# Interviews with teenage focus groups in Turufe, Shashemene wereda, West Arssi

*Topic – government development interventions*

[Focus group of males aged 15-19 2](#_Toc433802342)

[Land 2](#_Toc433802343)

[Resettlement 2](#_Toc433802344)

[Government universities/colleges 3](#_Toc433802345)

[Irrigation 3](#_Toc433802346)

[Alternative Basic Education 3](#_Toc433802347)

[Water harvesting 3](#_Toc433802348)

[Government pre-school education 3](#_Toc433802349)

[Agricultural extension and packages 3](#_Toc433802350)

[Community-government interactions 3](#_Toc433802351)

[Livestock extension and packages 3](#_Toc433802352)

[The use of models, champions, promoters 3](#_Toc433802353)

[Non-farm extension and packages 3](#_Toc433802354)

[The use of extension workers 3](#_Toc433802355)

[Co-operatives 3](#_Toc433802356)

[Good governance 4](#_Toc433802357)

[Government Micro-credit 4](#_Toc433802358)

[Interactions with woreda 4](#_Toc433802359)

[Food aid 4](#_Toc433802360)

[Security, policing and justice 4](#_Toc433802361)

[Nutrition 4](#_Toc433802362)

[Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour 4](#_Toc433802363)

[Family planning 4](#_Toc433802364)

[Government-sponsored Associations 4](#_Toc433802365)

[Pregnancy and childbirth 4](#_Toc433802366)

[Presentation of government models of development 4](#_Toc433802367)

[Drinking water 4](#_Toc433802368)

[Exemptions for the poor 4](#_Toc433802369)

[Sanitation 5](#_Toc433802370)

[Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation: no answer 5](#_Toc433802371)

[Preventive health services 5](#_Toc433802372)

[Youth policies, programmes and implementation 5](#_Toc433802373)

[Curative health services 5](#_Toc433802374)

[Community work including FFW and non-government work 5](#_Toc433802375)

[Primary education 5](#_Toc433802376)

[Transport 5](#_Toc433802377)

[Secondary education 5](#_Toc433802378)

[Electricity and communications 5](#_Toc433802379)

[Government TVET 5](#_Toc433802380)

[‘Harmful traditional practices’ 5](#_Toc433802381)

[Focus group of males aged 11 – 14 5](#_Toc433802382)

[Land 6](#_Toc433802383)

[Resettlement 6](#_Toc433802384)

[Government universities/colleges 6](#_Toc433802385)

[Irrigation 6](#_Toc433802386)

[Alternative Basic Education 6](#_Toc433802387)

[Water harvesting 6](#_Toc433802388)

[Government pre-school education 6](#_Toc433802389)

[Agricultural extension and packages 6](#_Toc433802390)

[Community-government interactions 6](#_Toc433802391)

[Livestock extension and packages 6](#_Toc433802392)

[The use of models, champions, promoters 6](#_Toc433802393)

[Non-farm extension and packages 6](#_Toc433802394)

[The use of extension workers 6](#_Toc433802395)

[Co-operatives 7](#_Toc433802396)

[Good governance 7](#_Toc433802397)

[Government Micro-credit 7](#_Toc433802398)

[Interactions with woreda 7](#_Toc433802399)

[Food aid 7](#_Toc433802400)

[Security, policing and justice 7](#_Toc433802401)

[Nutrition 7](#_Toc433802402)

[Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour 7](#_Toc433802403)

[Family planning 7](#_Toc433802404)

[Government-sponsored Associations 7](#_Toc433802405)

[Pregnancy and childbirth 7](#_Toc433802406)

[Presentation of government models of development 7](#_Toc433802407)

[Drinking water 7](#_Toc433802408)

[Exemptions for the poor 7](#_Toc433802409)

[Sanitation 8](#_Toc433802410)

[Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation 8](#_Toc433802411)

[Preventive health services 8](#_Toc433802412)

[Youth policies, programmes and implementation 8](#_Toc433802413)

[Curative health services 8](#_Toc433802414)

[Community work including FFW and non-government work 8](#_Toc433802415)

[Primary education 8](#_Toc433802416)

[Transport 8](#_Toc433802417)

[Secondary education 8](#_Toc433802418)

[Electricity and communications 8](#_Toc433802419)

[Government TVET 8](#_Toc433802420)

[‘Harmful traditional practices’ 8](#_Toc433802421)

## Focus group of males aged 15-19

 1. LC; 18; Grade 10; rich

2. IB; 17; Grade 10; rich

3. HH; 18; Grade 10+1; Medium-wealth

4. FB; 18; Grade 9; poor

5. NIN Mariam; 19; Grade 10 +2; poor

6. HH; 18; Grade 10; Medium-wealth; Youth

###  Land

The land registration and certification has helped people to have guarantee of the land use. Besides people pay tax and different contributions based on their land size and its fertility. There is no land redistribution of farmland. Communal land was distributed to the landless youth and they are working on it hard to change their economic status. Land for seedling preparation has been taken by the wereda Agriculture and Rural development many years ago and the people of Turufe are benefiting from it as they get selected seedlings of different kind of fruits and trees. Women’s rights to land are implemented. Land leasing is there. Many do the leasing activities through kebele while others do it by their own.

### Resettlement

No resettlement has taken place in Turufe.

### Government universities/colleges

There are no government universities in the area.

### Irrigation

There is no irrigation in the kebele except those households on whose land the river that goes to Shashemene Referral Hospital flows. They use the water that passes by and produce different vegetables for household consumption and market.

### Alternative Basic Education

There is no alternative basic education given in Turufe kebele.

### Water harvesting

Water harvesting is not exercised in Turufe.

### Government pre-school education

There are schools which have a 0 class where the children are made to acquaintance with English and Amharic alphabets and numbers. Except these there are no formal pre-school institutions.

### Agricultural extension and packages

There are farmers which use the knowledge of the agriculture extension workers and the packages. These farmers have benefited a lot.

### Community-government interactions

The community-government interactions are good.

### Livestock extension and packages

There are no many community members who use livestock extension and packages.

### The use of models, champions, promoters

The roles of the model farmers, champions and promoters of the farm extension and health extensions have changed the attitude of many people in the community towards using the extension works.

### Non-farm extension and packages

There are no such non-farm extension packages which are famous among the community.

### The use of extension workers

The roles of extension workers are to give support on modern system of farm activities. They try their best in demonstrating how to use farmlands properly. But because of the sky rocketing of the prices of the selected seeds, fertilisers and the different packages farmers are not using them.

### Co-operatives

There are non-governmental co-operatives which support the community to be economically strong and food self-sufficient like busa gonefa (saving and credit provider for the women, Arssi Development program) that assist the community.

### Good governance

There is good governance in the kebele.

### Government Micro-credit

There is no government Micro-credit that intervene in the kebele.

### Interactions with woreda

The interaction of the community with the wereda is good.

### Food aid

Before last year because of pests that destroyed the crop food aid was provided to the community.

### Security, policing and justice

The security of the kebele is good except that there are thieves that steal sheep, cattle and even grain.

### Nutrition

The Arssi Development programme used to focus and supply nutrition for households whose children are supported by families abroad and CCFC which is the main contributor.

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour

Land tax and other contributions of cash and labor are done every year.

### Family planning

The Health extension workers are going from door to door and create awareness on family planning, nutrition and sanitation.

### Government-sponsored Associations

There are the youth and women’s associations.

### Pregnancy and childbirth

Pregnancy and childbirth is becoming common among the youth women that before in the community.

### Presentation of government models of development

Professional from the wereda and the kebele officials in Turufe present government models through meetings and workshops.

### Drinking water

There is drinking water that comes through pipe line but it sometimes is cut. People are forced to go to river to fetch water when the pipe water is not there. Each household pay 10 cents for 1 jerican water. There are a lot of queue around each water point.

### Exemptions for the poor

There is no exemption for the poor in any form.

### Sanitation

The sanitation is getting better since each household dug latrine in its compound after the incident of the Acute Watery Diarrhea.

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation: no answer

Gender laws, policies and programs are being implemented in accordance.

### Preventive health services

The health extension workers are creating awareness on preventive health care and it can be said that the service is good.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

The youth policies and programs are implemented in the right way.

### Curative health services

The Turufe community gets curative health service mostly

### Community work including FFW and non-government work

There is no community work including FFW . There was community work in 2000 when the new school was constructed.

### Primary education

There are 2 schools which provide primary education.

### Transport

There is regular transport service from Turufe to the nearest towns of Kuyera and Shashemene. People walk on foot from Turufe to Kuyera and take taxi to Shashemene. Bejaj and *gari* (horse pulled cart) provide transport service though they are expensive.

### Secondary education

There is no secondary education in the community. We go to Kuyera 01 kebele where there is the secondary school. Those who have relatives in Shashemene attend secondary school there.

### Electricity and communications

Electric power became available since 2000.

### Government TVET

There is no government TVET in the area. Those who attend TVET go to Shashemene TVET school.

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’

Harmful tradition practices have decreased a lot in the community.

## Focus group of males aged 11 – 14

1. EI; 14; 5th grade; poor

2. HN; 14; 6th grade; middle-wealth

3. BC; 14; rich

4. BE; 14; 5th grade; poor

5. OB; 13; 4th grade; middle- wealth

6. CB ; 14; 6th grade; rich

### Land

There is no land redistribution. Landless youth has been given communal land. We don’t know whether land has been taken for development works. Women’s rights to land are implemented. Land leasing is carried on and it is common. Land registration has been conducted.

### Resettlement

No resettlement

### Government universities/colleges

There are no government universities here.

### Irrigation

There are individuals who use irrigation on their land.

### Alternative Basic Education

No alternative basic education.

### Water harvesting

We didn’t see any water harvesting.

### Government pre-school education

There is no government pre- school education.

### Agricultural extension and packages

There is agricultural extension and packages.

### Community-government interactions

Community-government interactions are good.

### Livestock extension and packages

There are no livestock extension packages in the kebele.

### The use of models, champions, promoters

Models are hardworking farmers. There are also who support the idea of modern farm system and they agitate people to participate.

### Non-farm extension and packages

We don’t know whether there are non-farm extension and packages.

### The use of extension workers

The extension workers give support to the farmers who want to implement modern farming system.

### Co-operatives

There are no co-operatives which we know.

### Good governance

We think that there is good governance as long as people live in peace.

### Government Micro-credit

We don’t know at all.

### Interactions with woreda

We think that there are good interactions with the wereda.

### Food aid

There was food aid when *temch* hit the kebele before last year.

### Security, policing and justice

We assume there is security, policing and justice in the kebele.

### Nutrition

We don’t know if there is nutrition support or awareness is created among the people about nutrition problems.

### Taxes; other contributions of cash and labour

We know that our parents pay taxes and other contributions in cash and labor.

### Family planning

Family planning awareness and training are given to promoters of the health program.

### Government-sponsored Associations

There are youth and women associations

### Pregnancy and childbirth

There are a lot of young pregnant girls in the kebele and childbirth is also getting very common among the youth.

### Presentation of government models of development

We don’t know how government models of development are presented among the community.

### Drinking water

Though unsatisfactory there is drinking water which comes from a river through pipe lines.

### Exemptions for the poor

We haven’t heard about it.

### Sanitation

The health extension workers have gone door to door and taught about the importance of sanitation. Each household have dug latrine.

### Gender laws, policies, programmes and implementation

We are not sure about the gender laws, policies, programs and the implementations .

### Preventive health services

Health extension worker come to our houses and teach about how people can prevent diseases.

### Youth policies, programmes and implementation

We have heard that youth policies and programs are implemented.

### Curative health services

The community mostly goes to Shashemene referral hospital and private clinics from curative services.

### Community work including FFW and non-government work

There are no community works for food. The community works on road when ordered.

### Primary education

There are primary education services providing schools.

### Transport

Transport from the kebele to Kuyera is on foot, *gari* is used when it return back. Mostly people come on foot from Kuyera to Turufe. To go to Shashemene people take taxi. Bajaj can come if contractual agreement is reached. When people have to go to hospital they are called by mobile.

### Secondary education

There is no secondary education service in the area.

### Electricity and communications

Electricity is supplied since 2000. Mobiles are accessible in the community.

### Government TVET

There is no government TVET

### ‘Harmful traditional practices’

Harmful tradition practices are not present nowadays.