# Interviews with kebele officials about Turufe sub-kebele is part of Turufe-Wetera-Elemo kebele, Shashemene wereda, West Arssi – Stage 1 questions

By 2010 Turufe Kecheme kebele (Turufe + Wetera in 1995) had become two sub-kebeles in Turufe-Wetera-Elemo kebele.

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## About the kebele

In 2002 Turufe Kecheme kebele (Turufe + Wetera in 1995) became two sub-kebeles in Turufe-Wetera-Elemo kebele, Elemo being added as a sub-kebele.

### Notable people

Living in the community: These included a dispute resolver and an elder who resolved disputes, a hard-working model farmer, the head of the mosque who used to work in the wereda administration and another farmer influential in his work and resolving disputes.

Living outside the community: a farmer who opened a bar in Kuyera town

### Kebele chairs since 2003

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2002-3 | 2003-4 | 2004-5 | 2005-6 | 2006-7 | 2007-8 | 2008-9 | 2009-10 |
| Name | CI | CI | CILB | LB | UH | UH | CI againI Sept.-Mar.CUApl.-May | UH againJuly2001-todate |
| Reasons for change | - | - | Gov’t. employeePromotion | Resignation | \_ | Inefficiency | CI - further promotionCU - resignation | Still in power |

CI is a government employee who got promotion and left the kebele responsibility. Then L served for 19 months and resigned for personal problems. UH was suspended because of inefficiency. Then CI was called back to pacify the tension in the kebele. He was further promoted and CU served as a chairman for three months. Then he resigned and UH who was removed because of inefficiency was put in power in Sene 2001 E.C and he is still in power.

### External linkages map



### Changes in kebele boundaries since 2003

None

### Changes in kebele structures since 2003

**Turufe Kecheme Kebele Structure 2003**

Wetera Got

Health Committee

Peace and Security Committee

Turufe Got

Elemo Got

Education Committee

Chairman

Vice Chairman

20 Geres

18 Geres

18 Geres

Wetera Got

Turufe Got

Elemo Got

Manager

22 Geres

20 Geres

20 Geres

Development Sector

Education Sector

Health Sector

Peace and Security Sector

Public Court

**Turufe Kecheme Kebele Structure 2010**

Speaker of the kebele

Vice Chairman

Organiser Political Associations etc

Chairman

Earlier the kebele service was provided by the elected leaders like the secretary, vice chairman and chairman. Since 2007 a full time office worker was assigned to the kebele having the title Manager. The manager can give decisions on all matters except financial issues. When a community member comes to the kebele, he/she doesn’t need to write an application. There are different formats ready in the kebele and the applicant is only asked to fill in short in the appropriate format and put a signature. If the applicant cannot write he/she doesn’t need a person who writes applications. The manager has an obligation to fill the format for the applicant and make him/her sign in the proper place.

Then if the matter doesn’t need the decision of the chairman the manager can give a decision immediately and send the applicant back. Throughout the week days the kebele office is open unless the manager is called for a meeting.

The respondents’ appreciated the change saying that the community need not come to the kebele over and over unless the case is one that needs thorough investigation and may be the collective decision of the cabinet.

### Changes to the wereda

Changes to boundaries

In 2007 about four kebeles were added to Shashemene wereda following a referendum in SNNPR state. This way Shashemene became a vast wereda. In 2008 part of Toaa Woransa kebele; the whole of Shire kebele; and part of Mudeta kebele were added to those 4 kebeles already added to Shashemene from SNNPR state and they were made Wondo Wereda.

It was decided by the Oromiya regional state in 2006 that Shashemene be made part of west Arsi zone by adding Arsi Negele wereda, Shalla (former Siraro) wereda, Koffele wereda and Wondo wereda. Shashemene wereda which is under the west Arsi zone, shares a boundary on the Eastern side with Bale Zone. On the western part it shares a boundary with Shalla wereda (Siraro). On the Southern part it shares a boundary with Wondo wereda. On the northern part it shares a boundary with Arsi Negele wereda.

Changes to structures

Implementers

Management committee

HR administrator

Support experts

Gvt duties Report

M & E team

Political Sector office

Experts

Sector Heads: Education, Health, Agriculture and Rural Development etc

Administrative and Finance Head

Wereda Administrative Council Office

Wereda Administrator

Wereda House of the Speaker Office Wereda Council Office

**Shashemene**

**Wereda Structure 20031**

Work processing experts

Sector Vice-Heads

Wereda Sectors and Heads3

Wereda Administrative Council Office2

Wereda Administrator

Wereda House of the Speaker Office Wereda Council Office

**Shashemene**

**Wereda Structure 20101**

Support staff

1 *Ye sera hidet balebetoch*

2 The wereda council includes 2 representatives from each *kebele* and the wereda administrative and sector heads and vice-heads-heads

3 Sector heads have minimal rights to decide on matters concerning their sector. Every head has a mandate to make decisions on matters except financial issues.

**Shashemene Wereda Structures 2003 and 2010**

In 2009 Business Process Reengineering (BPR) was made functional in Shashemene Wereda. This way a structural change has taken place. Administrative and finance office was restructured. Administration was replaced by Human power administration while the finance section was put under the direct command of the wereda administrator and vice administrator. The vice administrator is also the head of the wereda Capacity building department. Parallel to the wereda administrator is found the Political branch office. Under the wereda administrator comes the wereda council. Then follows the sectors with their heads. Under the sectors are vice chairs of the sectors (*miktil halafiwoch*). The heads of the sectors are mandated to decide on certain amount of budget. They can decide on other issues that concern their sector and have a seal of their own. Under the sectors there are the professionals of each sectors ( *ye sera hidet balebetoch*). Then there are implementers (*fetsamewoch*). Under the wereda administration there are higher experts which are divided into supporting force (*degaf sechiowoch*) and government task report process evaluator and follow up team (ye mengist sira *report afetsatseme gemegemana kititil*).

The change according to the respondents has accelerated the administrative business.

## Kebele officials perspectives on interventions in the kebele

### Land

List of land interventions

List of interventions

2004-5

* Land measurement and Registration started and

2005-6

* Land registration completed and land holding certification was completed.

2008-9

* Communal tree planted land was given to landless and jobless youth

Intervention 1: Land measurement, registration and certification

* Those persons involved were the wereda agricultural and rural development experts and 5 land measuring committee members selected from the community and the kebele development agent. These men were given training on how to measure the plot of lands. The training has enabled the participants to measure the land without any problems.
* Kebele officials had benefited in that their land was measured and they got the land holding certificate as the rest of the community members and no official has got any special benefit from the process. No kebele official was harmed.
* The success is that all land in the kebele was measured; registered and final all the land owners has got land holding certificates.
* Most of the community has participated. All men and women whose land was measured and registered has got certificate which a guarantee that that particular land is theirs’ as long as any regulations were set. No men or women were harmed.
* There were no serious conflicts during the process.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits of the land measurement, registration and certification is that every community member has known the amount of the land it is holding. Besides this the certificate is a guarantee that weak people and the women are not snatched off their land illegally. The land holder can plough his/her land, lease or rent as deemed necessary. There is no long-run harm
* The implementation was done in a transparent way and every community member had the chance of observing the process. Thus, there is no suggestion how it could have been improved.
* People excluded from the land measurement are the ones that have no land of their own .

Intervention 2: Communal land to jobless youth

* The communal land was granted to the jobless youth with an order from the higher bodies. The kebele officials and elderly people from the kebele involved in the allocation of the plots of the land to those landless youth. Influential people from the community were present in this activity. Those who got the land are the ones who organised themselves into associations and really landless and jobless.
* No kebele official has benefited from the land distribution. No kebele official was harmed.
* The wereda officials promised to change the life styles of the jobless and landless youth in the kebele. This way it is a success in that the youth are protecting the forest from intruders and at the same time are planting more seedlings and they are waiting for the right time to sell the trees.
* The youth that are organised into associations are about 150-160 in three different associations.
* Though the association do not get immediate return it is sure that the youth could benefit in 2-3 years’ time. No people are harmed except those who used to steal the trees.
* No conflict has arisen on this issue
* The youth can sell the wood/ the trees and they can invest the money in other income generation schemes.
* Long-run harm? The kebele has no trees of its own if it needs to build schools and other public service institutions.
* There is no means of improving the situation except by offering the land to those willingly organised and who are ready to change.
* There were no avoiders as the lands were communal and it was an order from above. There were no resisters also. Except those who were unwilling to organize themselves into association there were no people excluded.
* Concerning the rules of land sales, leasing and renting land selling is not allowed at all. A person can lease or rent his /her land with and without the knowledge of the kebele. Land can be leased or rented up to 3 years if the contract takes place in the kebele office. If a person wants to lease his/her land for a longer period this has to be done at wereda level. Both boys and girls have the right of inheritance according to the Oromia Family Law declared in 1999E.C. Division on divorce is assured for the women. Land rights for women are also respected. No land distribution and redistribution has taken place since the *Derg* period. Communal land has been given for school building. According to the respondents communal land is leased for an investor but he did not enter into exploiting the land as the lease is to be approved by the wereda and the person is processing.

### Re-settlement – no intervention

### Irrigation and water-harvesting

* There are traditional irrigation schemes in Turufe which were meant for seedlings for the wereda agriculture and rural development office around 1993. Except the plot of land used for the seedling process the water that was diverted from the river is used by the individuals on whose land the water passes. Few individuals are benefiting from the irrigation that is made by digging the land to pass the water.

### Agricultural extension and packages

List of interventions

List of interventions

2006-7

* New improved and select seed of wheat was introduced

2007-8

* Introduction of compost side by side with the factory made fertilizer in 2000E.C. This shift from the artificial fertilizer to the natural one was accepted still by the model farmers who were willing to test the selected seeds.

Intervention 1: selected seeds

* The kebele development agent was the main actor in the introduction of improved selected seed of wheat in the community.
* No kebele official has benefited from the intervention as they did not use the selected seed. As the selected seed gives more yield all the officials were harmed because of not using the wheat.
* The wereda introduced this seed through the DA as it was a seed that was tested by the agricultural research institute for its increased yield and pest resistance. This way the wereda officials have seen the success of what they promised from the output of the model farmers that bought and used the seed.
* There were only 8 farmers who bought the selected seed and used it. These households are very few when compared to the community. People who bought the seed in and tested have benefited. No one was harmed because of using the new type of the wheat seed.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the yield from the new seed is almost double that of the seed previously used by the farmers. This way farmers can get double of their present products on the same field. This could enable them to have self-sufficient food for their households.
* Implementation problems? Many people were doubtful about the select seed as it was introduced for the first time.
* Improvements: Intervention might have been improved in 1) awareness creation 2) through allowing the farmers on credit bases or instalment bases.
* Avoiders/resisters? There were certain men who were suspicious about the yield of the seed and they avoided registering to buy. There were others who also refused to buy after registering to buy. There were a very few people who resisted by saying that “ it is not new seed that improves the yield, but the farming method of individual farmers”.

Intervention 2: Compost

* The kebele DA was the one who involved in the implementation.
* There are two kebele officials who benefited from the use of compost. No kebele official who is harmed by using the compost.
* Even if there are few farmers who apply compost on their farm land there is success in introducing the natural fertilizer. Many farmers don’t apply this kind of fertilizer because they don’t afford the manure as they don’t have many cattle.
* About 10-15 % of the community participate in this intervention. Those men and women who applied the compost have benefited.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the community can reduce the use of artificial fertilizers and at the same time save its money that is spent for buying the fertilizer.
* Implementation problems? Many were doubtful as they were applying the factory fertilizers for many years.
* Improvements? Intervention might be improved through awareness creation among the community.

### Livestock extension and packages

List of interventions

2007-8

* Cattle for breeding. A selected type of milk cow was introduced

Intervention 1: Selected milk cows

* Cattle for breeding. This selected milk cow was introduced to the community in 2000 E.C. This intervention was encouraged by the DA in the kebele with help of the wereda ARD experts.
* No kebele official has benefited from buying this new type of milk cow.
* The wereda ARD with the assistance of the kebele DA have succeeded in selling about 4 of the cows. Now the community is aware of this type of cow whose milk outcome is high. It is only about 4 farmers who bought the cows and it couldn’t be even one percent of the community. Those men who bought the cows are benefiting from the sale of the milk.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the cows give about 20 to 22 litres of milk daily and when this sold the owners benefit a lot from having the cows. One litre of milk is sold for 5 birr and bar and café owners in Kuyera are demanding more.
* Implementation problems? As the DA in the kebele informed me it was not an easy task to introduce the milk cow. What the DA did was to take aside those model farmers and convince them. Its cost and the attitude of the community towards new extension packages was a big hindrance to the large scale implementation. The major problem with those who took the cows is the absence of artificial insemination. The professional comes to the kebele by appointment which may be not the right time for medication.
* Improvements? The best way to improve the intervention is providing the cows on credit bases or on instalment bases.
* There were no avoiders but those who favoured the old type of cows tried to counter-agitate the community against the new type of cows.

### Non-farm extension and packages

2008-9

* Youth league was established and interventions introduced

Intervention: organising the Youth League and giving them land

* The wereda Youth and Sport office and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* All kebele officials benefited from the intervention in that it was easy for the officials to mobilize the youth for any development activities. There were no kebele officials harmed from this intervention.
* There was success in doing what the wereda officials promised in that the youth is organised as they thought.
* Many of the youth ( 10-13%) of them is organised as youth league members. There were jobless youth who got communal land that contained trees. They got the land because they were registered as jobless and the wereda party ordered the kebele to offer land for them.
* Long-run benefits? Long run benefits are that the kebele and wereda officials can use this organised force for development schedules.
* There is no long-run harm or implementation problems

### Co-operatives

List of interventions

2006-7

* A Saving and Credit association by the name of Edo Lencha was organised by a local NGO known as Kerara Children and Community Aid project. Initially the NGO focused on providing nutritional food for children and supporting the family of the children with grain. Later when the project was to terminate the Ngo organised about 72 household heads and gave them 12,000 birr start-up money. The members have deposited 150 birr each. Every month each member saves birr 5. At present the association has 2 active members. People borrow 500- 1000 birr based on their collateral.

Intervention: Savings and credit association – Edo Lencha

It was an indigenous NGO that involved in the implementation.

* There were no kebele officials that benefited from the intervention. No kebele officials were harmed.
* As the objective of the wereda officials was to improve the wellbeing of the community the NGO has succeed in improving the economic status of the people and it is a success to the wereda officials.
* It only a very small part of the community that participated in joining the association as it embraced only those parents who were supported. 62 persons out of 13673 residents in the community. Those who were members of the association have benefited.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the people organised in the association if they work hard could improve their income by applying different schemes.
* Long-run harm? In the long the intervention can harm those members who don’t use their money in the proper manner or for the intended project. This way if the money doesn’t revolve in the time fixed they may be in debt.
* One woman who borrowed 500 birr lost the initial money and those members who gave collateral were force to pay in her name.
* Improvements? The intervention could be improved if many people are organised and get the initial loan to create income generating schemes of their own.
* Those people who were not members initially when NGO started its intervention were not allowed to be member of this cooperative.

### Government micro-credit interventions

List of interventions

2008-9

* The government micro-credit which is known as **IMX** has contacted a few men in the kebele. According to the regulations of the programme 3 or more persons have to organize themselves into a cell and they have to have guarantee to get loan. But the micro-credit organisation did not go very far. So there is no such activity of giving loan other than creating awareness among the community.

Intervention: no intervention took off

### Food aid

List of interventions

2008-9

* Emergency food aid was distributed freely as a result of drought and Acute Watery Diarrhoea for those attacked by the drought and diarrhoea. About 156 households received the food aid as a result of the drought. The amount of the food distributed was about 100kgs. for each households for each month for a consecutive four months. Edible oil was also distributed with the grain. In the same year about 30 households which were attacked with AWD were supported with balanced food aid besides the medical care.

2009-10

* Seed Distribution to certain households whose grain was affected by pests (*temch*). The seeds that were distributed were of different grains.

Intervention 1: food aid

* The wereda Disaster prevention and preparedness and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation. There were also representatives of the donors who came to observe the magnitude of the drought and the AWD effect.
* No kebele officials had benefited from the intervention. No kebele officials were harmed.
* The success was in that the emergency food aid had saved life and the diarrhoea had stopped.
* All community members had participated in cleaning their residence and digging latrines in their respective compounds in the case of the AWD. In the case of the drought it was a small proportion of the community that was supported. Men/ women benefited are those who got the food aid and the medical care in the case of the AWD.
* During the emergency food aid certain people wanted to get the aid and they complained about not being registered as drought affected ones. But the committee had created awareness during the registration of the households that are affected by the drought and when the emergency food aid came those not registered abstained from claiming the food aid.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits were to save lives.
* The emergency food aid was given by non-governmental organisations that dealt with the wereda disaster prevention and preparedness office. There were also men from the NGOs who came to observe the magnitude of the problems. About 110 households were given seed to plough their land again.

Intervention 2: seed distribution

* The wereda agriculture and rural development office and the kebele officials were involved in this intervention.
* No kebele officials benefited. There were no kebele officials that were harmed.
* The wereda ARD office have succeeded in the seed distribution and those who lost their grains due to the pests were able to plough their land and use the seeds. About one-fifth of the total community had participated in this intervention. Those who got the seeds to plough again had benefited.
* Certain people wanted to get the freely distributed seeds and they claimed that they have lost their grain as a result of the pests and did not register. But the kebele officials and the wereda ARD experts had made a thorough investigation of the farm fields to register the owners as affected or not affected. This way there was no conflict that arose as a result of this intervention.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits were to support the community to survive the pests destruction and revive from their loss.
* The intervention was carried in the proper way and there is no suggestion on how it might have been improved.

### Nutrition

List of interventions

2006-7

* Provision of vitamins twice a year (every six month)

2007-8

* Provision of vitamins twice a year (every six month)

2008-9

* Provision of vitamins twice a year (every six month)
* Last year due to drought the community suffered from food shortages. Due to that children were affected highly, and their bodies were swollen. Disaster Preparedness and Prevention committee (DPPC) provided food for highly affected children. The food given was milk, famix, plumpynut, and drugs (based on their symptom) were provided. The food was provided at HP.

Intervention 1: Food support

* The Kebele leader and vice leader, HEWs, and volunteers of AHA who had been mobilizing the community were involved in the implementation. What they did was to screen children and mothers who should get the support.
* No benefit for Kebele officials. No harm for Kebele officials.
* Since the drought was unexpected the Wereda planned to provide the support with urgency. Accordingly, those affected severely were able to get the support.
* Roughly it might be about half households that had participated.
* Only children and pregnant women were benefited
* It saves the lives of affected children and pregnant mothers, who would contribute for the development of the country in general.
* The problem was most community members wanted to get the support. As a result the recruiting committee (The Kebele leader and vice leader, HEWs, and volunteers of AHA) somewhat was challenged in selecting those who should get the support.
* Improvements? First it was best if Disaster Preparedness and Prevention committee (DPPC) gave enough recruitment time.
* Upon the drought NGOs did not involve in relation to the food support provided by DPPC. However, due to the drought for lactating mothers and children cash 480 birr per mother for 130 mothers was given by CDI. In general NGOs provided nutrition for poor children and their respective families (see in NGO intervention below)
* There is no group or individual, who were affected severely, excluded from accessing this opportunity.

Intervention 2: Provision of vitamins to children every six months

* The Kebele officials facilitate conditions. The HEWs with the cooperation of health representatives of the Kebele move house to house and deliver the vitamins for under 5 and a
* As of other community members the Keble officials benefited from the vitamins provision to their children. They do not get any special benefit. Not any harm
* The major reason for the construction of the Health Post was to increase service coverage. Upon the HP becoming functional the provision of vitamins and other major service has been operational. So, the achievement is very good as hoped.
* All community members were participating by encouraging one another to get the vitamins.
* Long-run benefits? It enhances the child health.
* Unavailability of some mothers to take the vitamins. The reason might be they perceive if the children get the vitamins always they may need to get quality food. To change their perception repeatedly awareness education has been provided.
* In addition to the vitamins it might be good if food support for malnourished children and lactating mothers are provided.
* Not any except those mentioned above due to fear of feeding their children quality food.
* Directly no NGO was involved. However, the volunteers of AHA have been coordinating the vitamins provision process.
* No people who have below 5 years and above 6 months was excluded from accessing this opportunity

### Family planning

2008-9

* HEWs mobilised to enhance the use of Dipo

Intervention: Mobilisation to use Dipo

* The community health representatives, HEWs, and volunteers of AHA were involved in the implementation of the mobilisation. What they did was to teach different community members to use Dipo since before HEWs started to service the volunteers were providing only pills.
* No benefit specifically for Kebele officials. However, in general the community is benefiting as the lives of mothers are saved. No any harm for Kebele officials.
* First the intention was to enable women use FP service provided at HP since before that there was no HP. In addition, before that the available PF service in the locality was pills. So, the newly introduced FP service was accepted by the community.
* Roughly it might be about 50 households which had participated in the campaign. All persons that had used the newly introduced FP service were benefited.
* It saves the lives of child bearing mothers and children since as the family size is small children are in a better position to get better care.
* The problem was some community members seem reluctant in accepting FP service first due to religious values. However, over time their attitude was changed and they started to use the available service. Above all some husbands still do not like to use FP. as a result, some wives use FP secretly.
* Improvements? First it was best if HP was available in the Kebele so that through time the community members might be in a better position to be family with the service.
* Volunteers (assigned by NGO-Africa Human Action) who had been providing FP and other health service were organizing the programme with the HEWs.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

List of interventions

 List of interventions

2006-7

* Prenatal and postnatal health care service

2007-8

* Training for TBA since most women are delivering at home.

Intervention 1: pre-natal and post-natal health care

* First the Prenatal health and postnatal health care service provision become available when the HP starts functioning. In general, for the construction of the HP the Kebele officials played a great role starting from giving land, organising the community’s contribution/support for the construction. In addition, the officials encourage women to use the service facilitated.
* The availability of health care service in the community is the one way or the other includes the efforts the Kebele officials. So, they are benefiting since their family members are using these services. No harm for Kebele officials
* The Wereda planned to increase the health coverage in each and every Kebele. Accordingly, the Wereda asked the Kebele to get land to construct the HP on it. The Kebele gave the land and the HP was built as planed and theses services has been rendering to the needy women.
* Roughly almost all participated to make the implementation of the above mentioned service to be practical.
* All women that had used the newly available prenatal health and postnatal health care service were benefited.
* Long-run benefits Parental health care service saves the lives of unborn child and mother wheat as postnatal health saves the lives of new born child and mothers much longer.
* The problem was some community members do not value the prenatal health and postnatal health care service organised here. The reason is they prefer to go to hospital rather than visiting the HP since their attitude towards the service provided at HP is low.
* Improvements? It might be best if the required equipment are fulfilled, well trained manpower is assigned, which many had a direct impact in changing the attitude of the community towards the Prenatal health and postnatal health care provided.
* No NGO is directly involved in prenatal health and postnatal health care service provision. However, in Catholic mission clinic any women who want to get these services can get with fair cost.

Intervention 2: Training for Traditional Birth Attendants

* The Kebele officials, HEWs, and volunteers (of AHA), and health promoters facilitated conditions for the training. AHA also supports the training in various ways, which includes mobilizing the TBAs to accept the training and engage accordingly. After the training, the volunteers and HEWs have been following the activities of the trained
* In the Kebele women mostly give birth at home. They seek to go to health care facilities only when the labour pain becomes severe. So, the availability trained TBA is vital for the Kebele officials since they are part of the community. More importantly it diminished maternal and infant mortality, which could be the result of unsafe delivery at home. No any harm for Kebele officials
* The plan was to arrange a trained TBA, who can attend the home delivery of women so that to enable the women give better delivery. Accordingly, the training was provided. All women that gave birth thorough the help of trained TBA delivery without difficulty.
* Long-run benefits? Attending delivery by trained TBA is better than delivering at home alone or through TBA only. This reduces maternal and infant mortality. This in turn would contribute to manpower supply, who could contribute to one family in particular and country in general for the future.
* The problem was those who took the training were selected based on their past performance in the community. Meaning those who took the training are those that attend the delivery most of the time. However, those TBAs that sometimes attend the deliver were not taking the training. To solve this problem the untrained TBAs are advised not to attend the delivery.
* Improvements? It might be best if all the TBAs got the training since some untrained TBAs are still able to attend the delivery.
* As mentioned above AHA, an NGO, had participated in the training provided to the TBAs.
* As mentioned above the training was provided who were known to attend the delivery most of the time. Meaning other TBAs had not got the training opportunity due to budget limitation on the part of those who organised the training

### Drinking water

2007-8

* Establishment of water use committee

Intervention: establishment of the water use committee

* In the Kebele there are four communal water points. Formerly one household pays 1 birr per month to pay for the person controlling the water point. But there is shortage of water and only two of them were functional due to technical problems. In 2007 people were buying water from neighbouring areas. At this time about five or six rich households had got private water points to protect their families from the persisting water shortage. They also started to sell one *jerican* (plastic water bag) by 20 up to 60 cents. So, poor people were suffering to buy the water. Due to this people cut the water line twice to prevent the individuals from selling water. By considering the shortage of water for the larger community through the cooperation of Wereda water bureau the Kebele officials mobilised the community and a water user committee was established, and the private water points was closed so as to increase the access of water for the community in the communal water point. Every person pays 10 cents for one *jerican* (plastic water bag). They use this money to pay for those who control the water point and plan to use for repairing (if money is left).
* As to other community members the Kebele officials has been benefited from the better availability of water. But they do not have other special benefit. No any harm
* Once the communal water point had been repaired it was functional. But due to shortage of water mostly the availability of water is low. Due to lack of financial resource it was not possible to check up the pipes. Hence, sometimes the water supply had interrupted for unknown reason.
* Since water is the major basic necessity on once life most the community members have participated in the mobilisation of the water.
* Different section of the community male, female, children, elders, etc had been benefiting from the water point. Whenever the water point was un-functional or when there is no water the community is exposed to fetch water from the nearby town since the water from the river is not clean to use for drinking. So, the water point is highly beneficial to the community in general.
* No one was harmed. However, to enable community members get water from communal water point those who had personal water point was prevented from using their personal water point. So, these individuals are forced to fetch from communal water point, which takes more time.
* First those individuals who got personal water point were not happy to stop using it. But through mobilizing the community efforts had been made to convince those individuals to stop using it since the availability of water is small and if they use it water is not available in the public water point and the larger community will lack water. Finally the established committee worked hard and are able to resolve it.
* It saves the community from water born disease that could be resulted while using water from the river. The improvement in his water supply would motivate the community to have more water sources, to avoid falling water supply over time.
* First, to prevent using private water point it takes time since the water user committee initially was not active and the individuals also prefer to use their private water point. During this time it takes time to mobilize and convince them.
* Improvements? It might be best if water container is prepared so as to put chlorine to increase its quality.
* As mentioned above those who have personal water sources were not happy to close their water source initially. There is no other resistance.
* There is no NGO involvement
* No one is excluded from accessing the communal water pipe, even for destitute the payment (10 cent per one plastic container) is exempted.

### Sanitation

List of interventions

2005-6

* Household latrine construction

2008-9

* Household latrine construction

Intervention: household latrine construction

* Due to the epidemic- Acute Diarrhea Disease (ADD) which affected the community in 2005-6 preparing and using household latrine has been promoted. Upon the epidemic the Kebele officials and zonal health office supported the community in the latrine construction. In general the wheel for latrine was dug on campaign. Among the areas that CCF teaches the community is sanitation. For the construction of latrine CCF have provided flat wood for some individuals.
* Kebele officials benefit as of other community members by using toilets so as by protecting their family from illness that would be caused by problem of sanitation.
* The construction of the latrine was planned due to the ADD pandemic prevailed in 2005-6 and 2008-9. Accordingly in 2006 some households have started to use the latrine they prepared. But in 2009 the pandemic affected the community, mainly those who did not start to use latrine. Then the community become reminded and aware about its advantage and now almost all households have their own latrine. Hence, its achievement is very good.
* In the campaign of latrine construction roughly one third of the community have participated.
* When one household dug a big hole to use the soil for house construction they planned to use the hole for latrine. Then the whole become full of rain water. A three year old child entered into the whole and had died. Similarly, another household had dug a hole for latrine. The hole become full of water. A goat entered into the hole and had died.
* Implementation problems? In 2009 when the ADD again affected the community mostly affected individuals are those who did not start to use latrine. Upon this pandemic at this time the community by itself aware about the value of latrine and they began to use latrine properly. The community is also advised to put a plastic water container to wash their hands after defecation. However, this is practised by few due lack of knowledge. Still now efforts are made to fully aware of them.
* Improvements? Since the Kebele is vast it is not easy to visit each and every household to see how properly they are using latrine and other waste disposal. So, it would be good if additional HEWs are assigned.
* Initially, some individuals resisted to constructing latrines, due to lack of adequate knowledge on the importance of it. Later on they become aware it. Still there are two individuals that resisted or got round the intervention without reason. Nothing is done to enforce them.
* As mentioned above among the areas that CCF is working in the Keble awareness raising education on HTPs and sanitation is one. For the construction of latrines it provided flat wood for some individuals. The provision of government involvement is a lot as compared to NGOs.

### Other preventive health services

List of interventions

2005-6

* Household latrine (look its detail under sanitation protocol)

2006-7

* Introduction of HEWs and Health education started

2007-8

* Health education

2008-9

* Health education
* HH latrine (look its detail under sanitation protocol)

2009-10

* Health education

Intervention 1: implementation of health education

* Upon the introduction of HEWs health education on various issues including HTPs such as FGM, sanitation, FP, HIV/AIDS, STDs have been provided to the community. Wereda health officers also sometimes come to the Kebele and provide the awareness education in public meetings. The leader of each sub-Kebele also mobilised the community to attend the awareness education.
* As of other community members the kebele officials are benefiting by getting the education. However, there is no special benefit that they get. Not any harm
* The intention of the Wereda officials is to enable each community get various health related education so as to save them various diseases. Accordingly, the awareness education is provided for the community so as to put into practice.
* In the awareness education provided some of the sub Kebele members participated since sometimes meeting is held via sub Kebele wise.
* They believe many women and men have benefited by the lesson they learnt in the awareness education. They also mentioned that mostly the HEWs visit women at home as women are in a better position in protecting themselves and their family members, especially children from various diseases.
* Long-run benefits? For a long time the awareness education saved the community in general from various health problem that would affect the productivity of individuals. This in turn will affect what people contribute to the development of their community in particular and their country in general.
* Sometimes when professional from Wereda were coming to provide awareness education for the community some community members are not punctual. Furthermore, the number of attendees becomes less than planned or expected. To solve this problem now the programmes are arranged by considering the seasonal work burden of the farmers.
* Improvements? Apart from providing the education it might be good if well-organised follow up is made by HEWs on how the community benefit from the lesson learnt.
* There are about three non- government sources, namely AHA, HADRA, and CCF that participated in the awareness education activities in coordination with the HEWs. AHA trainee’s volunteers selected from the community to teach the community mainly on FP where as HADRA on HIV and CCF on HTPs. many community members have been benefiting from their education since the volunteers are giving the education in public, and iddir meetings as well as through home visits. The involvements of these NGOs were more when compared to government provisions since they have been working for long years before the introduction of HEWs. However, this year they are no longer functional since their programme is phased out.

### Curative health services

List of interventions

2005-6

* Construction of HP, Introduction of HEWs, the change of Shashemene General Hospital to Referral hospital

2007-8

* Provision of anti-TB drug, Training for TBA for 3 months at Hospital

2008-9

* Provision of anti-TB drug

2009-10

* Provision of anti-TB drug

Intervention: provision of anti-TB drugs

* Unless upon the construction of the HP Kebele officials have no role related to provision of service to TB patients. After the HEWs start to work at HP based on conditions they refer TB patients to Hospital and they have been also providing anti-TB drug.
* There is not any special benefit the Kebele officials get unless serving with the available service as of other community members. Not any harm
* Since the major intention of construction of HP and introduction of HEWs was to focus on preventive aspect enough attention is not yet given for curative part. As a result, TB treatment is provided well. Mostly when the HEWs come up with TB patients first they refer them to hospital. Later on based on the prescription of the health professionals working in hospital anti-Tb drug has been provided to patients. So, the treatment is not as such successful.
* Except the HEWs no one participated in the intervention.
* For the referral service some patients have benefited. After that also they are getting anti-TB drug freely (without any charge).
* Long-run benefits? The availability of TB treatment will save those who would be lost by death.
* Lack of well-trained manpower and equipment are the major problems. Still nothing is done to solve the problems.
* Improvements? It might be good if well-organised service is provided in the HP by assigning additional manpower and equipment.
* Catholic mission clinic also provide TB treatment as of other treatment with fair cost. However, almost all patients have been served from government health care centres since the treatment is charge free.
* With regard to TB treatment there is no traditional medical treatment. However, for some illness like yewof beshita, and hemorrhoids some community members continue to serve by traditional herbalists out of the community.

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### Primary education

List of interventions

2006-7

* Wetera primary school started to teach grade 7 and 8, in addition there is construction of more classrooms

2007-8

* Government took over the primary school constructed by KADO (in Turufe) and CIDA (In Watera). In these school also grade zero education has been provided for under 7 years old children.

Intervention 1: School expansion Wetera Grade 7-8

* The Kebele officials and Wereda education bureau officials have been involved in the construction of more class rooms to start teaching grade 7 & 8. Formerly, the schools had been providing educational service only up to grade 6.
* No special benefit for Kebele officials except benefiting by the existing educational service. No harm for Kebele officials
* As it was planned the class rooms had been built, additional teachers have been employed, and teaching learning have been rendering in good way.
* The community paid school contribution with land tax. The contribution was used for the construction.
* Rather than going to the nearest town to learn grade 7 & 8 students from Watera area are learning there. Since the nearest town is far for them the expansion of the school have saved the time spend for travelling.
* Long-run benefits? Learning in the nearby area is good since students after school can help their parents. So, the expansion of the school contribute would contribute to avoid absentees as well as drop out.
* After the class rooms were built teachers were not hired immediately. But finally they were hired
* Improvements? It might be good to work on school infrastructure like water supply.
* Catholic mission supports in every aspect whenever support is asked. For instance, they constructed the 334 metre fence of the school

Intervention 2: Government took schools constructed by NGOs

* First both the NGOs (KCDO and CIDA) have asked the Kebele to get land to build the school. Based on what they proposed the kebele officials in coordination with Wereda officials gave land (from the communal land, which the community used for grazing purpose) in 1998. In 1999 the schools become functional. The NGOs by themselves were handling. But since 2001 the NGOs programme phased out and they hand over the schools to government.
* The schools have taken over by government following the phase out of the NGOs. Accordingly, the government has not assigned budget to manage these schools. Moreover the NGOs did not fully fulfil what they promise to do. As to their capacity the Wereda education bureau is managing the school. This year teachers have assigned. So, over time conditions have been improved.
* For the construction of the schools the community provided wood and labour service. In addition, there are annual school contributions, which are paid with land tax. So, this school contribution is used to pay the salary of public hired teachers and guards.
* Since the schools initially were built by considering the vastness of the area it increased the access of the community to primary school. For instance the community in Turufe used to send their children to Karara Edo School (at Kuyera town) but now they send in the new school. In Karara School they have to buy uniform and have to pay annual school fee since the school belongs to the town. But in the newly school there is no uniform and school fee. So, it encourages parents to send their children to school on time. In addition, in both schools grade zero educational service for under 7 years old children had been provided. This prepares them to start grade one.
* The school was built on the communal land that the community used for grazing. So the school construction minimised peoples access to grazing.
* Long-run benefits? The availability of school in the nearby house of the community is vital in changing the attitude to the community towards education. In general, it would enable they send their children on time and avoid school dropout.
* Probably the education service is not an organised one, since the school is new. So, it lacks quality. That is why still some parents are sending their children to Karara School.
* Upon taking over the school the Wereda and Kebele officials raised that the NGOs haven’t totally fulfilled what they said. Due to this gap it takes time to build the school
* As mentioned above it might be good if the education service provided could be improved in quality.

### Secondary Education

2006-7

* Expansion of Kuyera School to preparatory level (Starting grade 11 and 12)

Intervention: expansion of Kuyera school – starting Grade 11-12)

* The preparatory class was built with the cooperation of Wereda education bureau and Christian children fund of Canada (CCFC).
* Formerly students have no access to preparatory school in nearby the area. So, the expansion of the school to preparatory level prevents students from going to other area to learn and pay house rent, transportation etc. so, as other community members the Kebele officials have benefited.
* The Wereda education bureau had planned to expand the school up to preparatory level. However, due to budget limitation not much had done. Irrespective of this CCFC made great role in achieving what had been planned.
* Community participated in the expansion of school by contributing money and providing labour support. Their contribution was about 10 % (by estimation).
* The expansion of the school increases access of many students in the area. So, directly or indirectly it is benefiting the community in general.
* Long-run benefits? The availability of preparatory school in the nearby area encourages primary students to increase their effort and interest to reach secondary education level and benefit accordingly.
* Due to budget constraints much was not done. So, in order to modify the educational service provided and improve school facilities, which were not fulfilled properly due to shortage of resources, additional financial and material resources are needed. Still improvement of some materials like complementary books and assigning well trained teachers is required.
* As mentioned above CCFC is the major partner in accomplishing the expansion of the school. They provide financial resources and other materials like chairs and tables for students.
* No people have been excluded. However, parents of the students have to fulfil the annual educational fee assigned.

### Government TVET, Universities and Colleges

2007-8

* Stopping education provided on extension programme at govt college.

Intervention: university and college attendance

* There are a very few students who joined a Govt University. They are still in University. The govt nursing college, which is found under the Hospital, was providing education on evening programmes. But since 2000 the extension programme is closed. Since this college was not far from the community the community had access to learn on extension program. But now they do not have such access. As a result, they moved to learn in private colleges in Shashemene town, which expose them to transportation expense and house rent.
* Some community members like the Kebele leader, school director and other officials are learning at private college in Shashemene on weekends. For instance, Ato GC’s daughter has attended private nursing college and graduated with diploma. She is now searching for a job to be employed.
* A few students from rich families, for instance Ato HI’s son, completed college education and are now employed in Awassa town. Another daughter and son are also learning in private college in Shashemene.
* At university level non-govt separately had not provided courses. But non govt has supported student learning in private colleges, specially their beneficiary. For instance CCFC is supporting children in education, health, etc. when the children (their beneficiary) completed grade 10 and do not get good result to join university or govt college they arrange mechanism for them to learn in private college by covering the educational fee and other necessities.
* Those who fulfil the criteria have not been excluded from joining Govt University or college. Those who fulfil the criteria and able to cover educational fee and other necessities also are not excluded from joining private college.

### Alternative basic education – no intervention

### Government pre-school education – Grade 0 (see under primary education)

### Good governance package

List of interventions

2005-6

* The intention of assuring good governance was given due attention by the government officials that are found in different tiers since 2005 election. Prior to that election the peasants were neglected and grievances were indicated in not voting for the ruling party. Drawing a lesson from the election’s failure the wereda administration and the kebele officials began to strengthen the farmers’ women’s and youth organisations. From the women’s associations and youth associations they began to recruit the strong and dedicated ones into women’s and youth leagues. These women and youth are groomed for party membership.

2008-9

* Women’s and youth league

Intervention 1: Strengthening the Women’s and Youth Association

* The wereda administration officials, the OPDO party officials and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* All kebele officials have benefited from the strengthening of the women and youth associations as they got potential force for the development schemes to be carried on by the kebele. No kebele official was harmed.
* The success is that this sector of the community has played a decisive role after they were organised and started to take part in the developmental works.
* The majority of the women and many youth had joined the associations. It is really difficult to tell the exact proportion of the women and youth who participated in the intervention. The women/youth that joined the associations have benefited as the association have struggled for their members basic rights.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the women and youth will struggle through their associations for their rights and they will be also instrumental for the development activities the kebele intends to carry on.
* At first the women and youth kept themselves distant from organizing themselves into the associations. Later they began to come to the kebele on their own to register in the associations.
* Improvements? The intervention may have been improved through awareness creation and mind setting on the attitude of the community. Then they would have been registered by their own.

Intervention 2: organising the Women’s League

* Starting from the Derg period there were women’s and youth associations. In 2008-9 reforming the associations government went to refine and make the members of the two associations’ party members. That how the women’s and youth leagues formation took place. The league is more close to the ruling party rather than the associations. To look in detail let us take the women’s league at first. The kebele leaders as well as the wereda women’s affairs were involved in the implementation of the leagues.
* The kebele officials have benefited indirectly in that they got an organised supporter which were the women. As league members are party members they support the work of the kebele officials and this way the kebele have support of half of the community members.
* In doing what the wereda officials promised it was a success.
* The number of women in the community is more than 56% and almost all are women’s association members and those made member of the league could be one fourth of the women association members.
* There are certain women who have benefited in getting work/ made government employees/ who were members of the women league. Men whose wives or daughters had secured jobs have benefited indirectly from the intervention.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits were that the ruling party could reach the community very easily.
* Certain women were not happy to be alienated from the women’s association.
* It is going very smoothly and on the right track so there is no other alternative way of improving the intervention.

Intervention 3: the formation of the Youth League

* The OPDO party office of the wereda , the wereda youth league and kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* All the kebele officials have benefited from this intervention as youth organised under the party leadership to assist the government organisation from nearby. There were no kebele officials harmed.
* The wereda officials had succeeded in their attempt of selecting and organizing a dedicated force nearby the kebele administration.
* About one tenth of the total population had participated in this intervention.
* The young (both male and female) who are organised in the youth league have benefited in that they got land to use from the communal one.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are to create a potential force which could support in the development endeavours and to support them also to be economically self-supporting.
* There were no implementation problems as the organizers have done their level best to convince the youth to be member of the league. The procedure was right and there is no other means of intervention to improve the activity.

### Security, policing and justice

List of interventions

2007-8

* Strengthening the ‘traditional’ dispute resolution institution: The ‘traditional’ dispute resolution institute in the kebele is an extension of the wereda ‘traditional’ institution which has 50 *geda* members who is led by the *Aba geda* Guta. This institution helps Turufe to overcome the theft problems and the conflicts that arise between individual households or groups. The role of the social court has increased and matters that are within the jurisdictions of the court are settled in short period. On the other hand elders and ‘tradition’ dispute resolution institutions are supporting the justice system. *Aba* geda institution is established at wereda level and send its members to kebeles to settle disputes even that ended in death. In this respect the kebele under research is doing better.

2008-9

* Community policing: The aim of organizing the community policing is a success when compared with the aim of assuring the security of the community. The community policing has achieved its objectives in that it has established security zones/ *gere*. The policing committee is responsible for prevention of crime in the community.

Intervention 1: establishing the ‘traditional’ dispute resolution institution

* The wereda administration, wereda Justice, the wereda police and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* All the kebele officials who are concerned about conflict resolution mechanisms in the community have benefited from this intervention. There are no kebele officials harmed.
* The objective of this intervention was to enable the community to administer its own customary laws and resolve its conflicts without out external law enforcing bodies.
* There are only two persons elected from the kebele to serve in the wereda *Geda* institution. But the whole community have supported in the establishment of the ‘traditional’ institution in the kebele. There are men as well as women who benefited from this intervention.
* Improvements? The intervention might have been improved if the community is give awareness on the issue.

Intervention 2: Community policing

* The wereda administration, the justice office, the wereda police station and the kebele officials have involved in the implementation.
* All the kebele officials who are concerned about the security and peace of the community have benefited from this intervention. There are no kebele officials who are harmed.
* The wereda officials have succeeded in forming security zones in which the community itself play the major role of creating peaceful environment.
* Almost every household participate in the community policing except those elderly and sick persons in the community. All men /women who support peace and security have benefited. Men/Women harmed are those who are involved in violence and crime.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are the peaceful coexistence of the different ethnic groups living in the community. The community will overcome its present theft threat and enjoy peaceful life where everybody works for the betterment of himself and the community.
* Long-run harm is for those crime perpetrators.
* Improvements? The implementation would have been improved if the community would have joint stand against the crime perpetrators and took joint action to expose them.

### Tax and other contributions

List of interventions

2002-3

* Land tax has been there since the *derg* period and even before that. One thing that has to get attention is that the tax amount is increasing from time to time. Besides the regular land tax the community is expected to make different contribution in cash and kind for the development schemes. Because of this land tax is not discussed as an intervention.

2007-8

* Cash contributions for school, Oromia development projects, road building and sports activities: The community make cash contributions for different activities. Market taxes are obligatory for a person when he/she sell sheep, cow or oxen in the market. Besides this there were regular cash contributions made and are still paid. Cash contribution for schools are made every year with the land tax since 2000 E.C. there was contribution for school building, for school running or facilitation. Oromia development contribution is also paid since 2000 regularly with the land tax. The amount of the contribution depends on the size of the land holding. The road building tax is also paid with the land tax to build an all-weather road from Kuyera to Areda Shifo. The sports contribution is also paid with the land tax for the different sports activities that take place in the wereda , zone, region. Other extra ordinary contributions that are paid as a kebele, women’s association, women’s league, youth association or league are also present. For example Turufe has contributed 11,000 birr for the wereda assembly hall in 2000.

2008-9

* Cash contributions for school, Oromia development projects, road building and sports activities

2009-10

* Cash contributions for school, Oromia development projects, road building and sports activities

Intervention 1: Cash contributions

* The wereda administration, the kebele officials and other stakeholders
* They don’t have personal benefits. There were no kebele officials harmed.
* They have succeeded in that the tax paying people of the community are paying the contributions along with the land tax without any complaints.
* All those people who have land in the kebele participate in this contribution.
* Men/women have benefited in that schools are opened in two vicinities in Turufe recently.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that the community can send its children to the schools, can easily move to the neighbouring kebeles for economic and social interactions, and the like.
* Improvements? The intervention might have been improved if certain development activities have taken place in the community.

### Presentation of government models of development

 List of interventions

2002-3

* Development Agents

2003-4

* Development Agents

2004-5

* Development Agents

2005-6

* Development Agents + Training

2006-7

* Development Agents

2007-8

* Development Agents

2008-9

* Development Agents

2009-10

* Development Agents

Intervention 1: using Development Agents

* The wereda Agriculture and Rural Development office and the kebele officials has been using the development agents to disseminate their ideas since 2003; this was and is still done through community meetings, providing trainings, through champions and promoters and since 2007 using model farmers.
* All the kebele officials had benefited from the intervention as they got the government ideas through the DAs. No kebele officials were harmed from this intervention.
* The wereda officials promised to disseminate their ideas through the DAs and that was a success as community was made aware of new development ideas.
* Most of the community members have participated in this intervention. Those who followed the system of farming that was taught had benefited. It is difficult to say that there are men/ women harmed as there are also farmers who have succeeded without the support of the DAs.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are to enable the community introduced to the modern type of farming benefit from their works and be self-sufficient in food.
* Some farmers in the community were resistant to the teachings of the DAs at first.
* The intervention might have been improved if the DAs had a plot of land for demonstration.
* At first there were resisters but not avoiders

Intervention 2: training and educational visits

* To disseminate government ideas of development training and educational visits were given to strong farmers who could be influential in their work. This took place 2005-6 and selected farmers were given training in Shashemene town on government development ideas and made visits to the surplus-producing weredas. Those involved in this intervention include the wereda Agricultural and Rural Development extension workers, farmers from different kebeles and the DAs.
* The kebele officials who accepted the new intervention programme and conducted their farming as taught has benefited from the intervention. Those who were reluctant in accepting the new government intervention programs were harmed in that they didn’t get as much yield as their neighbours who worked with the DAs.
* As the respondents indicated the wereda officials have succeeded in what they intended and model farmers were selected from the kebele after this intervention.
* Those community members who participated in the intervention programme are small when compared to the whole community.
* Those men/women who accepted the advice of the officials and worked with the DAs after the training and visited the surplus producing areas have benefited.
* There are men/ women in the community who are harmed for not working with the DAs. Those farmers who worked with the DAs though they did not take the training and didn’t visit the surplus producing areas are harmed. But many have made up by working with the DAs in the kebele.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefit of this intervention is that at the end of the day the farmers will change their farming methods and be able food sufficient farmers.
* Those people who didn’t get the training and didn’t visit the surplus producing areas were talking discouraging things about the intervention.
* Improvements? Intervention might have been improved if the training has been given in the kebele and more farmers participated.
* Those people excluded were only the landless.

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### Getting government services to poor and vulnerable people

List of interventions

2002-3

* Free health service

2003-4

* Free health service

2004-5

* Free health service

2005-6

* Free health service

2006-7

* Free health service

2007-8

* Free health service + Food Aid

2008-9

* Free health service + seed distribution

2009-10

* Free health service

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

List of interventions

2004-5

* Application of the new family laws in the kebele . The family laws that were ratified in 1996 by the Regional council started to be applicable in 1997 E.C. These laws included least marriage years, outlawing of abduction, right to land, divorce property division, female circumcision and others. Since the establishment of the women’s affairs office in 19997E.C in the wereda harmful cultural practices have decreased in the kebele. For example nowadays abduction is almost history in the kebele. The least marriage age is made 18 and there is no female circumcision. Nowadays the development activities in the kebele give due attention to the participation of the women through their kebele association. The health post workers are changing the attitude of the women and at present women are exploiting the health service. Men have started to share some household responsibilities with their wives. Many have started to come into concession with their spouses on family size and family planning. Concerning the political participation of women in the kebele much has be done. For example there is no one woman in the council of the kebele.
* Advocacy on gender equality

2005-6

* Land ownership certification was given to women who owned land

2006-7

* Establishment of legal advisers committee
* On Keble and Iddir meetings awareness education on women’s right was provided

2007-8

* On Kebele and iddir meetings awareness education on women’s right was provided

2008-9

* Two additional legal advisee committee were included
* On Keble and iddir meetings awareness education on women’s right was provided

2009-10

* On Keble and iddir meetings awareness education on women’s right has been provided

Intervention 1: application of the new Oromiya Family laws

* The wereda Justice Office, The wereda administration and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation of the laws.
* Kebele officials benefited from the implementations of these laws as it gave solution to the property division at divorce, the right of land to the women, abduction and the like which was a big headache to the officials and the public court officials. There were no kebele officials harmed as a result of the application of these laws.
* Since the family laws began to be applicable the wereda officials attempt to empower the women and respect their rights is a success.
* Almost all the community members have participated in the intervention. Women whose rights to the land and inheritance were respected and girls for whom the marriage age is limited, those girls who could go to schools without fear of abduction, and the parents of the girls have benefited. Those women who used to circumcise the female are harmed.
* Long-run benefits are that the women’s rights to live as human beings are respected and the women‘s role in the development is recognised.
* Implementation problems? There were some community members who wanted to continue according to the traditional and cultural marriage and who wanted to oppose the land ownership right of the women at divorce.
* Improvements? The intervention would have been improved by creating more awareness among the community.
* There were no such avoiders/resisters of the intervention except expressing their concern whenever the conditions allowed

Intervention 2: land ownership certification for women

* Land measurement, registration and certification programme started in the year 2005-6 in the kebele. The kebele officials and 5 selected community members were involved in the implementation.
* All kebele officials whose land were measured and certified have benefited in that they have secured the land holding papers. No kebele officials have been harmed because of land owning certificate issues to the women.
* The wereda officials have succeeded in that they have guaranteed in ensuring that women have land rights as the men.
* Those women who took land ownership certificates are proportionally minimal. They are the female-headed households and women whose husbands passed away. Women whose land ownership rights are guaranteed have benefited.
* The harmed men are those who have denied the women’s right and were keeping the land to themselves and in many cases used to lease and use the money for themselves.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that women will have land holding rights as those men

Intervention 3: advocacy on gender equality

* In the Wereda there are 32 Kebeles. 7 kebeles adjacent to each other were organised together. Wereda officials, from each Kebele community leaders including Keble officials and elders from each clan were selected and participated in the advocacy. From each Kebele 7 persons were attended the campaign. The major objective of this programme was to promote gender equality (gender equality was advocated) and to fight against HTPS.
* As mentioned above five of the advocacy attendee was Keble officials. They got valuable lessons from the programme organised, which directly or indirectly benefit them and the community they serve. No any harm
* Since then those who attended the advocacy thought their respective community and the peoples understanding about gender equality have been improving. Thus, the achievement of the intended plan/hope was very good.
* As mentioned above the number of those who participate in the advocacy were five per Kebele. However, seven of these participants had been teaching and transferring the lesson they acquired in the advocacy to the community they represented in various meetings.
* It has been benefiting many men and women who understood the concept gender equality in their day to day life. That is why overtime martial conflict, and gender based violence has been declining.
* Not any women/men had been harmed in real sense. However, in some cases some women/wives win/share common asset during marital conflict and upon divorce without the interest of the man/husbands.
* There is not any conflict that results from the intervention. But, the intervention creates a good opportunity to solve different dispute that arises among persons. For instance, sometimes disputes arise between couples. Mostly the cause of the dispute is polygamous marital relationship. When wives (first wife) become aware that her husband is mostly supporting his second wife and take large amount of grain to his second wife she tried to convince him to be with her as of formerly. Upon this he does not accept what she proposed. Finally, when the first wife lacks tolerance to overcome what he is doing she takes the case to the legal adviser. And the legal advisers try to find the fact by using various information sources, including observation. Latter on if they solve the case the women gets her part (all common assets and properties). However, the legal advisers are not in apposition to solve it. All the committee members’ sign on it send the case to Wereda women affairs office.
* Long-run benefits? As the gender equality becomes practical both males and females will be benefited since women are also involving in various activities without any social and cultural barriers. By doing so, women will contribute to the livelihood of her household, for the wellbeing of her children and the development of the country in general since female comprised half of the total population, moreover in the Keble there are more female than male.
* Improvements? To increase the participation of male in mobilizing the community
* As mentioned above some male seem to be reluctant in promoting gender equality due to cultural barriers. However, overtime through strong efforts their attitudes have been improving.

Intervention 4: establishment of legal advisers’ committee

* First in 2007 in the public meeting organised for other issues the Keble official raised the idea of legal advisee issue and the community was given a chance to select five individuals whom they believe will serve the community. Accordingly, five persons were selected and got training on women’s and children’s right. Wereda women’s affairs office in collaboration with the Keble officials made great contribution to organize the program.
* The Kebele officials benefit as of other community members because of the advisee service is provided in the locality. There is a special benefit for them. No any harm
* As Wereda officials promised and hoped the advisee committee able to service the community.
* As mentioned above the advisee committee who took the training and serving the community were five. Since last year two other additional advisee committee members has been included.
* Many community members have been benefiting. For instance, the marital conflicts of some couples have been solved. They believe the availability of the legal advisee committee by itself creates an understandable marital life in case of some couples.
* Long-run benefits? Women and children will be protected from various violence.
* Sometimes the advisee committee become busy, especially at harvesting season, and lack time to come to the Kebele office to serve needy clients. To solve this problem two days per week (Monday and Thursday) was assigned. Accordingly, they are working without difficulty.
* Improvements? To enhance the knowledge of the legal advisers from human rights perspectives so as to enable them provide comprehensive inclusive service/advise.

### Youth policies and programmes

List of interventions

2006-7

* The youth association have been strengthened. The youth association that existed during the *Derg* regime has become week and in Turufe case demolished. After the May 19997 E.C election the Government committed itself in strengthening the youth and women’s association or establish where there were none. This way the Turufe youth are organised in the above mentioned year.

2008-9

* The youth League was formed. The youth league holds strong and dedicated youth association member who are expected to carry the party programme to a better level. The league is the right hand of the party and members employ the party programme in their kebele.

Intervention 1: the Youth Association was re-organised and strengthened

* The wereda youth and sports office, the wereda administration and the kebele officials were involved in the in the implementation.
* All the kebele officials have benefited in that the youth is organised as a strong force for development intervention. No kebele officials have been harmed.
* The wereda officials intention in organizing and strengthening the youth has succeeded.
* About one-fifth of the community members have participated in this intervention.
* Those youth who have been organised in the association have benefited in that they got communal land to work on it and improve their income.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are that government can use this strong force for development interventions and at the same time youth benefit in securing land to generate income and secure jobs.
* Improvements? The intervention might have been improved if the communal land was big enough to accommodate all landless youth in the association and outside the association.

Intervention 2: The formation of the Youth League

* The OPDO party office of the wereda , the wereda youth league and kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* All the kebele officials have benefited from this intervention as youth organised under the party leadership to assist the government organisation from nearby. There were no kebele officials harmed.
* The wereda officials had succeeded in their attempt of selecting and organizing a dedicated force nearby the kebele administration. About one tenth of the total population had participated in this intervention.
* The young (both male and female) who are organised in the youth league have benefited in that they got land to use from the communal one.
* Long-run benefits? The long-run benefits are to create a potential force which could support in the development endeavours and to support them also to be economically self-supporting.
* There were no implementation problems as the organizers have done their level best to convince the youth to be member of the league.

### Community work – none since 2003 (but road maintenance?)

### Electricity and communications

List of interventions

2007-8

* Electricity distribution

Intervention: electricity distribution

* The wereda electric power authority and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* The kebele officials who had contributed for the electric power to come to Turufe had benefited in that they have got electric power in their homes. There were no kebele officials harmed because of the intervention.
* The wereda officials have succeeded in this intervention in that their objective was to distribute electric power to the community.
* Those who got the electric power are few compared to the total community.
* Men/women who paid for the electric power and started to get the power have benefited. Besides, because of establishment of a grain mill in the area people who usually go to Kuyera town for the service got the service in their own vicinity.
* Long-run benefits? The community will use electric power rather than fetching wood for cooking and light. This will also save the forest from cutting.
* Improvements? The intervention would have been improved if the wereda electric power authority had allowed long installation period for the community to pull the power to their houses.

### Harmful traditional practices

List of interventions

 2004-5

* Campaign on gender equality and fighting HTPS

2006-7

* Establishment of HTPs prevention committee

Intervention 1: campaign to fight HTPs

* Different sections of the community have done various activities for the campaign. The Kebele officials mobilised the community to participate in the campaign. The HEWs, and health representatives selected two married women who did not circumcise. These women share the advantage they got because of not being circumcised when thy deliver a child. The campaign includes other adjacent Kebele community’s. Wereda women affairs and health officers also organised the training.
* Except participating the training as of other community members they have no special benefit. Not any harm.
* The campaign was aimed to aware the community of different Kebeles in order to fight against HTPs. Experience sharing was also part of it. It is believable that the campaign meets its aim.
* Most adults from different Kebeles have participated
* The target of the programme is to enhance the knowledge of people so as to prevent HTPs and saves them from the associated consequences.
* Long-run benefits? It saves the lives of people, especially women and children since the consequence of HTPs is severe on these groups of people.
* Improvements? To follow up the result of the campaign on community life and arrange further programme to fulfil the gaps identified.
* Openly there was no one who avoided, resisted or got round the intervention.

Intervention 2: establishment of HTPs prevention committee

* First the legal advisers got training to promote women’s and children’s rights. Then with regard to HTPs it is sell know that mostly children and women are affected. By considering this the Wereda women affairs proposed the legal advisee committee to control HTPs in the community. For the committee, volunteers and HEWs AHA had provided training on HTPs.
* The cases which had been reported to Keble officials that are related to HTPs and right violation are now reported to the committee. So, this indirectly decreases what they had been handling.
* The plan by Wereda officials was to handle cases in the Kebele before taking cases to Wereda. Accordingly, first cases are handled in the Kebele. If the case is above the capacity of the committee all the committee members signed and send the case to Wereda. Thus, what was promised by the Wereda has succeeded.
* After the committee has established community members were reporting cases, right violation what they observed and heard. In this way most community members had been participating.
* The establishment of the HTPs preventing committee played a major role in controlling HTPs in the community. The community had been encouraging people to report what they come across. As a result, when a person reported any case the committee members assess that condition prevents the community form practicing such harmful acts. Moreover, the establishment of the committee frighten many people from doing what they think right due to cultural reasons.
* The mal-practitioners, such as those who circumcise girls secretly are accused. The committee has been accusing to the Wereda level. Even there are health workers, who were working in Hospital and now pensioned, who circumcise girls in their house. An example the women representative shared with me that one Health professional (who are pensioned) had circumcised a girl. When the HTPs committee hear this fact they accused him to Wereda and he believed what he did. As a result, he was punished (He was in prison for 3 months and paid some amount of money (she did not know the amount he paid).
* Long-run benefits? In the long run the intervention saves the community in general and individuals, mostly women and children in particular suffering from the consequence of harmful acts. By doing so they will contribute for the development of the country at large
* First the community refrain from reporting cases due to fear of contacting them as a witness. In addition, some community members did not give due value for the awareness education provided by the committee. However, overtime conditions have been improving.
* Improvements? Since change has been observed through educating the community it might also be good if more and well organised awareness raising education is continued to be provided to the community.

### NGO interventions

List of interventions

2006-7

* Kerara child and community Aid Project started its intervention in 1999 E.C. at Turufe. The intervention focused on child support and at the end of the project termination they organised the parents of children into a self-help association. This NGO gave about 12,000 birr for start-up while the members deposited 150 birr each. Each member contributes 5 birr per month. The cooperative give loan twice a year. The list money that a member can borrow is 500 birr. The highest loan is 1000 birr. A person pays 10% of interest and finish paying back the money within six months.

2007-8

* CCF supported the food aid programme for the kebele

Intervention: the Kerara Child and Community Project

* The Kerara Child and Community Aid Project and the kebele officials were involved in the implementation.
* There were no kebele officials who benefited from the intervention. There were no kebele officials harmed.
* The success is that of the NGO and not that of the wereda officials. Accordingly the NGO have succeeded its intervention.
* The proportion of the community that participated in the intervention is very small. Both men and women who took part in the cooperation have benefited.
* Long-run benefit is to improve the economic life of the community.
* Improvements? Intervention might have been improved by widening the service to the rest of the community members.
* The people whose children were not supported by the NGO during the initial intervention of providing the children with balanced food were excluded.

## Interactions among policies and programmes – NA

## Site-specific module – Infrastructure

### Calendar

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2002-3** | **2003-4** | **2004-5** | **2005-6** | **2006-7** | **2007-8** | **2008-9** | **2009-10** |
| **Electricity** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | X | X | X |
| **Water** | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

### Major changes to electricity and piped water since 2003

*Kebele leader*: Electricity was supplied to Turufe in 2000. It was possible because a person by the name IB who was to Middle East, when returned home wanted to establish a grind mill and he coordinated the community to assist in the coordination and with the facilitation of the kebele, the electricity became practical. Pipe water was in Turufe even before 1995. The water was meant for Shashemene Referral hospital but on the way and because Turufe is close to the hospital the *sefera mender* got water. The water supply was on and off some times until the hospital got another source of water in 2001. Now the supply is better.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity:* The supply of the electricity has benefited those who had contributed for the line and those paid for the meter. I use electric light during the night time. I have bought television and I watch. I don’t need to buy battery for radio because I can use the electric current. In the future I will buy electric utensils.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: My household used to go to the river to fetch water before the pipe water was available. Now the household gets water from the nearest water point which will not take 10 minutes from the house and back.

*Person/group not benefiting from either* I am not benefiting from the electricity because of financial problem. In the future I hope I will be able to pay what is expected from me and I will be able to use the electric light. As for the pipe I use from the nearest water point whenever I have the money.

###

### Mobilisations to obtain electricity

*Kebele leader*: After I told to the kebele officials about his intention and asked support from the community the kebele formed a committee from the community and informed them of the plan. The community was joyous and contributed money. I followed up the processes and finally it was made practical.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: When the idea came up by the young man we were happy and began to contribute the money. There were some people who were doubtful at the beginning because the money contributed earlier (3/4 years ago) was embezzled. But seeing that the man was a person of his word, the committee worked vigorously and within a short period the electricity became available.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: The community was mobilised to dig the earth for the passage of the pipe line.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: The committee for the electricity has tried to mobilize all the community members. But due to financial constraint some of us did not participate. As for the land digging for the water line I have participated.

### Effects of electricity on lives of those who have it

*Kebele leader*: Most of those who have the electric supply at home use electronic materials ( TV, Radio) and they are in touch with the world.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: It has positive effect to the households. I for example use the electric light for reading. My children study their lesson or do their homework. They study any time during the night time.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water:* My wife and children do not any more go to the river and fetch water from the river. Because water is available in the nearby vicinity my household members have plenty of time to spend in the household and for social interaction.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: I have to go to the river to fetch water from the river and consume my time a lot. Or I have to have coins to get water from a nearby water point.

### Attempts by those without access to get access

*Kebele leader*: Those without access are paying individually for wereda electric and light authority. Those who don’t have access to water are asking for water point to be established in their vicinity. The kebele is also trying to make the distribution fair by increasing more water points where there are no water points. We are talking with some NGOs.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: Every community member wants to benefit from electricity had it not been for the financial problems.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: Everyone wants to have clean piped water. Except those far away from the water points those near are using the pipe water as much as possible if not daily. Those far from the existing water points also demand the kebele to build water points near their vicinity.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: All people want to have electricity and clean water had it not for the money it cost.

### Mobilisations to obtain piped water

*Kebele leader*: The only mobilisation done to obtain piped water was digging the ditch through which the pipeline passed. Except that the kebele mobilised people when it was important to add one more water point in the vicinity. This was important because the dwellers in the area were breaking the pipe line as they were not getting water. The kebele interference came recently when water point began to be mishandled and after the hospital got water from a new source from Arsi Negele wereda and left over the previous one for the community to use it.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: The mobilisation to obtain piped water was not that much as much of the work was done by professionals hired by the hospital.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: There was no mobilisation as piped water was initially meant for the hospital and the community did not take much part in the work.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: The community did not take much part in the piped water obtaining and there was no much mobilisation.

### Effects of piped water on lives of those who have it

*Kebele leader*: First I want to make clear that nobody is left on purpose not use the piped water. What the kebele / water using committee did was to charge those who use the piped water. The money is supposed to cover maintenance costs and for buying pipes where it is needed. In addition to this a small amount of the collected money is paid for the water point facilitators. The effects of piped water on lives of those who have it is time saving and getting clean water nearby.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: Those people who use piped water are not exposed to waterborne diseases as they use clean water. In addition to this as they get the water in their vicinity they don’t spend much time in water fetching.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: We get clean water. The river water is dirty and we always feel sick after drinking it. Getting the piped water nearby ones residence area also saves our time that we spend in water fetching.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: The effects of piped water on the lives of those who have it is that they drink clean water and they don’t bother to get water borne diseases. In addition to this they don’t spend much time fetching water. They manage their time properly. They are not tired by carrying water for a long distance

### Attempts by those without access to get access

*Kebele leader*: Those who don’t have access to water are asking the kebele to build additional water points in different areas so that they can benefit from using it.

*Person/group benefiting from electricity*: Those who are not accessing piped water are demanding the kebele to establish more water points in their vicinities.

*Person/group benefiting from piped water*: The people who are not getting the piped water at present are demanding the kebele to open more water points. So they are attempting to get access.

*Person/group not benefiting from either*: We are requesting the kebele officials to build more water points in our vicinity so that we benefit from having clean drinking water as the rest of the community members who are benefiting from having it.

## Site-specific module – NGOs

### Calendar

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2002-3** | **2003-4** | **2004-5** | **2005-6** | **2006-7** | **2007-8** | **2008-9** | **2009-10** |
| **NGOs** | NA | NA | NA | NA | X | X | X | X |

###

### What NGOs in what fields since 2002-3

*Kebele leader*: A local NGO by the name Arsi Development Programme Kerara Family Helper and Community Development Project (ADP) has begun to interfere in 5 kebeles including Turufe since 1997. CCFC is the main contributor and focuses mainly on community problems. Children are selected from large family, female headed HH, and destitute family who couldn’t send their children to school. Donors send money in the name of the children and their school expense and medical care is covered. Besides this the HH heads of the selected children are organised to enable them to be economically self- sustained. This way seed money is given besides the contribution of the members. Members are given loan to create their own income generating schemes. Many of them are well to do now.

*Person/group involved in/benefiting from NGO activities*: Initially we were about 75 HH heads who were asked to form an association. But later the number decreased to 67 when monthly contribution started. The NGO support the children by covering medical expenses and school expenses. The seed money we got was about 12,000 birr. Each member contributes 5 birr per month and we have contributed about 150 birr per HH. Now the committee gives loans up to 500 for 6 months. If the member can produce collateral he/ she could take up to 1000 birr loan. Those who borrow the money are using properly and are getting profit.

*Person/group not benefiting* : The ADP is supporting many households in Turufe. When they first started their programme in the kebele many community members thought that the intervention could not last long. But now we observed that not the children of those HH who were selected for the support but their parents are benefiting from the intervention.

### Benefits from NGOs?

*Kebele leader*: Schooling and medical coverage and HH self-sustained work with initial money support from the NGO.

*Person/group involved in/benefiting from NGO activities*: The selected children from the households gets education support (school fee, education materials, uniform) and medical coverage if sick, which is sent by the “family” of the child abroad. If the child could not continue his/her education beyond grade 10/12 a small child could be replaced from the same house if the family which send the money agree. If not another child from other HH will be selected. The NGO intervene in Education and health support and WASH and sustainable livelihood development(community organisation).The NGO has given 60,000 birr for 4 associations as a seed money. They make home visits also to see the wellbeing of the children.

*Person/group not benefiting* : Those who have got the chance to send their children to be supported by the NGO are now doing fine in their living conditions. The children get school support and medical support when they are sick. The parents of the children also get loan from the association and involve in income generating activities of their own.

### Harms from NGOs?

*Kebele leader*:

No harms

*Person/group involved in/benefiting from NGO activities*:

No harms

*Person/group not benefiting*

No harm as long as I have seen and heard.

### Attempt by others to obtain benefits?

*Kebele leader*: People are asking to be embraced by the NGO. But the NGO is not willing to add more beneficiaries. Let alone new members , those whose children are supported used , but refused and when asked to join sustainable livelihood development of the community, are not allowed to be member of association at this moment.

*Person/group involved in/benefiting from NGO activities*: People are interested to be part of the association. But membership is limited.

*Person/group not benefiting*: We are still trying to be embraced by the association. But membership is limited.