 3 different associations and were given communal land to develop.

Major changes in challenges since 1995EC: Currently there is no change but in near future the government(kebele officials) and the youth hope to reduce the problem of joblessness.

### Employment opportunities

Current potentials: There is a huge working force in the community.

Current challenges/constraints: No jobs

### Food security

Current potentials: The kebele is food self-sufficient

Current challenges/constraints: The land is losing its fertility

Major changes in potentials since 1995EC: No changes

Major changes in challenges since 1995EC: Though fertiliser is used to keep up the fertility of the soil, the price of the fertiliser is increasing from time to time and the farmers could not afford to buy as it is sold in case and no credit is allowed because fertiliser and select seed is sold by unions and not government. So, there is no change in the challenges.

### Health services

Current potentials: The health post workers and health promoters are working a lot on sanitation and personal hygiene among the community. The community’s awareness has increased. A place is selected to build a health centre in the kebele and the community is ready to contribute in kind.

Current challenges/constraints: The health post is giving preventive health service and people go to the health post with the hope of getting treatment, but nothing is there.

### Education

Current potentials: There are 2 first cycle primary schools and 2 second cycle primary schools with enough teachers.

Current challenges/constraints: Parents prefer the experienced schools like Kerara Edo and the new schools don’t have enough pupils. In addition to this there is shortage of educational materials in the new schools.

### Micro-credit – no intervention

### Infrastructure

Current potentials: There is an all-weather that connects the kebele with the nearest town-Kuyera

Current challenges/constraints: The road is damaged during the rainy season and is difficult to use unless maintained.

### Water

Current potentials: There are water points which provide piped water to Turufe *Sefera Mender* ( planned re-settlement area settled during the Derg period and served as model vicinity )

Current challenges/constraints: Some of the vicinities don’t get piped water and they are complaining and sometimes breaking the pipe lines.

### Governance

Current potentials: The service in the kebele has improved a lot. People are not expected to come with hand written application. The manager can fill the format for them and they are expected to put their signature only. The kebele provide service every day of the week. The public participation in the administrative work has increased. People air their views openly.

Current challenges/constraints: Lack of finance to respond to some issues at hand like office materials, transport cost for the kebele officials to go to Shashemene for meetings, or selected community members for trainings.

Major changes in potentials since 1995EC: The assignment of the manager and continues service that the community get and the people’s participation in the governance activities.

### Peace and security

Current potentials: The people is playing important role in the peace and security of the community. The community has assigned men who can serve as militia. Being organised into *Gote* and *gere* has contributed for peace and security of the community.

Current challenges/constraints: Problem of training and armaments and ammunitions.

## Interactions among policies and programmes

### Positive synergies

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **Agriculture** |
| **Education** |  | Education enables to avoid basic health problems |  |
| **Health** |  |  | Healthy persons more productive |
| Agriculture | More production keep children at school decrease labour contribution of children |  |  |

### Negative synergies

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Education** | **Health** | **Agriculture** |
| **Education** |  |  | Children absentees supporting parents |
| **Health** |  |  |  |
| **Agriculture** |  | Children work beyond their capacity health damage |  |

## Three most important interventions proposed for the kebele

Building Health centre – wereda health office responsible for implementation – finance from the regional health bureau through the wereda health office and the public in labour and material

Expansion of the electric supply – implementation responsibility - the wereda electric light and power authority branch – finance - the public- especially those who want to get the electric supply.

Building a road to Kofele – implementation responsibility - the wereda rural roads building sector – finance - the public contribution and support of the rural roads building sector.