# Interviews with wereda officials re Oda Dawata, Arssi – Stage 3 questions

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## Wereda

### Wereda policies and budget

The total budget of Tiyo wereda is about thirty four million, which has been increasing yearly. From all of the wereda programmes the agricultural sector takes the highest amount of resources from the wereda budget.

Even though the wereda budget has been increasing from year to year, all of the wereda programmes are still suffering from lack of budget, to the extent of failure to pay monthly salary for government workers. According to my informant there were times when they have asked for urgent extra budget from the regional government and also borrowed money from Assela town municipality in order to pay salaries for government workers in the wereda. Although the relatively huge wereda budget was allocated to the agricultural sector, it is still suffering from lack of budget which has been hindering this sector from fully realising its objectives. For example, lack of car which is very important in delivering different agricultural inputs and equipment’s like transporting nursery, fertilised soil from place to place and to perform other developmental activity. Beside this, there is also lack of budget to construct DA’s home (providing housing service) in all kebele’s of the wereda.

MDG fund has brought significant change in the wereda especially in regard to rural road construction, which helped them to connect most of the wereda kebele’s to each other and also to the main road. By doing this the MDG fund has also contributed to the development of agricultural activities by enabling rural kebele’s to have access to transportation systems which were not accessible before and in the recent past most of the rural kebele’s suffered trying to transport their vegetables to the wereda market place. This resulted in low prices for their production and also crops perishing. Unlike before, farmers can easily transport their products and gets a good price. According to my informant this rural road construction transports technology to the farmer’s village even they have outdoor delivery of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs due to their access to the road. Currently, all of the 18 kebeles in the wereda have transportation access to the main road, they are also trying to expand the rural road construction in order to connect all villages in the kebele, and they are planning to finish road construction of the wereda by the coming year (2006 EC).

According to my informant there have been two campaigns in the wereda, which are expanding best practices in the wereda of model farmers for the community which will help to speed up rural development. And the other has been environmental protection like, forest protection, soil and water protection, and water usage. All of the campaigns have been funded by the government and public participation (free labour). Impact of the campaign includes, it reduces soil erosion which increases productivity, water discharge increased and also forest coverage in the area has been increasing.

### Wereda progress

It is possible to say three sectors (agriculture, health and rural road construction) are equally successful or going well in the wereda. The wereda has the reputation for being awarded for their success in agricultural activity at zone, region and even at the national level.

According to my informant the determination of the wereda administrator and the people has contributed to this success. This is mainly by creating awareness, training them and also most of the development activities have been done with the labour support of the people especially in the rural road construction and other environmental protection activity.

Providing safe drinking water become the major problem in the wereda. This is mainly because, the construction of safe and clean water requires a huge amount of money and also the zone did not give enough attention to this problem. To improve this problem it requires adequate budget allocation from the regional government and public participation.

## NGOs in the wereda

It is possible to say that there are no NGO’s which are actively operating in the wereda, except JICA (Japanese donor) which has been engaged in assisting some health programmes. He further stated that this NGO is not operating with its full potential. Thus, it was not affected by the new regulation.

## Investors

### Has land been leased to investors from outside?

There is only one investor from outside the wereda, who is from Lode Tosa wereda of Arsi zone. He was given around 30 hectare of land for producing vegetables (tomato, onion and potatoes) and currently he partially started the production of the vegetables. He created job opportunity for some unemployed people on his vegetable farm mainly labourers and guard. In addition to this he is introducing the technology of farming vegetables to neighbouring rural communities by training and sharing his experience.

So far there are no problems related to the investment in the wereda. There are plans to give land for new investors in the future since the wereda has received many requests from investors. There are two ways of allocating land for investors based on the amount of land they demand. For any investor who need not more than one hectare the decision should be made at the wereda level by board of investment and confirmed at zone level. But for those who need more than one hectare the wereda does not have the jurisdiction to offer them investment land. In this case the investors will go to the region investment bureau to provide their request and the region refers the case to zone, zone in turn provides the request to the wereda. Accordingly, the wereda can either confirm or reject the request based on the availability of the requested land, thus, if the land is available they can send the copy of map and plan of the area available for investment.

## Kebele structures

The sub kebele is called zone in Oromiya, which have different responsibilities to fulfil like, administering and mobilising people for developmental purpose in its zone. Each Zone is composed of 700-1500 people, each are represented or headed by a group of three elected people (voluntary) by the people in the kebele. They are in charge of cooperating people for developmental purpose, for peace and security and good governance in their zone. They also solved many issues which arise in their zone before it reaches kebele. The structure of kebele is as follow, Kebele-zone-development team-1-5. Development teams are responsible for their zone, which is composed a group of 25-30 House hold or people who are neighbour to each other, it is headed by a group of five people who divides the jobs to effectively handle their team. 1-5’s or development army and cell which are composed of a group of 7-45 people are the lower government and party structure, respectively. Both interacts smoothly, development army and development team are administered by cells. So far there is no problem with the kebele structure, it has been functioning effectively.

## Wereda report on Oda Dawata kebele

The kebele has similar development performance with most of the kebeles in the wereda, but what is most remarkable about the kebele is that farmers have high awareness of adopting new agricultural technological in comparison with other kebeles. This is mainly due to their proximity to Kulumsa Agricultural Research Centre, who provide them with different new improved seeds and farming techniques. The kebele has also a good relationship with all neighbouring kebeles.

### Wereda’s future livelihood plans for the kebele

The wereda is determined to expand the rural road construction in all zones of the kebele and is also working to solve lack of safe water access. In addition to this the wereda is planning to expand traditional and modern irrigation systems in order to assure sustainable development in the kebele. There are also plans to replace the traditional irrigation system with modern one.

The wereda is devoted to providing support for unemployed youth in the rural areas especially by organising them into groups as small and medium enterprises in which they can engage in different activities of their interest like e.g. carpentry, metal work, while protecting the forest they engage in bee hives, agricultural activities and providing different minerals.

There are also plans to expand non-farm activities for unemployed youth in the kebele so that the youth can engage in construction work and other service activities like opening stationary shops, hotels and so on.

### Future Regional and Zone plans for the wereda

Based on the wereda request the regional government has promised to fulfil the demand of the kebele by expanding access to safe water in the kebele and also to strength the rural road construction. The zone is also working hard by facilitating the regional plan for the wereda.

## Wereda relations with their neighbours

People in the wereda have good relationships with the neighbouring community, the relationship is more of developmental in which all work together for their communal development There are no historic tensions or conflicts within or with other weredas so far.

## Nutrition in the wereda

Reducing child malnutrition programme is included under preventive health services. In the wereda child malnutrition is not such a big problem. However last year crops failed because of wag. Consequently the number of malnourished children increased slightly. Although the problem was not as serious as when World Vision intervened supplying food (fafa and oil). The problem was under control on time. There is Community-Based Nutrition programme in which the health extension workers and other health service providers have participated within three monthly intervals. They screen out malnourished children by using MUAC, weight measurement and oedema (looking legs) by going to door to door.

Those malnourished children receive supplementary food within a week after they have been screened out. The types of food depend on the severity of the problem. They follow and monitoring the OTP (out treatment patient) and give advice to mothers on how to feed and treat the patient.

JICA gives support to the health office in providing IRT (integrated referential training) trainings for the health professions including HEWS and volunteer health workers. Those trained health workers have to give training to mothers and other people in the community. There is no feeding centre in the wereda and also no financial resources except health care finance.

HEWS have trained on some curative health services to provide for children like pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and other related diseases.

## Maternal mortality in the wereda

Now this programme is included in the health extension package. The current policies give more attention to reduce maternal mortality as the principle of motto. It says: at least 80% of mothers’ lives should be saved, not one mothers has to die, unite to save mothers’ life, on one delivered in home at least a mother has to deliver at health post, every pregnant mother should get antenatal health care at least four times in her pregnancy period; at least once pregnant mother has to be seen at health centre and should deliver there.

In the near feature all wereda people may have got an ambulance service which is in the process. 14 weredas have got this service and the other ten weredas will get it in the near future.

TBA services are forbidden to assist delivery rather they included in health army to mobilise pregnant women that who have to get antenatal and postnatal health service. After delivery the health conditions of mother and baby should be checked immediately and then both have to get ‘’three- six’’ health check-ups i.e. within six hours, six days and six weeks.

One of the HEWs from each of the health posts has been trained to assist delivery. Equipment for delivery or clean delivery kits are distributed through the health centre. In all 18 rural kebeles there is no access to electricity or water, there may be a hope that some of them will get it in the near future because the expansions of those service nearer to health post.

## Preventive health services in the wereda

The policies give more emphasis for preventive health services than curative. There is a network which helps health service providers at the wereda involve in prevention. This group is known as the health command post and works integrated with party members and the women’s and children affairs’ representative. The health care services include preventive examinations, disease-specific screening tests, and procedures based upon the evidence-from people's medicals. All of these services are provided in health post.

But the roles of HWEs are inclined towards agricultural activities and women’s and children affairs’ issues. The HEWs are involved in demonstrations of planting in lines and teaching about new techniques and technologies for farmers. In the same way they are involved in political issues. Through this network they have been forced to engage on such works rather than just health issues. The HEWS are very buy in agricultural works and political issues. Even some people in the community called them women’s affair and they are evaluated by the women’s and child affairs office. Their health responsibilities and duties have been substituted by political work “we can say this office is the second office of agricultural and rural development and women’s and child affairs office it only does work on health issues on paper”. HEWs spent their time on the farm land by showing line planting, collecting party membership fee and other community contribution they are also involved in improved seed distribution, etc.

## Credit programmes in the wereda

In the previous time there were eleven multi-purpose cooperatives which provided fertilisers and seeds by credit, so that the farmers can pay back their credit post-harvest. But, due to the failure of most farmers to re pay back their debts the government has stopped rendering this service since 2003 EC. Since then the farmers have been buying agricultural inputs in cash from the service cooperatives or different unions. After the government gave up providing credit service - WALQO and Wasasa (NGO based credit provider) began to lend money to the farmers, so that they can buy the agricultural inputs by themselves. They have to pay back their credit one year, quite often this takes place after harvest when they sell their produce.

In order to get service from the organisations the farmers those who need this credit organise themselves into a group of 5-10 and propose their request of credit to the organisations. The reason for grouping them is that they can be collateral for each other, which means that if someone failed to pay back his credit the remaining members are in charge of paying back for him. Service cooperatives are meant to be multi-purpose providing credit for farmers and others, insurance service, saving and money transfer services. The organisations should not provide credit without reliable collateral, for instance when they give credit for small and medium enterprises, the town municipal or wereda administrators become collateral.

WALQO is the only government affiliated credit provider in the wereda, it takes the lion share of credit service for the farmers in the wereda.

Village saving and loans association are very active in the wereda. All members of the associations save their money regularly, mainly after selling their products immediately after harvest, each member saves 200 to 500 birr yearly. They also save their products in type from 50 kg-200kg. Both men and women save their money independently, accordingly in type saving men save wheat and maize, while women save peas and beans. Besides this, all members of the associations save 2-5 birr monthly.

RUSSACO is not as active as other credit providers in the wereda, they are only engaged in providing a savings service and have not yet started providing a credit service for the farmers. But they are planning to provide credit service very soon after strengthening their financial capacity. Rural residents, those who possess house in Asella town with plan and a map can borrow money from the bank taking their house as collateral. Those who do not own a house in town do not get this service. There is no private micro finance institution in the wereda.

Wasasa, Alliance and Busa gonofa are NGO based credit providers in the wereda, who lend money for multi-purposes. In addition to the above mentioned credit providers organisation, there is also another source of credit in the wereda , which are Hetosa farmer union, and saving and credit union. The former one gives credit for multi-purpose cooperatives or primary cooperatives, these cooperatives in turn provides credit for individual farmers who are member of the cooperative. The later one provides individual credit for all members who are engaged in farming or non-farming activities. What makes these two unions different from the rest is that they provide the service only to their members.

I have tried to present different organisations in order of amounts lent as follows:

First is saving and credit union (it provides credit only for its members) they offer credit up to five hundred thousand (500,000), which can be paid back within five years, each credit is offered based on reliable collateral. Second is primary cooperatives which gives credit up to twelve thousand (12,000) for individuals in the cooperative, it must be paid back within one year. Thirdly, Busa Gonofa (they provide credit service only for government workers and Assela town residents in the kebele) they give credit up to ten thousand (10,000) for individuals, it must be paid back within a two year period. Fourth is WALQO, which provides credit up to fifty thousand (50,000) for one small enterprise and five thousand (5,000) for individual farmers, all credits should be paid back within one year. Fifth is Wasasa (they do not give credit service for small enterprises) , they offer credit up to four thousand five hundred (4,500) for individuals, this should be paid within one year period of time. Lastly, there is Alliance which gives credit for individuals up to three thousand five hundred (3,500) which should be paid within a one year period.

Government is planning to promote both government MFI and RUSACCO’s simultaneously, because both are government programmes. The overall wereda debt is about two million forty five thousand one hundred seventy four birr and 0.7 cents (204,517,4.7) it is the fertiliser credit which was given from 1998-2003 Ec and this is reason why the government stopped this service. The wereda is working hard, especially in facilitating how the farmers can pay back their debts regularly in post-harvest period of time. There is no crop insurance and also no plan for such insurance so far in the wereda, the same is true for livestock .

## The wereda’s safe water programme

The coverage of safe water in Tiyo wereda is about 24%, there are three deep water walls, two of them are worked by generators and one is worked by electricity. These water points have their own committee who managed the overall activities: they have their own capital from the water price which is used for its maintenance. There are developed springs, which also have their own committee which maintains them and protects them from damage. The people use them without charge because they flow freely the whole time. There is one hand pump, same as the first two it has a committee for maintaining and controlling it and people use it free of charge. Except, piped water all are free of charge but people contribute for its maintenance Other kebeles around the town (Asella) have piped water through the expansion service and they pay Asella town water administrator office for this. The rest of the rural kebeles use protected open spring water by enclosing/fencing. Some of them use rivers and streams.

Now there has been plan to improve the coverage of the safe water programme this is a plan and also the work has been started. For example through the expansion of tap water and the development of springs. So far it reaches 49% according to the current intervention of Oromia region and Asella Malt factory. The wereda is in the process of implementing water points and expanding spring development at four kebeles including the research site (Odadawata). Thus the plan include to open five water points and developing spring, this is done by regional budget as it planned to improve the safe drinking water for Arssi Zone. And also Asella malt factory in the principle of developing community and supporting the surrounding people around the factory. It promised to fund one new water point establishment and three spring development.

There is a serious problem related to drinking safe water in the wereda, specifically at lowlander kebeles in which there is regular water borne diseases. For example, Tulu-kuche kebele is known for water borne diseases at the health centre; if someone comes affected with related problems, the health professionals say are you from Tulu-kuche. Therefore Odadawata is relatively better in accessing safe water. Other problems are related to capital budget for improving the safe water coverage, as though people are very cooperative for such intervention. They contribute in labour (dinging pipe canal), in cash and moral support. There are not sufficient spare parts to maintain existing water points and no sufficient skilled technicians who are TVET completed. As a result now government give capacity building training for them.

\*\*Spring development: by building at the spot of the water source and the community can get tap water which flows freely and people fetch without charge.

TIYO WEREDA WOMEN’S AND CHILD AFFAIRS OFFICE

This office focuses on:

1. Based on the five years growth and transformation plan of the government this office is involved in empowering women in social, political and economic aspects.
2. Participating in child legal rights; a child who has the right to get food, education, health service, live without any influence/pressure or a child should free from any pressure in his/her life.
3. Work on gender inequality; the office is involved in awareness creation amongst women. Women have to know their legal rights and should practice accordingly. Thus women have to participate on any government works either in office or any government structure. Women have to get education and training to build their capacity.

\* The office is not concerned about issues of youth this is done by the sport and youth office.

## Marriage interventions

### Under-age marriage

Now the practice of early age marriage has reduced due to the effects of family law since 1992 which provides 18 years old as a minimum age of marriage. Otherwise it can result in prison from 5-15 years if people marry under 18 years old. To control and prevent the practice the women’s child affairs office work in coordination with school, health office, police and kebele officials. Moreover there is women’s and child affairs representative at each kebele through whom the wereda office communicates. The wereda women’s and child affairs office has seven members, each of them have a responsibility to follow up three kebeles in the wereda.

The attitudes of the people are make it difficult to enforce the law because they are not collaborated to inform the practice. People didn’t want to tell of the one who has arranged an early marriage around their nearest or relatives. To improve the law enforcement education and advice should be given intensively to the community. If the one who did the practice, has to be punished well according to the law. Last year only one case came to the office which was referred to court.

### Abduction

There is a difficulty to differentiate volunteer from forced abduction. Because once the girl has got marriage through abduction, things are changed by different factors like:

1, parents’ negotiate through elders and families influence on their daughter to accept the marriage 2, after abducted she is made to change her idea and becomes agreed with the marriage. The case is not brought at this office or wereda court, even the complaint didn’t come again to the office. Because of this reason the office has not exact information about the extent of such practices. However it easy to guess the rate of abduction that generally the practices is very low as compared to before. For example last year there were seven abduction cases was come.

Schooling girls are more vulnerable to abduction as they refused parents’ arranged marriage. During abduction the violence could be happened double/triple. Such as: marriage would be under-age, forced marriage, rape, there may be physical/psychological abuse. There for the perpetrator does more than one crime (other than forced marriage), he and others who involve in the practice have to punish based on the law.

The law is similar to other family law which was revised and actions become stronger than before. Officially people know well about the law and its consequence after crime but still the elder intervention is being an obstacle to end the practice. The law says that the perpetrator has been in prison ranging between 3 to 15 years and the marriage should be dissolved.

###  Choice of marriage partner

Both male and females whose age is above or equal to 18 have equal right to choose their marriage partner. But due to traditional beliefs females are not used to such opportunity. There is an attitude towards females choosing of their marriage partner that females may lose their respect if the marriage request comes from them. They may feel shame if males refuse the marriage request.

### Polygyny

In previous polygyny is common in the area but now due to government intervention and people's awareness it has reduced. However about 30-40% of men have more than one wife.

The legal law says about polygamy: if somebody has had a second marriage, he should be punished as the rules of law and the marriage should be dissolved. Even if women are aware of their legal rights they have been cheated by their husband when they get a second wife. Since then things have changed unlike to their expectation and those women have started to complain to the women’s and child affairs office.

The office head said that; ‘some women said first I allowed to him to get married as I need to rest or be free from husband’s ‘chikchik’ but now he controls all my properties and wants to discard me’. Most of the time such case come after the second wife give birth, so this office tries to make negotiation between the family instead of sending them to court. This makes it difficult to enforce the law when a large family has been formed with the second marriage. The mandates of women’s child affairs office enable them to engage on negotiation through advising and creating awareness about the issues. Last year two women who complained after the second wives had got two and three children. This is difficult to dissolve the second marriage because of the children. The second difficulty is found with the public prosecutors of the lawyer, police and others who able to get involved in implementing the legal law. There is a bias and corruption at the court.

Here is a practical example according to the respondents; the lawyer at court who has two wives and his son did the same. The son’s first wife consults the women’s and child affairs office to cooperate with her but they couldn’t do so because of their bad experience from the court. And again the lawyer is his father who has two wives so they couldn’t dare to involve in the case. So she forced to live with the marriage as being one of the wives.

### Widow’s inheritance

Though widow’s inheritance is common in Muslim communities, the practice is become lower due to government intervention and other interrelated factors. The law was introduced with the revised family law in 1992, it says widows have their own legal right to control whole properties without any interference and they can choose their marriage partner freely. But women can’t break the traditional beliefs and local customs to refuse the practice. Last year only a woman came to the office to complain she needed support. The office gave her advice what she should do and where to go to get justice. Then she took her case to the court but was made to stop the threat. The Muslim community excluded her from social interaction or relations, her neighbours will share nothing with her not even fire. Despite this she tolerates the problems and lives with her children by controlling her own wealth. Even if she is excluded for social relation/organisation, she won her inheritance and has started to live with her family.

Both the traditional beliefs and local government laws do not invite women to fight the harmful traditional practices. Because they can’t get adequate services even when they complain. As mentioned before the problems are interrelated that the government officials’ attitudes are same as those of ordinary people ‘they talk as educated people what they do similar to ordinary people’.

### Marriage to a dead wife’s sister

The respondents said that such practice doesn’t exist today, but we have heard the stories of such practice. There is no specific law related to such practice, it may have been seen as similar to widow’s inheritance.

## Female circumcision

There is may be few people practice in secret. But nothing came to their office related to female circumcision as they joined this office, in the last two years. Within each kebele there is a different structure which helps to control harmful practices in relation to women’s issues. There is a lawyer advising the committee. The committee is strongly involved in advising and teaching people to create better awareness about women’s inequality and to end harmful traditional practices, particularly those related to women. As a result the practices of female circumcision have ceased. There is also command post in which the kebele women’s and child affairs representative is a member. The mandates of this organisation which has to control and monitor women’s benefit to be empowered socially, economically and politically. On the other hand female circumcision has been banned since Derg regime; it's taken a long time to end the practice.

The law says that female circumcision is considered as a crime that the one disables the other. So the practitioner and the parents have are punished by 3-15 years in prison.

## Violence against women

### Rape

There is rape and last year about six cases came, the office refers these to court as it was a crime. Some of the cases were resolved by elders and others have not got justice because of corruption either at court or at the health service. As mentioned above there is a big problem related to getting justice, as whole wereda officials have blood or marriage relation linkages. ‘They are highly corrupted, there is no justice for women who have no relatives’. Even the health service do not give correct evidence to the court about rape, they say it happened long before /not recent phenomenon. As a result the perpetrator has nothing happen and he may do the same in the future. Consequently the practice has not decreased rather the complaints become reduced as there is no justice.

### Domestic male violence

Beating wives is common in the wereda and women didn’t complain about such violence. Because they accept as it is a normal situation of husband-wife interaction. Even when some women try to complain or accuse their husbands, the process is stopped by the elders. They are considered as breaker of the norms and cultures of fathers and grandfathers. Because of this reason women are not encouraged to come to court to seek justice. One of the respondents said that; because of two reasons domestic violence remain the same: 1, women have not enough knowledge to break the social norms to able to refuse the domestic male violence, 2, the prosecutors discourage their complaints as they are corrupted, even their attitude has not yet changed.

Recently a woman's hand and head was broken by her husband and she was seriously hurt. She was not able to walk by herself. Her neighbour brought her here then the office took the case to the court. Her husband was only arrested for two days. This makes the office members unhappy and discourages women who have similar problems.

## Women’s rights after divorce

Unlike before women can divorce without the pre-condition. Previously women couldn’t appeal for divorce without the interest of husband. If they did so they would have to go out without any properties or they got a few portions of the household properties excluding land. But now they can share all kinds of property equally including land. Then they keep and control their own properties without any influence. But there is still a problem in relation to sharing properties between husband and wife. For a similar reason (corruption) as mentioned above few women lose their properties. If the husband has money or relations with the officials (people in the court), their wives can’t get justice. For example as mentioned at the daily diary because of IH's influence his step-mother lost her properties including her home.

However, most women benefit as they are able to control their own properties after divorce. In most cases divorced women become successful after divorce socially and economically.

## Women’s rights after death of husband

Widows have a legal right to keep their properties and children. The law says, if one of the spouses died, the existing one has full right to access and control of the whole household properties. As the result widows are benefiting from accessing and controlling their properties as well. As mentioned in the case of widow inheritance; except her case no related cases come to the office.

Though customary practices: the elders pressure widows to marry dead husband’s brother, if she is conservative to this idea, she marries. The law doesn’t interfere among consensus marriage. The reason why some people stick to this practice that they believe that; such a kind of marriage keeps properties from other people who would marry her and keeps the children from having a step-father. Generally widows are well aware and are able to refuse inheritance marriage, they can access and manage their properties as well alone.

## Women’s rights to inherit from parents

Because of the 1999 revised family law women can have equal legal right with their brothers to share parents’ properties including the land. With this intervention women are successfully benefiting from the intervention. In relation to this there is not a big problem as people are aware about the law. Land and property related cases don’t come to this office rather they go to court or land environment management office in the wereda.

There is a tendency that men can access more land than women through negotiations when the division is done by community elders. Because they say male is considered as father as he stayed in the compound so he deserves more. And again female can have an opportunity to get more land through a husband.

## Other interventions to improve women’s status

The five years growth and transformation plan of the government encouraged women that they could be empowered in all aspects of domains of life: in social, political and economic situation. The number of women participants in different structures is increasing both at kebele and wereda level. In the kebele structure at least one woman should be involved in the community issues. This happens in practice that women have started being 1-5 group members up to being wereda representative. Women in the kebele could be the leader of a 1-5, gere, raya missoma (development and health army), zone, members of different committees, etc. Similarly in the wereda level women could be involved in each sector according to their profession.

Due to government intervention women have access to land, even if she is a wife the land ownership certificate is given for both. That means the certificate is prepared with the name of both husband and wife and has couples’ photo. On the other hand widows can control their land and women are able to inherit land equally to males. This helps women become economical empowered. Economic empowerment is more important than others which bring political and social empowerment.

There was an assessment of school age children in 1992/3 for child education through the MDG programme. Every school age child should enrol in school - this is the motto of the government. As a result there was no one not enrolled in the school. This intervention included girl’s education, moreover there is particular focus for girl’s education as they would be more influential for the next generation.

## Vulnerable women

Those women who are poor and have no relatives, women who are vulnerable to domestic male violence. There is no targeting intervention in the wereda. Even if they accused them they couldn’t get justice.