# Interviews with kebele officials in Adele Keke kebele, Kersa wereda, East Harerghe - Stage 2 questions

*Note: a lot of gaps*

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## Kebele structure

### About the kebele

The kebele council has 300 members (203 male and 97 female). They are the ones who approve elected officials or leaders, what the cabinet have decided and reported to them. In principle the council members meet once per month on every 29th. But in practice the members do not attend the meetings at such arranged times. Because of this there are instances whereby the meeting is postponed to other days or the next month. The council members mostly make decisions on the major issues that need to be taken to district level. Last June there was an illegal cutting of eucalyptus trees in Kalu village by the village members. Upon that the council made an important decision to take those community members who have been involved in this illegal cutting of eucalyptus trees to responsible bodies. As a result, district officials came to the area and those suspected persons have been taken to jail. The security and good governance official was also thought to be part of this illegal activity. Due to this the official was changed to another person in July.

8 of the cabinet members (6 male and 2 female) are also members of kebele council. The kebele cabinet is composed of 4 government employees (Kebele Manager, Development Agent - NRM, HEW and Representative of Kebele Education) and 4 community members (Kebele Chair, Kebele vice chair, Kebele Women’s and Child Affairs representatives, and representatives of Security and Good Governance). The cabinet members mostly meet once per week. Mostly when they meet the cabinet members discuss what the leaders of the network or the zone reported, mainly on how the community members educate their children and keep their family healthier, how the community is keeping their village peaceful and safe, etc. For instance, recently the cabinet members have discussed the weakness and strength of the militia men. From the weaknesses identified the cabinet members were taking money, about 50 - 200 birr per day while taking perpetrators or criminals to district courts. The cabinet members agreed that taking this money is unfair. Due to this they have decided that militia men should have to avoid asking or taking such money. Similarly, there were 2 militia men who had extramarital affairs, whom other community members undermined. Because of doing such violence against their wives the cabinet replaced them by another newer militia men.

### Sub-kebele structures

Last year the structure of the kebele has been expanded so as to work better at the grassroots level. First the assigned unit extension (kebele organizer of group for developmental activities) and then a network that has 5 households has been created. The establishment of unit extension and expanding the structure up to network level has brought good changes in informing the community about various principles or laws introduced, especially in informing the community about development activities. Formerly informing each and every household was difficult as the kebele is vast (it has 25 villages). Moreover, due to these new structures households have been getting lessons from each other or they have been sharing experiences close to each other, and this facilitates the involvement of the community members for different development activities. By considering the progress of households and group of households the unit extension also reports the concerns, needs and problems of the community to higher kebele cabinet through the development committee for improvement. These are the good things about this structure.

The problem is that those assigned or selected as unit extension or network leader sometimes give priority to their own work and they do not know properly about their responsibilities. Due to this they do not update or inform those that they are supposed to organize or lead. As a result of this, some community members do not come to arranged meetings and delay in involving in certain activities. Now efforts have been made to make such leaders and coordinators better aware so that they serve better.

### Kebele Committees

There are 4 kinds of separate committees: education, health, development, peace and good governance committees. Each of these committees is working through supporting each other. All report to the kebele cabinet. Each committee decides on issues of their focus. For instance, the health committee recently decided to force most households to dig latrines so as to prevent them from the AWD, which has recently been affecting communities of the neighbouring kebeles, and the education committee has been organizing the community members to make cash or in kind contributions for school expansion, mainly for the newly built schools. Each of these committees has another separate working structure, which is mentioned below, that addresses the community at grassroots level.

*Development Committee*

Adele Keke is divided in to 3 zones based on boundaries. Starting from last year under the development committee 12 Unit extensions have been assigned at kebele level. 4 of them have been assigned in one zone. More specifically, 3 of the DAs have been assigned in the 3 zones (one DA per zone), who coordinate and organize developmental activities of the zone they are assigned to. At village level also there is a leader, who organises and coordinates the village members for various activities. Each zone development committee has 7 members (one DA and the rest are community members). In this three-level structure the network leader (who coordinates 5 households) reports to the village leader (who coordinates group of networks), who in turn reports to the zone leader. This structure facilitated the developmental activities that have been done in the area such as planting eucalyptus trees, digging water well for irrigation, etc

*Education Committee*

Under the education committee there is the education development committee at school level. This committee provides advice to students who face behavioural problems. They refer cases, which are above their capacity, to the PTA. The PTA comprises 3 females and 4 males, out of these one is the school director. The PTA members meet once per week. They report to the education board (which has 4 member (2 of them are female community members, and 2 male (kebele chairman and school teacher)). The education board decides on issues that are above the capacity of PTAs.

*Health Committee*

Under the health committee there is the malaria prevention committee under each village, but now it is not so active as the problem of malaria has reduced. There is also the drinking water committee under each village, who control and manage the manual or hand pipe found in their respective villages. There is also a community volunteer in each village who provides information regarding various disease prevention and family planning services for the community members in their respective villages.

*Peace security and good governance committee*

Under the peace security and good governance committee there is community policing at village level, whereby 9 farmers (8 male and 1 female) start mobilizing the community to prevent crime and create peace in their area. The community policing workers refer cases which are above their capacity to command posts working at kebele level. The command post has 5 members: kebele chairman, manager and 3 militia men.

All of these committees have working relations, whereby they support each other. Thus, the teams or subcommittees under each committee have vertical as well as horizontal communication.

### Kebele leadership

|  | 2005-6 | 2006-7 | 2007-8 | 2008-9 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | BN | BN again | BZ | BZ again | BB | BB again |
| Reasons for leaving |  |  | BN was replaced as there was a conflict between individuals. One of the individual belongs to the clan of the chair. Due to this some community members perceive that the chair may support the individual from his clan. Because of this reason they elected BZ |  | BZ was replaced by BB. The reason for the change was that BZ has not brought improvement in his family’s living condition. Due to this he cannot be a model for the rest of the community members. In addition, he did not serve the community as expected. BB is a model in different parts of his life. Due to this the local people take as an indication that others will follow his experience so as to improve their living condition. As a result of this, the community members elected BB. |  |

The first kebele manager was assigned in 2007. After serving for one year he was substituted by another man. After two years (in 2009) this man also was changed to the current manager. Thus, until now there have been 3 managers (all are male) in the kebele.

The major responsibilities of the manager are writing letters for needy clients, keeping and updating records of different socio-economic data of the kebele and facilitating conditions so that clients get the service they need. He also coordinates the work done by teachers, DAs and HEWs. Whenever they are overburdened he supports them by mobilizing the community to send their children to school and keep their environmental and personal hygiene well. Whenever people face disputes he calls them for resolution through the elders. Most of these activities are done in a coordinated manner with other cabinet members. He is also one of the 8 cabinet members.

On every Monday the cabinet members meet and he presents/informs them of the kind of cases/issues that clients visited the kebele over the week about and the cabinet members decide on such issues together. The problem is that of the 8 cabinet members only half of them are government employees whereas the rest are community members, who do not have a salary. Due to this they give priority to their own work and they are absent from the meetings. Thus, there are instances when the meeting is postponed and clients do not get the required service on time.

After getting training from the district the kebele manager also informs the kebele cabinet and Council, sub-kebele/village leaders, and women's association what is planned to be done in the community on various developmental activities. He also makes efforts so that such proposed plans are put into practice. He also follows up such activities.

In case women come to kebele for gender based or rights violations he links the woman to the women’s affairs officer and women’s associations for a solution. If it is not reconciled he supports them in taking the case to district court.

Recently he became the secretary of Youth Associations. But until now there is no tangible activity done under the association.

### Women's organisations

Currently the association comprises a total of about 900 women members (but the respondent was not quite sure about this number of members). The major activities done by the women's association are to organize meetings so as to inform women about their rights and how to exercise them. Whenever members face conflicts with their husband and gender based violence the association leader together with the women and child affairs representative support the woman to take the case to court so as to protect her rights.

The recent change that has been made is to strengthen the livelihood of women within the women's association. For instance, some women's association members organize in small groups whereby a woman collects milk from all members one day and she uses the sale of the milk for whatever she wants to use it, and turn by turn each member get it. This is a kind of equb, whereby a member gets milk from all members at a time and sells the milk so as to use the money for her needs, and has been benefiting more women.

Furthermore, from the members of the women's association some members about (53) women have joined 'Amessa Anani' Cooperative, which is organised with the support of Harerghe Catholic Secretariat. Last year they bought fertilizer from other areas and sold it to the community members. They have saved the profit they got. Now Harerghe Catholic Secretariat/HCS have built them a house where they process and sell milk. HCS also bought them milk processing equipment. So the cooperative would be functional after a certain period of time, and women will benefit better.

Though the women's association has existed for a long while the activities done are small. Due to this participants suggested the need of further organised activities so that members would benefit better.

According to the women and child affairs representative, the women's league was introduced in the area last year just to update recent principles which became practical in the district. However, in practice it has not been implemented yet in the kebele.

### Youth organisations

There is a youth association in the community since the longer past. The total number of members is about 300, all are male. Females do not join this association. Formerly there was one female member but after a certain period of time she left the membership. Once the district youth and sport officials came to the area and education was provided to the members on how to participate in income generating activities. One informant mentioned that once they got a credit so as to buy goats or sheep for rearing. Irrespective of this there is no other change or activities done under the youth association. Some respondents also mentioned that that the youth association is passive. Due to this most informants suggested that a lot of effort is needed to make the youth association productive. The kebele chair also stated that recently there is a plan to organize the members for certain tangible activities, which the chair hopes would be implemented in the near future.

A few informants heard about the introduction/principle of the youth league last year, so as to establish it at the kebele level, but until now nothing has been done about it or under it.

## Roads, paths and bridges

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Access to nearest town (Haramaya town) | Access to wereda centre (Kersa town) |
| Recent changes | The road was improved when Chinese were constructing the main road from Kulbi to Harar (the road that passes Adele Keke and the nearest town/Haramaya) in 2006 | Recent changes | The road was improved when Chinese were constructing the main road from Kulbi to Harar (the road that passes the wereda centre/Kersa and Adele Keke) in 2006 |
| Type of road | Asphalt | Type of road | Asphalt |
| Walking time | It takes about 30 minutes | Walking time | It takes about 30 minutes |
| Transport available | Transport service is available all the time | Transport available | Transport service is available all the time |
| Cost | It costs 5 or 6 birr for one trip.  | Cost | It costs 7 birr for one trip.  |
| Cut-off at any time? | Only at the time of severe rain until they get bus | Cut-off at any time? | Only at the time of severe rain until they get bus |
| Plans for improvement | None | Plans for improvement | None |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Access to zone centre (Harar Town) | Access to Regional capital (Addis Ababa) |
| Recent changes | The road was improved when Chinese were constructing the main road from Kulbi to Harar (the road that passes Adele Keke and goes to the zone centre/Harar town) in 2006 | Recent changes | The road to regional capital from Adele Keke to Kulbi (which is on the way to Regional capital/Addis Ababa) was improved when Chinese were constructing the main road from Kulbi to Harar town in 2006 |
| Type of road | Asphalt | Type of road | Asphalt |
| Walking time | It takes about an hour. | Walking time | It takes about 10 hours. |
| Transport available | Transport service is available all the time | Transport available | Transport service (from Harar or Dire Dawa) is available all the time  |
| Cost | It costs 12 birr for one trip. | Cost | It costs 150 up to 240 birr for one trip depending on the quality of bus.  |
| Cut off at any time? | Only at the time of severe rain until they get bus | Cut-off at any time? | Only at the time of severe rain until they get bus |
| Plans for improvement | None | Plans for improvement | None |

In general, Adele Keke is located on the main road from Harar to Dire Dawa or from Harar to Addis Ababa. Specifically it is located almost at equal distance between Harar and Dire Dawa. Due to this, transportation is available all the time. For a few village members (for 4 villages out of 25) the main road, where they take a car, is near to them. However, as the PA is vast the majority of the villages are far from the main road. The members of these villages have to walk for about a maximum of one and a half hours to reach the main road.

Formerly Adele Keke had 28 villages. Recently 3 of them were merged with the nearby villages so as to benefit from the resources such as hand pipes together. Thus, now Adele Keke has 25 villages. Vehicles can enter most of the villages, except mountainous villages like Kalu which is located near Mounts Keke and Gole. Only during the summer season it is a bit difficult to travel by vehicle. When there is severe rain travelling village to village is also difficult. Over the last 5 years the path from village to village has been constructed with the participation of the PNSP beneficiaries in public work programmes. Thus, there is great improvement of the path it takes to different villages. Some villages are closer to each other. Some villages are closer to the centre of the kebele, where the kebele office is located whereas others are far. Due to the vastness of the area there are different committees at village level so as to increase the participation of each village member in various activities. Construction of 3 new schools at different villages is also targeted to make schools accessible to villages which are far from the villages where the main school is found. In the areas where soil erosion appeared also the PSNP beneficiaries (under the public works) were involved in construction of small bridges so as to facilitate easy access for community members to travel from village to village. As the bridges are small sometimes in case of severe rain water flow over the bridge in the form of flood at that moment it hampers people from travelling.

## Community land use

There is a very small proportion of smallholder land in Adele Keke kebele. As the demand for and activity of

farming increased by farmers, these smallholder lands became farm lands. For example, smallholder lands which were used for threshing the sorghum harvest became ploughed or farm land as there is scarcity of farm land in the PA. Due to shortage of farm land, today even land on which houses were built has been changed to farm land and as a result land for housing is now becoming very expensive in the kebele.

The proportion of irrigated land in the PA is very small. This is because the majority of households do not use water pumps. Some farmers can afford to use machine dug water wells and use them for irrigation. However, their proportion is very low. The majority of farmers dig water wells manually and use them for irrigation through water pumps. The kebele officials responded that they requested government to provide them machines for digging water wells to be used for irrigation but so far there is not a practical response.

Regarding cooperative land, there is 30 hectare of forest-covered cooperative land in the PA. This forest land is located on the area known as 'gaara Keke' ( gaara= mountain, Mount Keke) and it is also known as the number one mountain or plateau in the PA. The second forest is situated on the No.2 mountain or plateau and covers 4 hectares of forest. This is known as *gaara golee*(Mount Gole). The recent change that happened was that, the forest situated on the No.1 or Keke Mountain was cleared by some members of the community living near the forest area in the form of theft as the kebele officials claimed. This incident happened as the kebele prepared to cut and sell the eucalyptus trees from this area.

There is no cooperative farming land in Adele Keke. Also there is still no land prepared for kebele centres. However, in 2008, one FTC and one Health post were built by government and the land for this purpose came from smallholder lands that were being used as mishingaa tumuu (grinding sorghum) by farmers through discussion and negotiation with them. There is also no grazing land in the PA. Every one of the farmers ties up and feeds his/her cattle in his/her garden. Others buy grazing areas from those living near the shores of Lake Adele. When the lake becomes on verge of drying up in winter (bega), water plants (allaanduu) are cut and used as food for cattle and at the same time when the lake is dried, people will let their cattle go and graze around the shores of the lake. No land for investment has been prepared in the kebele. However, there is land which is used for burial places.

## Public buildings

|  | Condition? | Electricity? | Water? | Latrines? |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kebele offices | Average. It is older. It has not been repaired recently. There is a plan to improve its condition by selling eucalyptus trees. | Yes | No | Yes |
| Farmers' Training Centre | Good as it was built recently. Its size is also wide. But its wall is made of corrugated iron like the roof | No | No | No |
| Veterinary office | Excellent. It was built last year by spending 83, 000 birr. It is very clean and neat. The main house has 3 rooms. One is used as an office while the 2 other rooms are living rooms for the veterinary worker. There is also a separate kitchen. Thus, unlike most of the government employees the veterinary worker has a home. Thus, needy clients come there and get service without difficulties. | Yes | Yes | Yes. It has also an excellent latrine. |
| Schools (main) | Fair. Its building is old. The older classrooms have not been repaired. Furthermore, the newly built 2 classrooms have not been finished due to shortage of materials but started functioning. | There is Electric waiter. But the school has not started using electric light. | No. Students bring water by smaller plastic bag from their home for drinking as well as for cleaning the classrooms. | Yes |
| Health Post | The HP has been under construction for the last 3 years. Its construction status is good. As a result the HEWs, have been providing services in the living house, which is very small, which one of the HEWs rented.  | No ( as the HP is under construction) | No ( as the HP is under construction) | No ( as the HP is under construction) |

## Modern infrastructure

### Electricity

Most of the participants mentioned the community got electric light in 2005. The community by itself has funded the electricity connection by contributing money. 12 villages have got the electricity service. The poor who cannot afford the contribution get electric light by connecting to their neighbours by paying a monthly service fee. The remaining 13 villages had also contributed money, about 200,083.58 birr and they are waiting until they get it. But the electric power corporation has delayed in connecting the electricity to these villages. Because of this delay some of the village members, especially Kejero Oli and Kejero Gedi village members, illegally have been connecting from the villages that already have electricity by using a longer wire. This is risky as the wire is longer when it cuts off it results in damage. There were instances when the wire cut off and two individuals died.

Following electrification there is a big change in the kind of household equipment the community have been using in the sense that some of the community members have been buying and using TV, Dish, mobile phone, and rechargeable batteries. In one home they use electricity for boiler, in another home they use it for bakery and in another home they use it for a refrigerator. There is also a barber shop in the kebele, which uses electricity for its work.

The presence of electric light enables community members, mostly male, to stay together on a neighbourhood basis in the evening. Thus, they stay and have recreation in the evening time by chewing chat. It exposes them to chew more and some sleep in the morning as they spend about half of the night chewing.

In 2006 the community was visited by federal level officials by ***acknowledging how the community got electric light by their own money*** and the change the community members brought as a result of having electricity.

### Phones

The kebele landline mobile was serving in the past, mostly wereda officials were communicating and informing kebele officials about important meetings and updating them regarding news/newly introduced principles, laws or regulations, etc. But it became un-functional over the last 5 years due to technical problems. Efforts were made to make it functional by contacting Telecommunication Corporation but until now it is not functional.

FM reception is available in Mount Keke since the last 5 years. Mobile reception is not found inside the kebele, rather the reception found in other neighbouring areas has been serving the community. Mobile phones came to the area in 2006. In the last year it was expected that the number of mobiles found in the kebele was 670. Now the number will be higher people are still buying them. The community members use mobile phones to communicate with relatives living in other areas. More importantly, they use them to communicate with traders at the chat selling centre (Aweday town) to ask the price of chat as its price varies day by day, even from time to time. Thus, based on the price information they get they do not sell when its price is cheaper rather they sell it when its price increases so as to get better income. Those who are involved in trading also use their mobile phone for trade related activities.

## Land-related interventions

### Land re-allocation

There have been no land leasing practices except for community members renting out their own farming land for three years in return for crops sharing.

### Land registration

Land registration was started in 2005. Three years back a land delineating committee was formed at kebele level and received training at wereda level at Kersa town. But land registration has not been implemented until now. There is no land registration or certification in Kersa wereda in general and Adele Keke PA in particular. People expressed their hope that it will be effective perhaps from 2011/12 onwards.

### Rights to land

There is a law regarding land inheritance in the Ethiopian Civil Code. According to this law, husband or wife have the right to inherit communal properties in case of the death of one of them. For instance, if the husband dies, it is the wife who inherits any common property including land. The law can guarantee the division of any property including land between them. For example, (1) recently, W/o A who lives in Adele Keke kebele, lost her husband. She did not give birth for him. As a result, the children of the husband of W/o A whom he had from his second wife have claimed all the properties that she has to inherit as a result of her husband’s death. This was because she did not have children with him, and finally said that she had to leave the home. W/o A appealed to justice and the court has decided that she has the right to get the share of the land with the other families of her husband and she got it. (2) For divorced couples (their names not mentioned) in the PA also, it was decided recently that their houses and farming land should be divided between them and in this their rights were maintained by law. The wereda court decided this on the basis of the evidence or witnesses from the kebele community as well as kebele officials.

### Zero-grazing

As there is no communal grazing land in the PA, we can say that the community has been using zero-grazing. Of course they are using it only because there is a chronic grazing land shortage in the kebele, and not to protect the environment through the use of zero-grazing. As a result, every household keeps his/her cattle indoors and feeds them with cut grass, sorghum leaves and maize and other foods.

### Community forests

The only community forest in Adele Keke is found on Mount/Plateau Keke and a small forest on Mount/Plateau Gole which is found in Gole village.

### Communal grazing areas

As there are no communal grazing areas in the PA, there are no policies for communal grazing areas in the kebele either.

###

### Other land policies

None

### Re-settlement

There have been no re-settlement programmes in the kebele so far; but as the re-settlers from the other PAs in Kersa wereda were successful, there have been requests from the different community members, especially from those who are landless and small land holders, to re-settle in the other areas.

### Villagisation

There has been no villagisation programme since 2005 in the kebele as the community is already settled and lives in the kebele. It was practised only during the military (Derg) regime.

## Farming interventions

### Water for farming - irrigation and water harvesting

Irrigation Scheme 1: Water wells ('Eela') constructed manually - It is underground water. There are 106 eelas (water wells) in the PA. All of them will give irrigation during the dry season (i.e., belg?? season). This irrigation scheme was introduced by the government - the former DAs as well as the PSNP agents working in the PA. Then gradually it was developed to 106 water wells by the community itself after it was introduced by the above mentioned development agents. The number of beneficiaries of this type of irrigation scheme is around 250 households as these wells were constructed for groups of 5-10 households as a permanent ownership. But those who could not dig the water wells can use the water from each other with payment on the basis of negotiation and agreement. For daily use of irrigation water, a farmer may pay at least 200 birr including the cost of the fuel.

For the past 2-3 years, some water wells have been constructed using water drills and excavators, while others have been constructed manually by the farmers themselves. The construction of these water wells was organised by DAs and PSNP agents. These wells have benefits for the farmers. These include: (1) for irrigation, and (2) for drinking for livestock.

These water wells work with the help of water pumps which work with fuel and every household uses them for irrigation by connecting different water pumps to his/her own farms.

There are no problems on the use of these water wells except some disputes among people as they were constructed for groups of households. In addition, there are shortages of digging excavators

Irrigation Scheme 2: Water Harvesting-There are around seven water harvesting schemes in this PA. These schemes are prepared using floods and have been used mainly for water for cattle and less for irrigation. The schemes were introduced by the government. These water harvests are mainly for individuals and three villages namely, ganda Oda (ganda=village), ganda chifra and ganda Roba. The source of water is rain water in the form of form of floods. The technology employed for harvesting is plastic in which the water is collected. Human labour is also used to construct these harvesting wells. They were constructed by the community themselves, organised by the government through awareness creation and introducing this scheme in the area. The scheme serves predominantly for water for cattle. The problem is that there is no availability of plastics for harvesting the water.

### Producer Co-operatives

There are no producer co-operatives in Adele Keke PA. It is only service co-operatives that are currently functioning in this PA. 'Amessa Anani' Co-operative (see under Service Co-operatives) started as a Dairy Co-operative but was not successful so changed its objectives.

### The Service Co-operative

However, there are three service co-operatives in the PA. These are: (1) 'Garba Dado' Service Co-operative; (2) 'Lalistu Geda' RUSSACO; and (3) 'Amessa Anani' Co-operative.

1. 'Garba Dado' Service Co-operative was established in 2000 EC and it is a consumer co-operative. This co-operative has male:23, female: 1, total: 24 members

Its activities include providing seeds, fertilizers, sugar, oil and food to its members.

Recent changes are that its members have increased in number and the co-operative has prepared shares. These shares are prepared by members of the co-operative for sale to increase their profit. As we were informed, the committee running this cooperative is very strong and as a result the cooperative is on the right track. 'Garba Dado' cooperative was nominated to be a union and was selling fertilizer to 9 kebeles (PAs) including Adele Keke. In 2003 EC, it provided and distributed 181.5 quintals DAP, 110 quintals URIA, 20 quintal PH-B-32-53 variety corn seeds, and 8 quintal BH variety corn seeds to their clients. 'Garba Dado' and cooperatives other than 'Amessa Anani' also provide and distribute food like sugar, pasta and oil both to members and to non-members.

2. 'Lalistu Geda' RUSSACO was established in 2003 EC and has male:16, female: 44, total: 60 members.

This cooperative gives credit to its members; 5000 birr was given to 20 individual women members as starting capital and 14 of them bought things like grains/foods, livestock foods to sell in villages and get profit. Another 6 of them bought goats to fattening them for sale. The other 40 members did not receive credit and they are paying monthly membership payments to the cooperative.

3. 'Amessa Anani' Co-operative was founded in 1999 EC and has male: 1, Female: 52, Total: 53 members.

During its establishment, 1060 birr was collected as a registration fee, and 2650 birr from the selling of shares to members so the cooperative was established with the internal starting capital of 3,710 birr. In addition, HCS -Catholic-based NGO - has granted them 29,750 birr as a grant support. In general, with total capital of 33,460.00 birr, the proposal was written and submitted to different stakeholders. Based on this, the cooperative started its functions by buying the 59.5 variety corn for food for 330.00 birr/quintal at a total cost of 19,635.00 birr and sold it to its members for 350.00 birr, at a profit. Then, with this profit, they bought improved seeds, and fertilizers and sold them to their members as well as to non-members.

The main objective behind the establishment of the 'Amessa Anani' cooperative was to contribute their milk and sell it but this was not successful and now they are doing other things than their original objective. The reason why their main objective was not successful is that the members of the cooperative feared that they would not have enough market for milk as the amount of milk to be contributed is about 3 litres. The cooperative got a milk processing machine from an NGO but still it was not practical. 'Amessa Anani' is a primary cooperative while 'Garba Dado' is nominated to be a union. 'Amessa Anani' Cooperative has also provided 8 quintal DAP and 16 quintal UREA and distributed it to Adele Keke PA in 2002 EC. Of course the price of fertilizers here is fair when compared to the price of fertilizers on market, and it is very difficult to get fertilizers on the market. However, in 2003 EC, the cooperative stopped selling fertilizer and returned to selling of milk by officials.

Concerning the amount of dividends, all these cooperatives, from the profit they get, they:

1. Put some for reserves;

2. Allocate some as a budget for carrying out duties;

3. The rest will be divided for members which is known as 'Dividend' and it is divided on the basis of a percentage and usually their dividend is only 10%.

### Other Co-operatives

None

### Other farming interventions

There is an FTC recently constructed on half hectare of land as there is shortage of land. However, it has not yet been completed and started functioning in its compound. However, it is giving services to the farmers in the field through DAs. As DAs commented, it is somewhat costly for them in terms of time and energy to cover all the services in the field that the FTC has to give to farmers in its compound.

There is a DA agent working on crop extension packages. As we were informed, they have been using three technologies on the basis of farmers' potential. These include:

1. Providing farmers with improved seeds with fertilizers on the basis of requests from households.

2. Selecting best local seeds - these have been given to those households who could not use the improved seeds with fertilizer technology. The PA DAs identify the best local seeds and we advise the households to use them together with fertilizer.

3. Using compost from different waste material, e.g. animal waste

The DAs also teach all households with demonstrations on how to prepare and how to apply the compost. In this farmers have been taught how to use best seeds with compost and increase productivity. With all the above three technologies, DAs also teach farmers to sow seeds in lines.

Surveys of farmers' needs for these farming technologies are conducted by DAs and sent to cooperatives to make available inputs like seeds and fertilizer, which they offer to farmers. For example, there is a cooperative known as 'Garba Dado' in Adele Keke. This cooperative provides inputs like seeds and fertilizers as well as other household consumption commodities and goods to farmers. Credit is also given to farmers by government and NGOs in the form of cash as well as inputs like seeds and animals; this is a revolving or circulating fund among households of the PA.

There have been no women's packages in crop extension so far. Only households can work on crop extension packages. However, a crop extension package programme for youth has been started and the credit was given to the youths by the government and the youths used it once but there has been no continuity of the programme for the youths.

There is also a DA working on livestock extension packages. The work duties of this DA are giving training and professional assistance to farmers on how to fatten livestock and reproduction, especially how to use IA (Artificial Insemination) with the help of professionals when they needed it. DAs give training to farmers in the PA, or by going to the households’ home and compounds. The modes of work employed by DAs are of going to the community every day and giving professional assistance and training as well as using model farmers in practical settings to teach and train other farmers.

The community has been requesting these breeds (i.e., breeds of the artificially inseminated Holsteins) but, there has been no availability of these breeds recently for the community even to buy. On the other hand, in 2010/11, 13 Borena livestock were provided to the community by the government. Of them, 3 died and even the remaining 10 were not in good condition as they could not cope with the environment of this area. However, the Holstein breed ('jaamusii' in Oromiffa) are ok and in very good condition and giving good results to the community, but the problem is that there is no availability of these breeds to the farmers who did not get them so far.

There was a credit given to 33 households in 2007 by the Federal Government of Ethiopia. This federal budget was given as credit in cash of 250 birr to those individual households. However, this credit scheme was not sustained and was interrupted. There is also a cooperative package for women known as 'Walda Amessa Anani' (Dairy Milk Cooperative). This cooperative package for women on dairy milk was set up by CISP and it gave 29,000 birr cash as a starting capital and it also constructed a house which they are to use as a centre for selling the dairy milk but the house has not yet started its function.

Regarding the youth package, credit was given to 42 youths and each received 500 birr on an individual basis in 1999 so that they could buy goats and rear them and fatten them for sale. This credit was given to youths by the government and the youths were expected to repay the debt after they had bought, fattened and sold the goats. According to the respondents, this credit for youth was not sustainable. There is a veterinary agent in the PA and there is a veterinary building constructed by the government. In this, disease prevention and curative services are provided by the veterinary agent. Vaccinations against animal diseases like blackleg, parastrolosis, (ovine parastrolosis), and anthrax take place bi-annually. This is a prevention service that the veterinary agent carries out in the PA and also, curative treatment is given when the livestock come to the centre. Those livestock which are very tired and unable to come to the centre are treated by the veterinary agent by going to the households indoors.

However, there are poultry diseases in the PA but there is shortage of drugs to deal with them. The way the veterinary agent works is by using plans and programmes. There is only one veterinary professional in the PA and he is working on the basis of programmes set for each village in the PA. As this veterinary agent stated, there is a shortage of veterinary equipment to use for the treatment of livestock. As he mentioned, the centre has been giving training to the community, teaching them not to use traditional drugs and how they can protect themselves against animal diseases which can be transmitted from livestock to humans.

There are poultry and Borena breeding inputs on the basis of requests from the community. But there has been no continuity recently as a result of the increase in cost of transportation. There is no credit given for poultry and Borena breeds except the inputs of the Holstein and Borena breeds to the community. But it is the community members selling them to each other. This is the only way Holstein breeding has been increasing in the PA recently.

There is a women’s package regarding veterinary activities. For example, awareness has been given to them on how to treat and manage livestock and then get good product from them. For instance, how to keep livestock clean, how to feed them and so on.

Regarding NRM extension, there is an NRM DA in the PA. As he described the activities of NRM in the PA, different works have been done on NRM. These include:

(1) Stone bund - this bund is constructed on farm lands as well as mountains to prevent floods.

(2) Soil bund - this bund is just constructed on farms of households.

(3) Mountain bund - this is a temporary nursery in which tree seeds are nurtured on farms of households with the follow up of the DAs, and the farmers will then plant these nursery plants where they want them in their farms or localities. The other important point is that the area for plants or forest trees was delineated in the PA. These areas are: (1) Mount Keke (one of the highest plateaus of Harar); (2) Mount/small plateau Gole (found in Gole village in Adele Keke). On these mountains or plateaus terraces and micro-basins (half-moons) have been constructed to prevent floods and soil erosion. According to the NRM DA, what is important for applying these NRM duties is the nature of the land. Accordingly, in Adele Keke, mainly the above mentioned three tasks of the NRM (stone bund, soil bund and mountain bund) have been conducted.

The ways of doing these NRM duties include through the participation of PSNP and the farmers working individually or in groups on their farms. They also use different awareness raising methods like demonstrations and the like. There have also been inputs of tree species/seeds in 2002 EC by the government and the PA used it in 2003 EC.

## Non-farming interventions - NA

## Food/cash for work (PSNP and Emergency Food Aid)

FFW/PSNP/Emergency Food Aid has been functional in the kebele. In this, an individual works five days for a single member of the household. They receive food for three months and cash for another three months. They work on PSNP for two days a week, namely Tuesday and Wednesday, while they spend their time working in their farms. The FFW/PSNP is mainly run by the NRM DA in the kebele. A recent change is that formerly economically poor people used to go to towns for labour work but now they stay at home and work on their farms as a result of the support they got from the FFW/PSNP/Emergency Food Aid

## Credit and debt

### Credit and savings opportunities in the kebele

There is micro-credit and saving in the kebele. This is through RUSACCO and known as 'Lalistu Geda'. This co-operative is private and was established in 2003 EC. It received credit from the NGO known as CISP and also got subsidy from the Catholic-based NGO known as HCS. It distributed 5,000 birr to its members as starting capital with which they bought different items and sold them to the community and got profit. All the cooperatives functioning in Adele Keke are private or community-based cooperatives.

### Dealing with debt in the community

All the micro-credit and saving schemes in the PA are private and people who receive credit from these cooperatives save 10 birr monthly to repay the debt back. There is a time period in which they repay the debt. There are short-term and long-term periods for repaying debts to the credit giving schemes. The short-term credit scheme lasts for three years and the community has already received credit and the debt should be repaid after three years.

## Investors and in-migrants

There have been no investors from outside the PA and no inward investment practices in the PA in general. Only one piece of land has been rented to an investor who has been growing "marga citaa" (long grass for feeding to cattle) in the PA. Actually this is not a lease investment but only renting land from individual farmers (land holders).

## Interventions against HTPs affecting livelihoods

There are two prominent holidays in the area. These are Arafa and Id-Alfetir and these are the regular Muslim holidays. There are no other holidays known by the community. Regarding extravagant ceremonies, for example, in case of death, people usually sit for five days for mourning and during these days, the mourners do not do any activities. This traditional practice is still dominant in the area and no actions have been taken to change it. There are no harmful agricultural practices like burning of land in the PA, except the planting of eucalyptus trees, this is a bad tree professionally from the point of view of DAs. However, farmers see the eucalyptus tree as useful and good since it grows fast and meets their demands for things like construction of houses, fuel and so on. To reduce the impacts of eucalyptus trees, the DAs have been advising and teaching farmers not to plant them, but if they want to plant them, they are to plant them around watershed areas and gorge areas. Chat is the main plant and cash crop in the area and it cannot be considered as bad plant by the community.

Currently, however, the DAs are advising people to plant other trees instead of eucalyptus and they even mentioned that indigenous trees like JUNIPERES PROCERA ('tid' in Amharic) were distributed to farmers. However, there is resistance from farmers as they want eucalyptus trees for economic purposes. The other point related to this is that more than 99% of farmers in the PA, use rows when planting any seeds or planting trees.

## Food aid - NA

## Nutrition

Formerly before HEWs were assigned in the area nurses from the HC of the wereda were providing nutrition education to the community.

Since the HEWs were assigned in 2008 in the area nutrition education has been provided for mothers on how to prepare a balanced diet by using different grains and to feed their children different kinds of foods such as gruel, porridge, etc. Primarily the HEWs are the major ones in educating the community about nutrition. The DA also supports the HEWs by providing information about nutrition. The HEWs go to each and every village to educate the community, mainly mothers on child feeding. More importantly, 25 volunteers called CVN have been working in providing information on nutrition by travelling house to house. Each of these volunteers covers 50 households.

Some women have started to prepare balanced diets (for their children) based on the information they obtained from HEWs and volunteers. As most of the farmlands are covered by chat it is only maize and sorghum that some farmers produce. Due to this some women are not able to prepare it [balanced diet] due to shortage of grain. As adults eat in the morning and late afternoon (mostly there is no lunch) some mothers forget to feed their children at the proper time, especially at midday. The HEW said that this is one cause that exposes children to malnutrition.

In 2010 UNICEF has been supplementing ready to use therapeutic food to the HP, as a result malnourished children have been getting ready-to-use therapeutic food until they get better. In 2010 UNICEF also provided training to HEWs and community volunteers on how to follow the nutritional and health status of children. To do that UNICEF provided weighing scales for volunteers so as to measure the weight of children so as to identify malnourished children. After identification, the volunteers send those found in medium and severe malnourishment levels to HEWs. Then the HEWs treat the medium malnourished children by giving plumpynut and refer severely malnourished children to HC so as to get outpatient treatment (OPD). Thus, continuously the volunteers have been involved in gross monitoring so as to identify malnourished children. In 2010 Goal Ethiopia was also supplementing ready-to-use therapeutic food for malnourished children for 8 months. Then the programme was phased out.

UNICEF also has been providing supplementary foods (oil and fafa/white floor) for pregnant mothers (whose pregnancy is more than 6 months) and breast-feeding mothers (whose kids are less than 6 months old), whose mid upper arm circumference is lower than 21 cm. These mothers had got these supplementary foods for 6 months.

UNICEF and Goal Ethiopia first supply the supplementary food and ready to use therapeutic food to the district health office. Then the District health office distributes them to the HPs and HCs found in the district. The HEWs stated that they are the ones who go to the capital of the district to collect them. Thus, their transport expense is not disbursed. After they get it they do not have space to put it as the HP has been under construction for the last 4 years. Due to this the HEW put it in the small home she rented and has been living in till now. Thus, two of the HEWs has been serving the community in the living home of one of the HEWs. As access to homes is very limited she could not get a house with average quality rather she rented one next to a cattle house, which has a smell of dung. Due to this one of the HEW is highly disappointed. In relation to this the HEW suggested it will be good if this condition is improved.

The district health office also provides ionised tablets for pregnant women. This supply has started last year.

Sometimes in PSNP transfer for pregnant and breast-feeding mother beneficiaries and those who have children less than 5 years old, oil and fafa/white floor is provided, while the remaining beneficiaries get the normal transfer such as wheat.

## Drinking water

Before 2004 there were 8 manual/hand pipes. Over time in different village the village members organised and new manual/hand pipes have been built. When the community members want to dig water wells in their village they inform the district water office. Then the office provides technical support, and through the participation of the community members a lot of water wells have been dug and 8 more manual/hand pipes have been constructed. As a result of this, now there are 16 manual/hand pipes. Some villages have their own manual/hand pipes, which is 1 manual/hand pipe for one village member. Such village members can get as much as water they need.

Another 3 or 4 villages have one manual/hand pipe in common. In some villages, Kejero Oli and Kejero Gedi village, there is shortage of water, mainly in the dry season its supply is reduced. Due to this in these villages one household is allowed to get only one jerrycan (about 20 litres) of water per day. They use water from other wells and lake to wash utensils and clothes. In 2 villages, namely Gelmo Gara and Chefra, there are no manual/hand pipes. As a result, they have been using water from unprotected wells. But in most villages there is no problem of water.

Each manual/hand pipe has its own committee, composed of 8 individuals who manage and control it. The village's members who use the manual/hand pipes contribute one birr per month per household. This money will be used in case the hand pump face technical problems.

The kebele chair has a water point. Anybody can get water from this water point by paying 0.50 cents per jerrycan (about 20 litres of water).

The HEW stated that before the expansion of these manual/hand pipes the community members had been affected by diarrhoea. But, over time the number of people affected by diarrhoea has decreased.

The district water office put chlorine (water purification tablets) in the water well every 6 months so as to make the water safer. Whenever the chlorine is not put in on time the HEWs advise the community to boil the water that they drink but the community members are resistant to do so. Since the last 3 years some have been using weha agar (water purification liquid) so as to make drinking water safer. Haramaya University has also assigned workers that collect data on major events, such as death, birth etc. Such data collectors also provide weha agar to 70 households in 2 villages (35 households per village).

## Hygiene and environmental sanitation

Efforts have been made so as to enable each household to have a latrine. In 2008 Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) affected Adele Keke community. This was caused by poor sanitation. Last year also it has affected the community. But it was not severe. In these two years households were even forced to dig latrines so as to protect them from AWD. Now to encourage people dig latrines UNICEF has provided materials to some households.

The recently established network that comprises 1 to 5 households has played a big role in the construction of latrines. This is because the network leader first builds a latrine then he/she educates the other households to have latrines by looking at him/her as a model. Until last year of the total householders, 552 households have graduated. It is expected that all these households are using them properly, 5 households have even prepared showers. To make the latrine smell less, annually some household have been putting 1 kg salt and other local material (Amed and enslal) in the latrine well.

Still, people, mainly poor are resisting digging latrines by claiming they lack materials. Some also want to get material (Slave) from UNICEF like what had been done so far. The HEW emphasised that some people still consider that the HEW informs and encourages them for her own benefit (salary) but not for their health. Some old people still do not feel comfortable sharing a toilet with other household members. Thus, the HEW suggested that it is still necessary to educate the community better to value the benefits of toilets for family health.

In the month of September and October this year (at the time of our field work) Acute Watery Diarrhoea(AWD) was prevalent in 7 neighbouring kebeles. District health officers feared that AWD would be prevalent in Adele Keke like other kebeles, as a result of this they came twice to let the HEWs inform the community about the prevalence of the AWD in other kebeles and to encourage them to dig latrines so as to protect themselves from possible AWD and associated consequences.

In coordination with DAs, the HEWs taught the community members on how to use solid waste to prepare artificial fertilizer. Almost all households have graduated. However, from the total households, 256 are very exemplary as they dispose of waste in better way by preparing compost. The reason why other households have not disposed of waste well is that due to the small size of land people are resisting digging wells for disposal. To solve this problem the HEW suggested it might be better if a communal well for disposal is prepared at village level.

Over time as the community have been improving their housing conditions as well as household tools a few richer households have bought Bufe (wooden made tool used to put utensils in). But using kitchen cupboards is not common in the area.

Regarding the water purification tablets they were mentioned above under "Safe Water".

For the majority of the households, livestock are not living in the house where people are living. But in the case of some households the livestock are living in a shaded room, which is inside the main house. Of the total households, only 52 are living with livestock, mainly due to shortage of land. On the other hand, a few individuals perceive that if their livestock are far from them hyenas may eat them. Due to this still they resist separating the livestock home.

Since the last 3 years almost all household have started to use a separate kitchen for cooking. Even poor people cook outside of the main house by shading using local material such as old cloths. Thus, 90 % of the houses found in the area are smoke-free. The HEWs have also been educating the community about the disadvantages of using the leaves of eucalyptus trees and dung cake for fuel as it results in trachoma problems. Due to this, now most of them use dry wood and residue of sorghum and maize.

## Disease prevention and control

Immunisations of different kinds have been provided for children, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers. For mothers there is anti-Tetanus immunisation 5 times (which is provided continuously with in a time frame of 2 months, 6 months, annual and once per two years). This enable mothers prevent possible illness. More importantly once mothers are fully immunised when they deliver babies they do not face complications and the baby also will be healthier. After 45 days from delivery a baby gets BCG immunisation. There is also measles immunisation for children aged less than a year but greater than 9 months. Starting from the time the HEWs were assigned to the area all of these immunisations have been provided by the HEWs. Until now some mothers lack initiation to come to the HP at the appointed time for the immunisation. To solve this problem the HEWs have arranged an immunisation campaign for 4 days every month and provide it by travelling home to home. The other reason to arrange the campaign monthly is lack of a refrigerator, which is used to store medicine, in the HP/at the living home of the HEW. As a result of this there is no immunisation drug in the HP/at the living home of the HEW. Thus, in each of the campaigns the HEWs go to the district health office to get the immunisation drugs.

Out of all of the kebeles found in the wereda Adele Keke was the first in the prevalence of malaria due to the lake, mainly from the months of July to October. In 2003 about 100 individuals died because of malaria. After this time every 6 months there is endue-residual spraying in every house. This kills pests and insects. However, some people perceive that the spray brings insects. Due to this there are some who close their homes and leave the area when the endue-residual spraying is done. Due to this there are instances when the HEW with volunteers open those houses and do the spraying. In the lake, where there is more grass chemical is sprayed every six months to kill mosquitoes. In addition, there has been distribution of bed nets every three years based on the size of the household. About 75% of the community members use them properly while the rest misuse them as they do not properly utilize them, rather they expose them to the sun and use them as a carpet. Moreover, stagnant water, which can facilitate spread of mosquitoes, has been removed through community participation. Community volunteers called CVRH have been mobilizing the community for prevention and control of malaria by advising people to keep their environment clean and get medical treatment if they fall sick. Due to these activities malaria is not a major problem in the area unlike the former times.

District health officials sometimes provide education about HIV/AIDS to community members. Since 2007 a community conversation about HIV/AIDs preventions has been undertaken at zone level. In order to minimize the number of individuals involved in the conversation so as to make it participatory the conversation has started to be arranged at village level. Due to this now the community has acquired information about means that transmit HIV infection. Last year in Adele Keke there was continuous training for militia men from different kebeles. When they finished the training the district arranged a mobile VCT and 480 militia were tested. The HEWs and volunteers also inform and encourage every pregnant woman to get this test. Accordingly, 38 women got the test. All of these found to be HIV negative. At other times, on the basis of every three weeks, the HEWs refer every pregnant woman to the HC to get HIV testing. Drugs are given to those who are observed to have symptoms of OSTI. Thus, over time the initiation of the community to get tests has increased and they have avoided using sharp materials that may transmit the HIV virus.

HEWs screen those who have a cough for 2 weeks and refer them to the HC. Over time the awareness of the community about TB has increased. Since last year the HEWs have got the TB drug from the HC and give it to patients at the HP.

Whenever people get bleeding the HEWs provide first aid at the HP, mainly they wash the wound with soap and put iodine in the injured part and send them to HC. But there is no first aid kit, GV, bandage, or Sablon, which are used to wash injuries. However, the HEWs suggested it will be good if first aid kit and other complementary materials stated above are supplied to the HP so as to help people until they reach the HC.

The HEW stated that as Adele Keke is near to some rural towns it seems the community do not give due attention to the construction of the already started HP. Due to this they have not followed up the construction of the HP. Only the HEWs and DAs have been following up. When the construction of the HP started in 2008 the kebele chair had a car accident and gave the responsibility to the vice chair. Then the vice chair gave the responsibility to wereda health officials. Then they gave it to the constructor. Government provided corrugated iron, 30 pieces of cement, 6 tins of paint. Most of the materials supplied had been finished but the construction of the HP has not been completed. Now no one raises such issues as they fear each other in identifying who failed to follow up its construction or misused the supplied construction materials.

Above all as stated under other topics, the major problem in handling disease prevention and control activities is lack of the HP. As the service is provided at the home of one of the HEWs they do not have shelves and do not store materials and drugs properly. This has affected the quality of the service provided. In addition, the kebele has 25 villages. As compared with other kebeles found in the district Adele Keke has more households but the HEWs assigned in all kebeles are 2 irrespective of the size of the kebele. Due to this the 2 HEWs face difficulty in addressing all villages and every household. In this regard the HEW suggested increasing by an additional two HEWs, to complete the construction of the already started HP, and to add another HP so as to make it closer to more villages.

## Interventions against HTPs affecting health

The wereda women's affairs office at different time has been providing education to stop the community practicing HTPs affecting health, which includes female circumcision, traditional medical practices such as cutting uvula, pulling milk teeth and *huduu four*(putting little stick on the oral part of a child, which exposes for bleeding). Such information education has been provided to the community around the kebele office whenever there are other general meetings. Sometimes the education has been provided to religious leaders and elders. In turn the religious leaders and elders teach what they acquired at the mosque to others. Specifically, in most cases the education has been provided to village and network leaders, and women's association leaders, who in turn inform other members found under their respective villages, networks, and associations. Most importantly, after getting training or education volunteers have been informing the community, specifically women, about the consequences of HTPs by travelling home to home in their respective villages. Due to these efforts over time HTPs have greatly reduced.

Some mothers still secretly circumcise their daughters at home by traditional birth attendants. Male circumcision has been practiced by traditional birth attendants at home. Still no one take boys to health care institutions for circumcision.

The HEWs suggested more organised work and remedial action is needed to better stop the community secretly practicing some HTPs.

## Curative health services

### Health Post drugs

At HP ORS is given to children facing diarrhoea. Since last year curative drugs amoxicillin, amendazol and anti TB durg are available at the HP. Vitamin A for children also has been provided in campaigns. Before last year anti-malaria was been given based on symptoms only. But last year Rapid Diagnostic Treatment (RDT) equipment was supplied to the HP. Due to this first the HEWs test by the RDT whether patients suffer from malaria or not. If their illness is found to be malaria they give them either vivax or anti-farm anti malaria drugs. If their illness is not malaria, the HEWs advise them to go to higher health care institutions such as the HC.

Still, the HEW suggested it would good if other equipment such as blood measuring instrument and stethoscope were supplied to the HP. She also suggested that gloves need to be provided so as to avoid blood contamination while giving some services.

### Health Centres

There is no Health Centre (HC) in the kebele. The community members use the Haramaya HC, which is found in another district as this HC is closer to Adele Keke than other HCs found in the distinct.

For poor people the kebele cabinet write a letter to the district administrative body, then together with the social affairs officer they give them a card to get free medication. Until now two individuals who suffer from Diabetics have been getting free medication.

Some nurses from HCs also sometimes are involved in immunisation campaigns in the kebele by supporting HEWs and community volunteers.

### Non-government health services

*NGOs*

Management Science for Health (***MCH***) has been providing material support such as stationery and drugs (Amoxicillin and Amendazol) to the Health Post (HP). They also give training on malaria prevention and control, child feeding and the causes of anaemia in children less than 5 years old. MCH also supply medicines for immunisation.

Since 2010 ***UNICEF*** has been supplying Amoxicillin and Albendazol to the HP and has been doing more nutrition related activities stated under the section on *Nutritional interventions in the kebele.* Last year for 8 months ***Goal Ethiopia*** was supplying supplementary food and plumpynuts (ready–to-use therapeutic food) for malnourished children, pregnant women and breast feeding mothers. Goal Ethiopia has also provided big plastic material and weighing scales to the HP. But as their programme has phased out they are working in other districts.

Oromia Development Association (***ODA***) has been working on the motto of building healthier a family in preventing the community from various diseases. To do so ODA has been providing training for HEWs and community volunteers so as to educate community members. ODA supplies some contraceptives for the community. ODA also trained 35 HEWs (one from each kebele) on the newly introduced contraceptive (Implanon).

One NGO (they used to call the NGO SMS) since last year has been providing training to HEWs about prevention and control of malaria. The HEWs report to them by mobile message about how many individuals got malaria tests through Rapid Diagnostic Treatment/RDT and its results too (malaria cases found). To do this NGO gives 100 birr monthly allowance for communication (to buy mobile card) to HEWs.

Harerghe Catholic Secretariat ***(HCS***) also provides training for HEWs and community volunteers on child feeding practice.

*Private Clinics*

Whenever some patients are not satisfied by the health care service they get from health centres they use the service offered at Tesfaye private clinic, found in Kersa town. This clinic is popular as the owner has been working in health centres for a long time and people know him very well. A few individuals sometimes go to private clinics found in Haramaya town.

*Pharmacists*

Whenever people do not get prescribed medicine from the pharmacy at the HC they buy it from a private pharmacy found Haramaya or Kersa towns.

*Traditional practitioners*

In Adele Keke there was one traditional healer, whom the community members had been using for medication. But now he has left the area for Jimma. There are some traditional practitioners in Haramaya, Weter, and Langea areas. These practitioners produce drugs from different leaves. People mostly go to these healers for some illnesses like haemorrhoids, yewif beshita (its scientific name is lung illness), Yeshererit beshita (spider-caused illness), skull and bone related problems. In Weter and Dire Dawa there is holy water which some people suffering from colds use. Until now most of these traditional practitioners are working secretly.

## Reproductive health services

### Reproductive health services generally

Since the last 3 years upon the assignment of HEWs reproductive health/RH services have been provided at HPs. The HEWs together with volunteers have been providing education about how to get family planning services so as to avoid unwanted pregnancy, get a healthier baby, etc. Sometimes nurses from the HC join the HEWs and volunteers in providing education about RH. In case of sexually transmitted diseases and other need of medication the HEWs refer clients to HCs. Due to this the community's knowledge about RH has rising over time. Until now there is no special service or programme for adolescents in the area.

### Contraception

The HEWs, volunteers and some religious leaders have been teaching the community to use contraceptives so as to make mothers and children healthier. These religious leader's mainly advise mothers to breast feed their child more than for 8 hours per day (within 24 hours) since this practice minimises the possibility of getting pregnant. On the other hand, some religious leaders still do not accept and advise people to use contraceptives as they believe it will be Allah (God) who feeds the child.

Before 2007 nurses from the HC used to come to the area to provide contraceptives to needy women. But after the introduction of the health extension service (since 2008) the coverage of use of contraceptive has increased. This is because HEWs and volunteers have been providing awareness raising education to the community. Different kinds of contraceptives are also available at the HP as well as at volunteers' homes. Due to this good access any women in need of contraceptives easily gets them either from 2 of the HEWs or 25 of the volunteers. One volunteer serves 50 households. Sometimes the HEWs also serve the community by travelling home to home. Thus, as more women have been using contraceptives the number of women who have died because of delivery has reduced. On the other hand, those who face Other Sexual Transmitted Infections (OSTIs) still do not like to use contraceptives since they perceive that contraceptives would have side effects that might affect their health.

*Implanol* was introduced in 2008 by Oromia Development Association/ODA. HEWs also got training on how to implant it. They use surgical gloves in implanting it. As the implanting process is not painful and it lasts for longer (for 3 years) more women have been changing to this contraceptive. Until now more women, about 40%, have used it. Once women get implanted at the HP, whenever they want to be pregnant they need to have the implanon taken out at the HC. The HEWs suggested if the HEWs got training on how to take it out more women would be using this contraceptive as they would not worry about the need to travel to the HC when they need to have a child. Using implanon has minimised the number of children women have; as a result most children also have been getting adequate breast milk. This has reduced the number of children who faced malnutrition.

*Dipo:* like implanol more women and men also like dipo, which is given by injection. Dipo lasts for 3 months. About 50% of women are using it.

The community members do not use *condoms* mainly for cultural and religious reasons. Furthermore, they perceive that if their children, youths, see condoms at home it may push them (youth) to get involved in premarital affairs by using them. In the main school there are 15 volunteers. These volunteers with teachers get training on health extension packages. In school on every Friday education about HIV and contraceptives is provided by HEWs and volunteers. Even though there is no condom distribution in schools the HEWs show grade 6 students how condoms are used. Even though youths do not take condoms from the HEWs or volunteers one of the HEWs expects that about 10% of youth are using them. These student volunteers also report to the HEWs what they have observed in their respective communities.

Abstinence is not practised or known by the community members.

The *Pill* is available at HP and from community volunteers. As the pill is taken daily it needs follow up. More women were using it before dipo was introduced. But since then the number of women using it has been greatly reduced. The reason for this reduction is that the pill has its own side effects since it results in anaemia and it varies the time of menstruation. Because of this most men as well as women do not like it. Now about 18% of women are using it.

### Abortion

The HEW expects that there may be some youth who face unwanted pregnancy. In the past to abort these, woman were drinking coca cola with ampicillin tablet. But now these women may get abortion care service in private clinics and hospitals at Dire Dawa or Harar towns as there is no abortion care service in nearby HCs. As they abort secretly the proportion of those aborted, the numbers of deaths following abortion or other problems caused by abortions are not known. In general, as it is very few women who are exposed to unplanned or unwanted pregnancy the HEWs expect that the demand for abortions is low and abortion is not a problem in the community.

### Infertility

There is an infertility problem in the community. Mostly it seems the proportion of women's infertility is higher, about 10%. In this case rather than seeking medical treatment men used to marry another wife so as to get a child. Thus, the infertility problem is one cause for polygamous marriage. If the woman does not agree when her husband wants to marry a second wife to get a child, the infertility problem is a cause of divorce. There is also male infertility though its proportion is lower, about 3%. At different private clinics and government hospitals (in Dire Dawa and Harar town) there is treatment. Some of those who face infertility problems seek treatment from these health care centres. Thus, they get drugs that will be taken for about 8 months. In Adele Keke respondents estimated that 100% and 85% of males are chat chewers and cigarette smokers respectively. Males who face infertility problems are advised to stop chewing chat and smoking cigarettes. However, some men do not do what they have been advised (meaning that after they stopped it for certain time they restart it). As a result of this they do not overcome the infertility problem they faced.

### HIV/AIDS and STDs

Regarding HIV/AIDS prevention information is given in the section on *Disease prevention and control*. Of those who were tested in the mobile VCT arranged in the kebele no one was found to be HIV positive. Until now there is no anyone who has disclosed their status as being "living with HIV/AIDS". Thus, it is not possible to know whether people are willing to admit having HIV/AIDS or not, rough proportions suffering from HIV/AIDS, number of deaths resulting from HIV/AIDS, or associated stigma.

Advice on HIV/AIDS is available at different HCs and at private clinics in Kersa and Haramaya town. Treatment (ART) is also available at different HCs. The HEWs suspect that there can be a few PLWHs who get the service from these HCs or private clinics but have not disclosed their status yet.

At HCs there is advice and treatment of Other Sexual Transmitted Infections (OSTIs). But it seems most of the community do not seek health care services for OSTI since they perceive they will be cured by nature. In this regard the HEWs suggested that it will be good if drugs for OSTI are supplied to the HP and to start VCT at HP. This is because whenever mobile VCT is arranged some community members may not come and get tested. So if VCT is available all the time anyone can get tested whenever they need to.

### Fistula

The HEWs stated that they have been teaching women that delivering at home may result in fistula. Due to this they advise women to deliver at health care centres. But still most women are delivering at home.

There is no fistula repair service in the wereda. But, since 2008 outside of the wereda (in Harar town) there is a fistula treatment centre that provides fistula repair services. The HEWs tell women to visit this centre upon observing leakage of urine. However, women are resistant to disclose this and get the available service. Due to this the prevalence of fistula and the demand for fistula repair services seems low in the kebele.

The HEWs stated that Integrated Family Health Programme/IFHP provided training for wereda health officials on fistula and related problems. The wereda officials then trained some HEWs working in other kebeles. They suggested it will be good if the wereda health officials train more HEWs, including them so as to enhance their knowledge about fistula, which will help them better inform/teach the community about its consequences, identify women with fistula and refer them to the treatment centre.

## Mother and child services

Pre-natal and postnatal services and advice on infant feeding are available at the Health Post/HP. Community volunteers also provide Pre-natal advice, monitoring, and advice on infant feeding by travelling home to home. Maternal vaccination is also available at the Health Post/HP (about vaccination there is also information in the section on *Disease prevention and control*). Every three months the HEWs refer pregnant women to get HIV tests at the HC. 70-80 % of women are using these services.

 The HEWs also mentioned that of all the HEWs working in all the kebeles found in the district only 9 HEWs have got special training on delivery. In connection with this they suggested it will be good if other HEWs, including them also got this training and delivery kits are supplied to HPs. Thus, if delivery service is given at the HP the number of women seeking institutional delivery would be increased. Until now most women (85%) deliver at home with Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA). In the kebele there are 14 TBAs. Of these only 4 have training in delivery. However, as most of the TBAs help with delivery the HEWs suggested that it would be good if the other TBAs also got training on delivery. In the longer past before the introduction of the health extension service the district health office had been providing mica (plastic bag), which was used as a glove by TBAs. But after HEWs were assigned in the area such provision stopped. In this aspect the HEW suggested this and other materials should be provided as most TBAs until now have been helping with delivery.

The HEWs suggested it will be good if stethoscope, which is used to see how the baby is placed in the womb, blood pressure measuring tool, and anthropometric measuring tools are supplied to the HP so as to give better comprehensive prenatal care. This is because due to lack of these materials for check-up, pregnant mothers are referred to the HC but some of them are reluctant to go to the HC for this check-up. Thus, if these materials are supplied the number of women getting antenatal care from the HP will be increased. In addition, there will not be a problem of getting/following up the service sequentially.

## Education

### Pre-school education

Until now there is no separate kindergarten in the area. There was a plan to arrange zero grade for pre-school aged children but it is not practical due to lack of classrooms and teachers. But over time children aged 4 up to 6 have started to come to formal school with their elder siblings and they stay in the classroom, especially in grade one and in classes their elder siblings attend. Thus, during school observation very small children were present in some classrooms. These small children mostly stay school for about 3 hours, since their home is closer to school they go to home whenever they need, mostly at break time. However, children whose home is far from school mostly do not go to school with their siblings.

### Primary education

The main school or the former school, that is located in Gelan village has been providing education up to grade 4 for longer. In 2008/9 through community contributions 2 classrooms were constructed and the school was expanded to grade 5 (in 2008) and 6 (in 2009). These classrooms are partly incomplete but they started functioning due to lack of classrooms. The PTA members of this school seem passive in fulfilling the school's necessities as there was cement stored in the home of the school director, which was planned to be used to improve the classroom but the cement has not been used, rather it has expired. Due to this last year a new PTA was established. There had been a severe shortage of chairs and desks for students. Last summer through continuous effort by the newly established PTA the community members brought wood and desks were constructed. Due to this now only some students sit on the floor.

The Table below indicates student enrolment in the current academic year by grade level:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grade Level | Number of FemaleStudents | Number of Male students |
| 1 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 | 68 | 64 |
| 3 | 49 | 36 |
| 4 | 35 | 45 |
| 5 | 12 | 33 |
| 6 | 24 | 38 |
| Total | 279 | 307 |

The figure above shows the proportion of female student is 47.6 %. As grade level increases students', especially girls', enrolment reduces.

There has been a shortage of textbooks, classrooms, and teachers. As a result in some grades there is a large number of students per class.

Currently the school has 8 teachers and one director.

Adele Keke kebele is vast (it has 25 villages). Since this school is far from most villages 3 more primary schools were built to make them close to the villages that are far from the main school. These schools were built by community participation with labour and wood. The government also provided corrugated iron. These schools are located in ***Kucho/Gole, Dedo*** and ***Kalu*** villages.

Gole School started functioning in 2008/9. Currently it has 120 students but they are still registering. There are 2 teachers (one male and one female).

Dedo school was established in 2009/10 in Dedo village. Now it is serving up to grade 3. Currently it has 207 students (124 boys and 83 girls) but they are still registering. There are 3 teachers (two male and one female).

Kalu School started functioning in 2010/11. There are 2 male teachers. There is are separate toilets for male and female students. The toilet was prepared under PSNP public work with the cooperation of HEWs and DAs. The school has a shortage of chair and desks. Due to this half of the students are learning by sitting on stone on the floor. There is also a severe problem of lack of textbooks and stationery. The number of students per class is also high. Thus, the student: teacher ratio is not proportional. For instance, now the number of students in grade 1 is ***80***. The school compound is small. So, it will be difficult to expand the school in the future.

The classrooms of these new schools are partly incomplete due to shortage of materials but they have started to function. Thus, it is necessary to improve the condition of the classrooms in the near future.

All four schools have separate PTA members who manage the schools and mobilize the community to provide cash and in kind contributions such as labour and wood for construction/improvement of classrooms and other facilities. The PTAs have also been following up and mobilizing the community so as to expand grades year by year. But the PTAs of the new schools are not organised yet, as a result until now their contribution has been minimal. All four schools are half day schools working in the morning only. All the grades of the 3 new schools and grade 1 up to grade 4 of the main school use the self-contained teaching system, and through continuous assessment all the schools follow the system of automatic/free promotion.

The new schools can be expanded up to grade 5 or 6. What matters for doing so is the number of students. Chat is harvested 3 or 4 times per year. During these times, especially in November/December and March student absenteeism is high.

Despite the opening of such schools some community members still send their children to the neighbouring kebele's schools, namely Dengego School and Adele primary school. This is mainly because these schools are better in terms of facilities than the schools found in Adele Keke. In addition, these schools are near for some villages. For instance, students from Kalu village learn in Dengego primary school and students from Kusho village learn in Adele 01 kebele primary school until grade 8. Those who learned in the main school attend grade 7 and 8 in these two primary schools.

Until this academic year there has been a ***quran*** (religious) school in each village. Children aged 4-8 had been learning religious education under a tree. Religious persons have been teaching voluntarily without any payment. They were teaching religious education. A new quran school called ***madrasa*** has been built in ***Gelan*** village and this year it become functional. This school was built fully by community contributions and financial support of rich persons from Aweday town, chat trading centre. The building condition of this school is excellent and incomparable as compared with the other formal schools found in the kebele. The school has 2 classrooms. There are about 300 students with a similar proportion of male and female students. Some of these students are over age, who have not yet joined formal school at the right time. Thus, the number of students in both classes is extremely high. Due to this the teachers have reported that it is very difficult to manage the class properly as the student: teacher ratio is equivalent to 150:1. During observation there were a large number of students in each class. The other major problem of this school is lack of chairs as all students are learning sitting on ground (which was confirmed by observation). So, teachers emphasised the need to have chairs in the near future.

Formal school teachers suggested it would be great if quran education is provided in the afternoon so that after attending formal school in the morning children can attend quran education in the afternoon. They made efforts to achieve this but quran education continues to be provided in the morning shift.

### Secondary education

Before 2007 the nearest secondary school was Haramaya secondary school, which is found in Haramaya town. Thus, students were attending this school by using public transport and spending about 3 birr for one trip, while others were travelling on foot to and from this school. But in 2008 another secondary school was opened in Adele 01 kebele of Haramaya district. This is nearer to the community as compared with Haramaya secondary school. Due to its closeness students of the area have been attending this school, travelling to and from this school on a daily basis. It takes 90 minutes to travel there (for one trip). Over time the numbers/proportions of boys and girls who joined secondary school has increased. However, the numbers/proportions of girls attending secondary school as compared with boys are less (on average 35%), as most girls get married when they reach grade 6 and 7 and then they drop out school. Similarly, immediately after joining Secondary School some boys drop out of school as they prefer to engage in chat trading. Except in the case of school contributions for grade expansion or improvement of school facilities there is no cost that students are supposed to pay while attending secondary school.

### Post-secondary education

Formerly the TVET nearest to the community was found in Haramaya town. In 2009 one TVET was opened in the capital of the district (Kersa town). However, participants stated that up to now there is no one from the community who have attended TVET.

 Upon completing grade 10 students join preparatory school found in Haramaya town. Over time the number of students joining preparatory school has increased. For instance, in this academic year 10 students of the area (all of them male) have joined it. The problem in this regard is that at first most students have difficulty in understanding lessons provided at secondary school, mainly they fail to understand what is taught in English as English is the medium of instruction in post-secondary school. Due to this problem of understanding, rather than continuing preparatory school some prefer to follow the shortest means such as joining Teacher Training College and being trained as an HEW. Among those who completed grade 10 but failed to get the entry points to join preparatory school and those who failed to get the entry points to join university, 1 female and 6 male students joined Teacher Training College/TTC last year. This year 6 male students have also joined TTCs found in different parts of the country such as Jimma, Ciro, Asela and Bale TTC. Since last year 3 students have also learned in private colleges and graduated. Now another 3 students are attending Dire Dawa and Harar private college. Similarly, one and three students are learning in Haramaya and Jimma University respectively. From all these students there is only one female student who has graduated from private college whereas the rest are male. Thus, the proportion of female students who join post-secondary school is extremely low.

Since recently, upon graduation from university or college parents start preparing a big feast, at which neighbours and relatives give money as a gift. After this celebrating begins in the community, most parents become interested to educate their children. However, teachers suggested that a lot still has to be done so that parents develop an interest in educating their children, mainly girls, up to higher educational level.

### Other training

Last year a new programme of ***Bernoota Ga'essotaa Gochi Irrati Xiyyeffate*** (Practice Based Adult Basic Education) was introduced in the community. It has a manual prepared by the Ministry of Education (MoE). In this programme different government employees working in the area are supposed to provide training in their expert knowledge. That is, the HEW teaches about health related issues; a teacher teaches basic skills such as addition, subtraction, alphabets, etc; the DA teaches about agricultural activities; and the kebele manager teaches about how to manage their village and about good governance. Some of these employees have stated that this training was given in regular programme *three days per week for 2 hours* each. Eligible trainees are over aged children, about the age of more than 12 years who have not joined school, and adults. According to the information obtained from DAs and HEWs, last year 53 individuals attended the programme. Almost all were male. Thus, the participation of women was extremely low, about 2%.

After a certain period of time most of the attendants and the trainers started to be absent. Upon this the programme was discontinued. The reason for such discontinuation is that the community does not value the outcome of the training. Whereas the reason from the trainers side is that the DA, HEW and teachers are residing in the area renting a house from 60 up to 100 birr for one small room per month (only 3 teachers of the main school and one veterinary worker got a home free of charge in the PA). But these employees are supposed to get a fee-free home in the community. In other areas, for instance, in Dire Dawa, the trainers in this programme get an incentive (which is a small in amount that can be used to buy soap) that motivates them to serve better. However, in Adele Keke there is no incentive though government employees were serving in their free time. Thus, it seems lack of incentive and lack of residential houses discourages them from working effectively. In general, most participants stated that the outcome of programme is not yet achieved. Teachers stated that there is a plan to restart the training this year.

One of the school principals mentioned that since 2007 students attending secondary school teach small children in the summer seasons. During the academic year students are contributing 2 or 1 birr per month. This money contributed is given to the students teaching in summer season.

## Marriage-related interventions

In most cases girls get married at the age of 15/16. However, the law of minimum age (18) for girl’s marriage has been introduced in the community. But the community, especially girls themselves are resisting this law rather they try to seem more than 18 years old. Due to this until now there is no organised enforcement. The minimum age when males get married is 18. Even in most cases they get married at the age of 20-22. Thus, with regard to the male marriage age there is no problem.

In the past men used to have more than one wife. Recently the law preventing marriage over marriage or polygamy has been implemented in a better way. The wereda women's affair's officers strongly inform the community about the law and have been forcing the community to avoid marriage over marriage. Thus, due to this the practice of polygamy has greatly reduced in the area; as it happens, in rare cases when the wife cannot give birth, with her consent her husband marries another wife so as to get a child.

As measures have been taken against perpetrators there are no cases of rape and abduction in the community.

Since the longer past a man has had a full right to choose his marriage partner. Since recently women have started to exercise the right to choose their marriage partners. This is because now there is no parental arranged marriage rather a woman gets married based only on her interest/consent.

Since recently to strongly protect women's rights a lot of awareness raising education has been provided that widow inheritance can be practiced only with the consent of the widow. As there is no enforced widow inheritance most women are not interested to be inherited. Due to this, the practice of widow inheritance has reduced in the community. Unlike widow inheritance marriage to dead wife's sister has not been practiced in the area, it happened only in rare cases. Now there is no inheritance of this kind.

As government policy regards women’s property ownership rights as having become strong now the family of her siblings cannot expel the widow whether she gave a child or not . Thus, now the widow has full rights to property since she owns and controls property without any difficulty. However, in the past they did not own properties if they did not give a child. Like widows' property rights, the law is better implemented in the community in protecting divorced women's rights to property. Due to this, upon divorce a woman takes the case to the district court and she gets her share of the property she and her husband generated together. However, the prevalence of divorce in the area is very low.

## Using customary organisations to help implement interventions

There are about 25 iddirs in the community (one iddir in each village). Iddirs have many mintaf (big plastic material) used to put in the ground and a lot of people sit on it. The iddirs provide such material whenever there is awareness raising education for the community. From some iddirs some members have established a small group for saving (equb) in which they save/contribute money either on weekly or monthly basis and each of the equb members gets the money collected turn by turn. As the money they get is big they use it to buy some productive asset like a milk cow so that they would benefit from it.

Elders and religious leaders have been involved in dispute resolution. Religious readers also provide education on HTPs, and inform the community about the value of education and other vital information to the followers at the Mosque. Except for 3 villages (Mude, Gerbi and Gelmogara) there is a mosque in every village. Thus, there are 22 mosques in the kebele, where information about different intervention activities is provided to community members.

Clan leaders were resolving conflicts between clan members and were working to prevent possible means of conflicts. But now working on a clan basis has greatly reduced as government law does not encourage working on a clan basis.

## Planning and consultation

As mentioned under the section on the *Growth and Transformation Plan*, discussions and consultations over proposed development interventions have been held with the community every time in the kebele. As the kebele officials said, they discuss openly with the community and also consult them on various issues concerning development activities. For instance, wide discussions and consultations have been conducted on the GTP in general and plans and interventions at the wereda and kebele levels.

## Accountability

Different accountability activities have undertaken by kebele officials as we were informed. These include:

1. Gimgema : Reports on development activities periodically presented to the kebele council as well as to the kebele cabinet. In this, transparent critical analysis of the presented reports is conducted by the members of the council and cabinet and they forward suggestions for improvement by acknowledging good or best practices.

2. Appeals to the wereda against decisions: People have the right to appeal to the wereda against decisions made by kebele officials including the decisions made by the social courts in the kebele over different issues. Then the office of the wereda to which the appeal is presented contacts the kebele officials and discusses and evaluates the issue and finally solutions are sought for the issue, jointly including the person who appealed to the wereda.

3. Citizens' Report Card: This is also one of the very important ways of discharging accountability, as the new structure of BPR also clearly put. Officials have been encouraging the community to express their level of satisfaction for the services received from the kebele both orally and in writing. But mostly people prefer to express their ideas orally rather than in writing and there have been encouraging activities in this respect. Most of the wereda offices have been using citizens' report cards in which customers write or record concerning the services they received from them.

4. Use of suggestion box: There is a suggestion box in the kebele that we observed when we were visiting the office. However, as the officials stated, the community usually uses oral comments instead of written comments.

5. Budgets posted: They explained that they have been posting budgets allocated to the different development activities in the kebele. BPR also clearly states to use this and they are also getting the budget posting to the community from the wereda offices which are using it in good manner. In general, the kebele is using the above mentioned methods of accountability in this order: 1. Gimgema; 2. Appeals to kebele or wereda against decisions;3. Citizens' overall comments (mostly oral); 4. Budgets posted; 5. Suggestion box; and 6. Citizens' Report Cards (in writing).

## Security and policing

 Prominent or model farmers (both male and female) have received a five day training in the kebele recently and they are also expected to train and educate the community in their villages on development and security issues. There is a development committee which was formed from the community at village level and the representative of the security is a member of this committee.

Formerly there was a problem of security in the PA, for example, theft and burglary. Now, however, the new structure of the community with development and security in their villages (hamlets) has been working closely with other security personnel and playing a great role in the kebele and as a result no there are no security problems in the PA currently. The kebele officials believed that the recent change in kebele structure adopted by the government has been securing the community's peace and security in general and in their kebele in particular.

Regarding community policing, its structure was formed in the kebele it was not functional as there has been no follow up from the kebele or the wereda. However, militias are working in the kebele properly with the community as a result of proper follow-up from officials. In cases of some crimes and allegations which are being pursued by the wereda court as well as cases beyond the capacity of the kebele militia, the wereda police come with the arrest warrant from the wereda court and detains or arrests the person concerned. So the wereda police is also playing its role and contributing to maintaining peace and security in the kebele. For instance, three weeks ago, eucalyptus forest which was planted on the Keke mountain was cleared or cut illegally by some community members. Formerly, this forest was secured, or protected by guards who were given some eucalyptus forest, but this clearing or illegal cutting happened after guards stopped their duties of protecting the forest. But now, together with wereda security bodies, and the community, the cut trees were controlled and suspected persons were also controlled. Accordingly, around 4,000 eucalyptus trees that had been cut were collected and 22 individuals who were suspected of being involved in this illegal cutting have been detained and accused by the prosecutors at wereda level and the case has been put under investigation.

There is no special room for detaining prisoners in the kebele as there does not exist a prison house at kebele level these days. There is one at wereda level. Any suspect who is detained by kebele security bodies will be sent to the wereda police. As the kebele officials explained, they rigorously work to prevent crimes with the 1 to 5 committees or networks of the community. They also stated that the current government policy is to end crimes and imprisonment by accelerating growth. In this respect there has been no peace and security problem in Adele Keke kebele except the recent crime of forest cutting by some members of the community in the PA.

## Justice

There have been lots of activities done regarding justice; however, there have been limitations, as the officials stated. Formerly, there had been social court at kebele level, but there is no social court at kebele level now as the recent structure froze it. As a result, crimes that take place at kebele level are being dealt with at wereda level and it would be nice if the social court was available and functioned at kebele level; they want to see it restructured once again in the kebele.

## Taxes and contributions

### Taxes and licences

In the PA everybody who owns land pays land taxes. Everybody pays 15 birr land tax annually. Therefore, there is no farmer in the PA who does not pay the land tax.

### Contributions

There are no regular contributions by the community, for example, for Red Cross, but people who are members of the ruling political party pay membership fees. Formerly, it was 0.50 cents per month and 6.00 birr annually for a single member and now it has been decided to be increased to 1.00 birr monthly and 12.00 birr annually, effective from this year.

Regarding membership fees for the women's association and youth association, there were membership fees before but the they were interrupted; recently an instruction has come to resume these fees.

The community contributes to the kebele projects at different times. For example, the community has dug wells for drinking water and is able to get deep water. In this, the government also provided water pumps and other equipment. The community who contribute labour for digging of deep water for drinking are the community who use the water for drinking or people who may not use the water as the community dig the water wells by their own labour or may hire other labour to dig water wells for payment. Of course it is the community who hire the people who dig the wells and cover their payment

 The contributions of the community to kebele projects are voluntary as the community should contribute labour or cash while the government provides other equipment for different development projects in the kebele. Similarly, the community contributes to wereda projects like health posts by preparing land, providing wood, and doing construction while the government contributes corrugated roofs, cement and payment for an architect.

The other community contribution in cash in last year was the contribution planned for Oromia Development Association (ODA) and the amount of cash was given as a quota to Adele Keke PA. However, collection of this fee from the community was started, but stopped as there was a drought problem last year and the harvests were not ready and people could not afford to pay the contribution. From this year, however, it is planned to collect the rest of the fee and to do this, the community has been categorised into three groups according to their levels of wealth so as to easily collect the amount of money. As the officials said, they first discuss with the community and they plan to collect the money based upon their decisions.

In general, the labour contribution by the community includes 80% used for the private development activities, and 20% is to be used on common development activities in the PA. So, this has been the current government plan for mobilising the community on development activities and work it has been started on these lines by involving them in this PA. For instance, some of the common development works planned in the PA include construction of inter-village roads, looking after the already planted tree seedlings, and planting additional tree plants.

## Differences between taxpayers and non-taxpayers

The amount of tax planned to be collected from the PA was 8,770 birr. The farmers have good awareness and know about taxpaying, especially land taxes. They also know that ownership of farm lands is guaranteed by paying taxes and if they do not discharge their responsibilities, they know well that they will be enquired into by the law. In general, the community has great knowledge regarding land tax.

##  Public Works

### Environmental public works

On the sloping lands, there has been a problem of erosion. In order to conserve soil from erosion, and make it suitable for planting trees and other plants, a lot of work has been done by extension workers in Adele Keke up to now. However, recently problems of soil erosion have been observed in the PA. For example, this problem has appeared on Gaara Lakk. 1 (No.1 Mount; Gaara= mount; Lakk.= number) where some farmers cleared/cut the eucalyptus forest during night and day; kebele officials claim it as organised theft. Therefore, to resolve this problem, the community members who were alleged to be involved in this illegal activity were detained by the police (wereda police) and kebele militia and taken to the wereda where they were formally charged by the government prosecutor and are awaiting verdict or court decision. Secondly, in order to replace the cleared forest, the kebele is working closely with the wereda and the community to plant trees and give the necessary follow up and care to the planted trees.

In Adele Keke kebele, there is no watershed management so far, but every household uses the watershed to Lake Adele. In addition to the forest areas (Mountains no. 1 & 2), households keep, maintain and protect the forest and wooded areas in their localities and in the PA. In this PA, there has not been a modern irrigation scheme, but the community uses manually dug water wells for irrigation through motor pumps.

## Government propaganda/public relations

### Growth and Transformation Plan

Experts from wereda, who received training on the five year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) at Federal level came to Adele Keke kebele and gave training both to kebele officials and to the prominent or model members of the community. These members of the community in turn have trained the community as a whole. As a result, the community worked according to the experience obtained from the GTP. The problem that occurred during the training on the GTP according to the kebele officials was that the community complained a lot because the training was planned to last for 15 days. The reason for these complaints was that the they feared that the training might take a longer time and might expose us to other problems like shortage of food. However, the GTP training was given to the community successfully, and the community even got interested in the training. The organisational structure according to GTP has been done properly in the community. People were formed or structured into development groups and networks. However, people are not able to organize each other and there is a sense of dependency among them.

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### Delivering development messages to the community

Development messages are delivered to the community through a general meeting conducted when it is important, and in this general meeting, heads of the DEVELOPMENT groups in each village will be informed about the development messages and they will also inform the heads of the networks about the development messages who in turn inform the members of the networks in the PA. Therefore, since this structure has been adopted, development messages have been delivered to the community in this way and according to the officials, it can be considered as effective. The development message that has been reaching the community using this structure is effective and bringing changes in all aspects in the community. Despite the changes, there is still a culture of dependency among the community. This means that sometimes the people expects an external push like government officials instead of organising and working on activities on their own. Suggestion for improvement is to transform the community's perception on the culture of dependency. Except for this problem of dependency, there has been no other problem regarding the current government structure and delivery of development messages to the community.

There are also party meetings and like the general meetings, development messages are delivered to the members of the party through the party's structure.

## Social equity interventions

### Insurance

None

### Promoting equity for women

Recent changes regarding promoting equity for women is that their rights have been maintained in the PA based on the policies and programmes concerning women that the government has drawn up. Accordingly, different interventions have been taken in the wereda in general and the kebele in particular. For example, formerly, a woman whose husband had died and who had not had children with him used to be forced to leave her home and land by her husband’s children born to another wife and the families of her husband. In that case, she could not get any share of her husband's property. But, now women have become the owners and users of the property even when their husbands die. Now the woman becomes the head of household when her husband dies and can own any property of her husband. This right has been maintained for them as a result of the current government policy on women and one can say that this policy on women has been implemented and has been put into effect.

The other area where great change has come about concerning promoting women's equity is that formerly a husband could marry additional wife upon the first married wife. As a result the former wife used to mishandle the property as she knew that her husband conducted a polygamous second marriage. In this case, disruption of families and their properties happened for a long time. Cognizant of these and many other problems of women, especially in rural Ethiopia, the government has critically studied the problem and then came up with the policy and programme of women’s and family laws. Accordingly, based upon the amended family law which has been linked to women’s affairs, there should be no practice of marriage over marriage in Ethiopia. Since this law has been implemented in this PA, women's rights have been greatly maintained. Men who were conducting marriage over marriage have decided to stop these inequitable practices. The law supported women in defending their rights and assured them full and equal right with men in all aspects of life. However, in Adele Keke, there have been a few cases of violation of this law. A few people have violated the law and performed marriage over marriage. But the law forced them to stop this act of marriage over marriage. At the time that the law was ratified, the community was resisting the law. As the law has become fully functional in the PA, they have accepted and supported the law.

Regarding female circumcision, the government and NGOs are educating the community to stop female circumcision and the law has forbidden female circumcision. However, in the PA there are still practices of female circumcision. As the officials reported, young girls perform circumcision in secret. Despite the fact that there has been awareness on this issue on the part of the community, female circumcision has not been yet stopped. As they added, the community itself is cooperating with the persons who perform this circumcision from the traditional view about circumcision. They still believe that it is so immoral and unacceptable to let girls get married when they are uncircumcised while the other family's girl is being circumcised and gets married. The other factor contributing to the acts of female circumcision in Adele Keke is that formerly, the part of the female genital which is being cut was a large part. Now, however, it only very small part of the genitals which is being cut and as a result, young girls who got circumcised can easily recover from the pain and even start their routines, starting from the next day after circumcision. Therefore, the policy is not effective regarding female circumcision and a lot has to be done to fully stop it.

There has been no rape and abduction, male violence, or marriage below 18 years old in the PA. Women in the PA have been ensured access to government services. For instance, there are two health extension packages provided by professionals in the PA and women are benefiting from them in so many aspects. In addition, women’s education is also expanding as a large number of girls in the community are attending education at different grades.

There are also women who have been involved in the FFW/PSNP and they usually go to the work place and they work on the basis of their capacity. On the programme, there is no rule which says that women should be exempted from FFW/PSNP. As has been mentioned previously, women have equal rights with men. There are women who are heads of the family or heads of households and manage their families. Therefore, these women have the rights of ownership. In addition, women are participating in all walks of life. Currently, there are women in the kebele who have been working as members of the kebele cabinet and members of the development groups and networks. In Kersa wereda also, one male and one female representative of Adele Keke kebele are working on the Wereda Council.

### Youth livelihoods

The youths will remain under their family until they get married. Regarding youth packages, once a credit was given to youths, 500 birr for individual youths, and they bought goats and bulls to fatten and sell for profit. There is training and advice to be given to youths. The problem is the inability to make the youths enter in to the duties and it is suggested that it is important to facilitate things for the youths and let them be involved in the work.

### Youth recreation

There are no recreation centres in the kebele.

### Youth and HIV/AIDS

There are no cases of HIV/AIDS in the kebele in general and as a result no HIV/AIDS interventions in relation to youths in the PA.

### Exemptions for poor people

At one time there was a letter from the wereda to the kebele requesting lists of poor people who will get free medication but there is no recent information about this. Everybody pays costs that should be paid for education as the costs are for the benefit of the community itself and of course there are some people who might be free from certain payments. For instance, last year, a contribution quota for 'Oromia Development Association' came to the kebele from the wereda. Then, the quota birr were divided by the 25 villages of the kebele. Accordingly, the community categorises itself under three levels of capacity to pay and also screens those people who could not make the payment and categorises them under level 4. However, there has been no one who is completely exempted from the taxes for land use. The use of drinking water is free from payment. However, there are some problems regarding the use of the hand pump drinking water in the PA. In some areas when the hand or manual water pumps for obtaining drinking water become damaged, some users maintain them by contributing money. There is a contingency fee to be paid by the users on the basis of the number of litres used, for the purpose of maintenance as well as payment for the guards but the methods of contribution differ from village to village.

### Support for poor people

Of course there are poor people in the kebele who are helped by the community itself as well as by the government. But their number is not identified; they have not been counted yet. They receive help from the FFW/PSNP which is run by the government. They are chosen by the committee at the village level who divide the quota of the beneficiaries to be covered by FFW/PSNP as a kebele to the number of poor in each village. Then, the committee sends the lists of those selected poor people to the committee at kebele level and they will be involved in the FFW/PSNP. The resources provided for these people include wheat, oil, and balanced diet for children.

 The problem here is that as the number of poor people who want to be covered by the FFW/PSNP tend to be increased, the committee faces problems in choosing the poor and sending the information to the kebele. But the committee at the village level chooses the beneficiaries despite the challenges and sends them to be involved in FFW/PSNP.

### Interventions to help vulnerable people

There are a few disabled adults and children in the community and they are helped to get free services like free medication, and children have been given balanced diets and vitamins through the health extension professionals. The NGOs together with the government are helping these disabled adults through FFW/PSNP, in particular there is a balanced diet that they are given by PSNP. There are few vulnerable people according to the kebele officials. For detailed information, refer to Module 2.

A recent change concerning the interventions to help these vulnerable people is that under FFW/PSNP, in addition to food aid, they are also given cash, by PSNP as well as by EU-CISP. From all these supports one can say that these vulnerable and poor people are supporting themselves economically and their life has been changed. There are a few mentally ill people in the PA who need support while there are good numbers of old people in the PA and they are being supported by the social groups of the community like 'Iddir'. For instance, members of these social groups help the elderly by working on their farms. Regarding orphans, once it was requested by the wereda to submit the lists of orphans in the PA but there is still no information about it. Of course there are women who are heading households as was discussed previously in detail. On the other hand, there are no craftsmen, slaves, child herders, domestic servants, sex workers, or migrants in Adele Keke. Occasionally some agricultural labourers come to the PA in search of work at harvest time.