



Enhancing Pastoral Women's Economic
Empowerment in Lowland Borena, Dire and Miyo
Districts, Borena Zone, Oromia Regional State



Impact Assessment Report

Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development
(ACORD)
and
Dan Church Aid
(DCA)

Addis Ababa

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Preface

ACORD is PAN-African international NGO with secretariat in Nairobi and head office in London. It works in 18 African countries, including Ethiopia. ACORD-Ethiopia began its operation in 1994 with an urban programme in Dire Dawa city with a livelihood programme. From the outset, ACORD had a firm conviction that poor and vulnerable people can play a leading role in the fight against poverty provided that they are given proper institutional and material supports. Based on this conviction, ACORD decided to work with grassroots community based organizations, mainly the Iddirs- burial associations- which existed for many years, but largely mandated with support during death. It tried to transform the Iddirs to active development agents through which poor and vulnerable people can do their best to change their lives. Accordingly, ACORD provided supports in the form of revolving fund and trainings for 100 Iddirs that led to the establishment of saving and credit groups in which 70% of the targeted beneficiaries were women. Moreover, the saving and credit groups established Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) which became umbrella organizations for the groups. Currently, the capital of the strongest SACCO has reached more than 500,000 birr and the maximum loan size became 40,000 birr.

Based on the experience obtained from the Dire Dawa programme, the organization scaled-up its operations to Addis Ababa and Shashemene cities. The Addis Ababa program provided development grant for 50 Iddirs and established Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). The support enabled target beneficiaries to engage in diversified business activities and improve their livelihoods. Likewise, in Shashemene, ACORD designed and implemented an urban development programme with income generation, youth employment, gender, HIV/AIDS and saving and credit components. Again learning from the previous two programmes, the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the society were provided all-round supports through their Iddirs. The establishment and expansion of the Shashemene Iddirs Micro Finance Institution, now renamed Qendil Micro Finance Institute, is one of the finest results of the intervention. The institution was established by organizing about 68 Iddirs with a support of 200,000 birr. Currently, Qendil has its own three-storey multi-purpose building and a total capital of 35 million birr. Its operation has expanded to neighbouring towns such as Arsi Negale and Shala woreda and provides saving and credit services to more than 6,000 clients.

ACORD continued expanding its interventions from urban centres to agro- pastoralists and pastoralists communities and opened new programmes in Gambella and, Ormoia (Borena Zone) regional states. In Gambella, the organization provided agriculture inputs and capacity building supports to agro-pastoralists which enabled them to improve their agricultural productivity.

In Borena, ACORD has been implementing development and humanitarian projects since 2008 and addressed the needs of pastoral communities. It has introduced the Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction (CMDRR) approach in which local communities play central role in early warning, data analysis and risk mitigation mechanisms of natural disasters. Moreover, it has provided support to vulnerable households and local communities to engage in natural resource management intervention such as range land management and construction of ponds.

Enhancing Pastoral Women’s Role in Decision Making in Lowland Borena is another project implemented in Borena zone from August 2014 to October 2017 in partnership with Dan Church Aid (DCA). The project was intended to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women so as to enhance their role, participation and influence in decision making both at household and community levels. The project was implemented using a Self-Help Group approach where poor and vulnerable women are organized in groups and discuss and make decisions on common problems. It was implemented in partnership with different governmental and non-governmental organizations.

ACORD as an organization has a tradition of learning from its implementation. It always try its best to get lessons from both the challenges and successes of its work. Moreover, it has a long-standing tradition of exchanging experiences with other governmental and non-governmental organizations so as to refine interventions, strategies and approaches at wider scale.

Following this tradition, ACORD has conducted an impact assessment of the project mentioned above by external evaluator. The main objective of the assessment is to get lessons and improve the approach and methodologies and replicate it at wider scales. ACORD would like to take this opportunity to thank DCA for its continued support to reach these vulnerable women to enable them engage on the issues of their common concern; the line government offices at all levels for their support during the project implementation, the communities and beneficiaries of the project for their unreserved support and contributions to attain the project objectives.

Tilahun Tefera

ACORD Ethiopia County Director

December 2017

Addis Ababa

1 Introduction

Women constitute about 50% of the population of Ethiopia. They also contribute the highest proportion of labour force in the overall economy of the country. However, the role and contribution of women in both household and national development is significantly hampered by long-established cultural, economic and institutional constraints. Women suffer from lack of decision-making power on issues that affect their lives, have limited access to various socio-economic services (such as education and health services), suffer from gender-based violence, and carry more domestic responsibilities that put them in physical and psychological stress. Their voice, participation, benefits and representations are also highly compromised and, as a result, they disproportionately carry the burden of poverty.

In Ethiopia, in spite of the various measures taken in the past few decades to address the problem, gender-based inequality is still deep-rooted in both urban and rural parts of the country. The problem is more pronounced in rural pastoralist areas, such as Borena, where women are subjected to different forms of exclusions, and become the primary victims of the negative effects of climate change and other socio-economic dynamics that affect their livelihood system. In addition to the responsibilities in livestock production, the gender division of labour puts a heavy burden on pastoral women as they are almost entirely responsible for domestic activities including fetching water, firewood collection, cooking, taking care of children, the sick and the elderly. Moreover, the traditional institutions, including the *gada* system, are highly male dominated and adversely affects women's role in their respective communities. Consequently, there is a traditional dominance of men over women almost in all aspects, including property ownership, control and decision-making over economic resources and control of political decision-making institutions.

Based on these general premises, Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD)-Ethiopia, funded by Dan Church Aid (DCA), designed and implemented a project entitled “*Enhancing Pastoral Women's Role in Decision-making in Lowland Borana, Dire and Miyo Districts, Borana Zone, Oromia Regional State*”. The project was primarily intended to create an enabling environment so as “pastoral women effectively participate and influence decision-making processes at all levels”. The project was implemented for the past three years (August, 2014 – October, 2017) and recently completed.

Thus, this is an impact assessment report that analyzes the project components, implementation strategies, challenges, opportunities and achievements with the intention of drawing lessons for future interventions and share the experience with others actors engaged in similar endeavours.

2 Objectives of the Assessment

The overall objective of the assessment is to learn from the work done so far and to understand both what differences the project has made and how it has been achieved. It is intended to identify and understand the key challenges and success factors for long-term changes for the particular target women groups. A particulate attention is given to identify and understand factors that affect the sustainability of the interventions and the effectiveness of the implementation strategies employed, so as to get lessons for future programming, strategies and activities which would eventually contribute to the sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of the target population.

3 Assessment Methodology

Data and information for the assessment were collected both from offices (document review) and fields. The researcher, supported by ACORD Borena field office, conducted a ten day fieldwork in the project area and managed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data and information from the implementing agency, partner organizations and the beneficiaries that are useful for the assessment.

The major data collection methods employed to collect the data were the following:

- i. Review of key project documents:* Valuable information and data are generated from review of key project documents in the form of the baseline data, project proposals, periodic project and partners' reports, annual and mid-term evaluations. Moreover, two round monitoring reports (January 2016 and January 2017) conducted by a joint team of Oromia Pastoralist Association (OPA) and ACORD are used to triangulate the field data and measure changes brought about by the project.
- ii. Focus group discussions (FGDs):* FDG were organized in which discussions were made and shared views and opinions about the relevance, implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of the project were collected and analyzed. Accordingly, four FDGs (three in Dire district with Darara, Chokorsa and Kayo SHGs and one in Baftu Baha SHG in Baha kebele of Miyo district) were conducted. About 10 SHG members have participated in each FDGs and the major points of discussions were processes of SHGs establishment, their internal administration, working relationship with ACORD and relevant government offices, services provided to members and loan management, income-generation activities, changes achieved, challenges and sustainability of the SHGs. Similar FDGs were carried out with experts of the two districts WCA offices.
- iii. Key informant interview (KII):* individuals who have detailed and special information by virtue of their involvement in the project were systematically identified and interviewed. The coordinator of the project, field facilitators, heads of the Zonal and

districts Women and Children Affairs Offices were interviewed. Moreover, the leaders of selected SHGs and coordinator of Oromia Pastoralist Association Yabello field office were also interviewed as key informants. Managers of the Dire and Miyo branches of Oromia Saving and Credit Share Company were also interviewed with the purpose of understanding the management and utilization SHGs finances. The key informant interviews were carried out using a semi-structured interview method with some pre-determined questions for its flexibility and allowing to cover wide range of issues of the project.

- iv. Case studies:* Cases that illustrate the major achievements, challenges and opportunities of the project were collected to highlight the process of the project implementations and its impacts.

The validity of the information and data obtained in one data collection method were triangulated with other methods so as ensure its validity and reliability.

4 Brief Overview of the Implementing Agency, the Donor and the Project

4.1 The Implementing Agency- ACORD-Ethiopia

The Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) was established in 1976 as a consortium of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) with the purpose of responding collectively and with a long-term perspective on issues facing Africa. Led from its head office in London (UK), the organization operated in the most poor, vulnerable and marginalised regions in Africa by providing humanitarian assistances and running long-term service delivery, development and capacity building projects. Following the restructuring of the organization, ACORD has become an Africa-led international alliance working in 18 countries for social justice and development on four major thematic areas namely; gender and social exclusion, livelihoods, and HIV/AIDS.

As part of the wider ACORD International, ACORD-Ethiopia began its operation in the country in 1994 with a mission of working in common cause with people who are poor and vulnerable to understand, challenge and change conditions that affect their lives and livelihoods. ACORD-Ethiopia operates with the overall objective of bringing about effective and socially inclusive development in the country through community based actions. In the past three decades, ACORD-Ethiopia has implemented various projects in different parts of Oromia and Gambella Regional States and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations and benefit thousands of poor and vulnerable urban and rural population. Natural resource management, livelihoods, HIV/AIDS, gender and social inclusion are the major thematic areas ACORD-Ethiopia presently working on.

ACORD-Ethiopia works in close collaboration and partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations on common causes of fighting poverty and vulnerability. All its projects are implemented in partnership and collaboration with mandated government offices at different levels. Likewise, it has established strong working relationship with different international development partners and donors including Dan Church Aid, which is the donor of the current project.

4.2 The Donor - Dutch Church Aid

Dan Church Aid (DCA) is a Danish faith-based international non-governmental organization established to support the world's poorest people mainly in Africa, Asia and the Middle East countries. DCA works with a vision of seeing a world without hunger, poverty and oppression. DCA operates to attain three broad and interrelated goals: saving lives through provision of humanitarian assistance to the needy, building resilient communities which can form the basis for sustainable development and fighting all sort of extreme inequalities.

In Ethiopia, DCA has been supporting food insecure communities with humanitarian and long-term development assistances since the mid-1970s through different local development partners focusing on food security, income-generation, resilience building, climate change adaptation, response to natural and man-made disasters and training of civil society organisations. Currently, DCA operates in more than 20 districts in Amhara, Afar, Oromia and Gambella regional states.

DCA implements its projects in collaboration with local partners and likeminded INGO and NGOs in consortia. Likewise, DCA has developed close collaboration with ACORD Ethiopia in its development interventions in Borena zone, Oromia regional state. Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction (CMDRR) and the currently assessed Women Empowerment Project are the two major projects of ACORD-Ethiopia funded by DCA.

4.3 The Project

The project *Enhancing Pastoral Women's Role in Decision-making in Lowland Borena* is one of the major development projects ACORD implemented in Dire and Miyo districts of Borena zone, Oromia Regional State, with the financial support of DCA. The project had a total budget of *birr* 6,002,668.37 for a period of about three years (August, 2014 – October, 2017). It was implemented in six *kebele* of Dire and Miyo districts of Borena Zone, which were selected due to high prevalence of social and economic problems and vulnerability to poverty, conflict and drought. Moreover, the presence of other prior and on-going development interventions by the implementing agency in the areas facilitated the selection of the *kebele* for the project.

The project was primarily women-focused gender intervention with an overall objective of *enhancing their decision-making power at household and community levels through strengthening their social and economic capabilities*. Accordingly, the project expected poor and vulnerable women to take active leadership role in their own organization and increase their influence in collective decision-making spaces; as well as increase the willingness and commitment of formal and informal institutions and the community at large to take actions on issues affecting women. The project targeted 1,240 poor and vulnerable women in the two districts to benefit from the economic and social empowerment supports and enhance their role and power in decision-making processes in their respective communities.

In order to achieve these broad objectives, the project planned detailed activities that can be categorized into three major and interrelated categories with their own respective outcomes. These are a) the establishment and strengthening of women self-help groups (SHGs), b) enhancing women's economic empowerment through income-generation and linkage with formal financial institutions and c) providing/assisting functional adult literacy (FAL) education for women.

a. ***Establishment and Strengthening Women SHGs and Cluster Level Self-Help Associations***

Based on the initial baseline survey and problem analysis, a *self-help group* (SHGs) approach was selected as the primary means to address the socio-economic problem of women in the project areas; and enhance their power and involvement in decision-making processes at different levels. Accordingly, 62 women SHGs, with membership ranging between 14 to 25 each, were established in the two districts. The beneficiaries were selected based on certain agreed criteria, mainly level of vulnerability to poverty, interest to participate in the SHGs and willingness to meet agreed obligations (such as paying periodic contribution and participation in meetings and mutual support). Women-headed households were given priority in the selection of the beneficiaries. The implementing agency, in collaboration with partner offices (mainly Women and Children Affairs and Pastoralist Affairs Offices), provided training on establishment and management of SHGs, CBO leadership, by-law development and other related topics.

Moreover, a total of six cluster level associations (CLA) were established (one in each *kebele*) as an umbrella organization with the primary objective of coordinating the activities of individual SHGs in their respective *kebele*. CLA are provided training and material support to meet their objectives and are expected to be instrumental for the legalization of SHGs.

b. ***Enhancing women economic capability***

With the conviction that improving women's economic condition is one way of enhancing their economic capabilities and decision-making power, the project planned different

activities that augment and diversify the income of the beneficiaries. Accordingly, the women organized in SHGs were provided different supports that made them capable of engaging in income-generation activities as well as access to credit services.

As the baseline assessment had identified lack/shortage of capital and business skill as the major constraints for the women to engage in income-generation activities, facilitating easy access to credit services and provision of basic business development skill were the focuses of the component. In order to enhance their sense of ownership and responsibility, the groups were required to make periodic saving and each member of the SHGs made a weekly contribution ranging from *birr* 5-10. The implementing agency provided an average of *birr* 11,000.00 for each SHG as revolving fund. It also assisted them to open bank accounts and create a linkage with Oromia Saving and Credit Share Company Micro Finance Institute. It also provided them training in small business financial management and business development skill (BDS) to launch their own small income-generation activities.

c. ***Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) Education***

Provision of basic adult literacy education is an integral part of the establishment and strengthening of the SHGs as grassroots organizations and support the socio-economic empowerment activities indicated above. In fact, FAL is a government literacy initiative intended to increase adult literacy as well as provide basic knowledge and information on important livelihood and environmental issues. However, the initiative was not fully effective in the project areas mainly due to material and financial limitation of the mandated government offices.

The project tried to fill this gap through the recruitment of temporary FAL facilitators and provision of stationeries, books and other teaching materials. The main objective of the component was to make the women literate and have basic arithmetic skill that can help them to manage the SHGs as well as run their own income-generation endeavours. It is also considered as a base for information and knowledge which are essential for developing decision-making power.

5 **Project Implementation Strategy and Approaches**

The implementing agency has employed certain strategies and approaches in the implementation of the project in all its phases (designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). These strategies and approaches have significantly helped in achieving the overall objectives of the project. The major strategies employed are:

- a. ***Use of self-help approach as a means and entry point for intervention:*** creation of strong and active pastoral women's self-help groups as a vehicle to promote the economic and social interests of their members was the main implementation strategy

of the project. In fact, SHGs were central grassroots organizations that channels the support to the beneficiaries. They were established as long-term beneficiary-owned institutions with active involvement and control of the beneficiaries. As a result, all the project activities (economic, social and the FAL) were given through the groups.

- b. ***Participatory approach:*** Although there were some capacity deficiencies in some areas, the project was implemented with active involvement of and cooperation among the implementing agency, partner government offices, and beneficiaries at all levels of the project. In this regard, the district WCA, Cooperative Promotion, Education, and Health offices and the Oromia Saving and Credit Share Company played important role in joint planning, monitoring and review of the progress of the project. The monthly stakeholders meetings and quarterly project review forum were the permanent project monitoring tools that ensured the participation of key stakeholders.
- c. ***Evidence-based approach and learning in the process:*** in order to understand the causes, consequences, magnitudes and impacts of the problem, a detailed baseline assessment was conducted in the designing stage of the project. The assessment also identified the major stakeholder and their potential interests, power and importance on the project. In the implementation phase, the project documented the process and achievements of the activities and tried to get lessons to improve its results. The periodic monitoring forums significantly helped to review the project, learn from the process and make necessary adjustments.
- d. ***Building on the existing:*** due attention was given to indigenous knowledge, norms and traditions of the people. In this regard, ACORD-Ethiopia has a strong practical experience working with traditional/indigenous community-based institutions (CBOs), such as *eddir*, in the past and used this experience in the implementation of the current project.

By providing support to beneficiaries at household level and enhance their role and power as a group, the project adopted an integrated approach that brings household and community levels together. Although the approach is not new, particularly to ACORD-Ethiopia, it has a rather positive impact in motivating individual households to dedicate their at most efforts for the success of the intervention.

6 Major achievements of the project

By implementing the activities indicated in section 4.3 above, the project has achieved the following major results:

- ❖ ***Practical exercise of leadership and decision-making:*** With the establishment of the SHGs, the women have got an opportunity to exercise leadership and decision-making

on matters of common interests. Each group has a management committee composed of chair women, secretary and treasurer. It also has two other committees – a Loan Management Committee (composed of two members) that accept and approve loan request, and a Monitoring/Supervisory Committee (two members) which oversee the overall performance of the group. Members of the committees are elected freely and rotating periodically among SHG members, which provides an opportunity for all women to exercise leadership.

Moreover, SHG members meet regularly (often on weekly bases) and discuss common problems and pass decisions democratically (on consensus or majority vote). This helped them to have practical experience in expressing their views freely, exercise democratic decision-making process and participation.

- ❖ ***Introducing the culture of dialogue among group members:*** the SHG members meet regularly to discuss common problems and possible solutions. With this, the awareness and knowledge of the member on issues such as their gender-based roles, harmful traditional practices, HIV/AIDS, personal and environmental hygiene has increased. In this regard, partner offices, mainly the office of WCA, Bureau of Health and Cooperative Promotion Office played significant role in providing awareness raising educations to the groups.
- ❖ ***Introducing the idea of income-generation among group members:*** under the pastoralist livelihood system, cattle are the only major household economic assets of the people. However, these important assets are under the control of the men, and women have little power over them. Like many other pastoralist women, the members of the SHGs are fully economically dependent on men as they have little or no opportunity of creating their own economic resource. Lack/shortage of capital and entrepreneurial skill were the two major constraints for the women to engage in other income-generation activities. The availability of the revolving fund, coupled with the training given by ACORD, helped some members of the SHGs to start small petty trade in their areas. Although the number of women engaged in such IGA and the volume of the trade cannot be exaggerated at this point in time, it has helped the women to be conscious of their capability to engage in such activities and being economically self-reliant.
- ❖ ***Enhancing the culture of saving among the pastoral women:*** the pastoral women in the project area had little income and their culture of saving was also limited. The little income they had was spent on various household needs and they often face difficulty in time of urgent needs for cash. The saving they make through the SHGs, in addition to the revolving fund they obtained from ACORD, improved their access to credit from the group in time of need such as illness, mourning and child birth.

- ❖ **Strengthening mutual support and social cohesion/harmony:** SHG members socially cooperate among themselves and support one another in their economic activities and daily social lives. They support one another on occasions of different economic activities (often in the form of labour exchange) such as farming, weeding, milking, house-making, fire wood collection and water fetching. They also make social visits to the homes of members during child birth, mourning and illness and make contributions. Many SHGs make regular contribution for such social occasions.

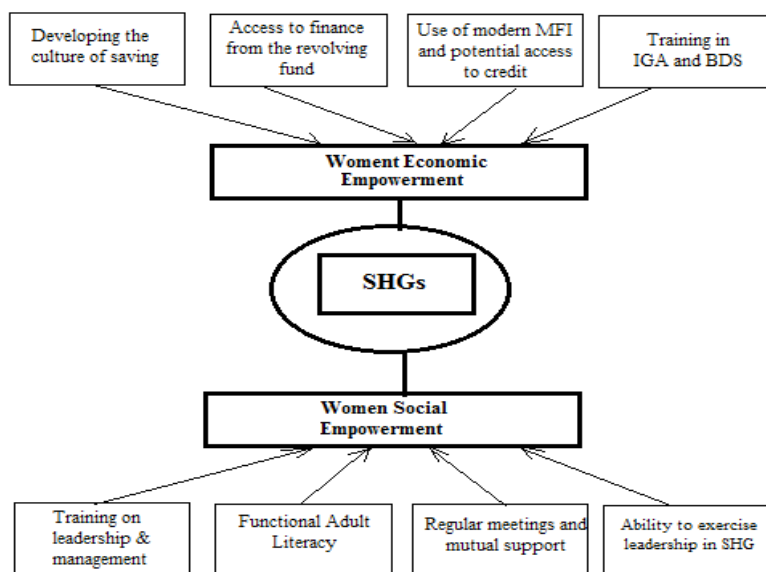


Figure 1: Logical links of the various project interventions with women economic and social empowerment

- ❖ **Increased literacy level among the members:** It is obvious that the rate of literacy among pastoral women is very lower than women in other livelihood systems. The project has tried to address this problem by providing support to FAL service to the beneficiaries. In fact, FAL has dual impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries. On the one hand, it increased the literacy capacity of the women and, as a result, most of the women who participated in the scheme have acquired basic reading and writing skill. On the other hand, the education that the women received through FAL enhanced their awareness and knowledge about themselves and their way of life, and increased their confidence on their capabilities.

Generally, the project has increased the beneficiaries economic and social empowerment through the above discussed interventions which ultimately enhanced their participation, voice and influences in decision-making processes on matters that affect their lives. The

following schematic figure summarizes the interventions and their logical links with economic and social empowerments.

7 Major Impacts of the Project

The impact of the project can be seen in two interrelated ways. The first major impact of the project is in terms of introducing a **Self-help approach** as vehicle for grassroots development in the areas. Although the approach is widely acclaimed and employed in other areas, it was hardly utilized properly in the project area. In fact, establishment of self-help groups is a social mobilization process which enables the poor and vulnerable segments of the society to build their own organization in which they participate freely, fully and directly, and take decisions on issues that affects their lives directly or indirectly. The strategy not only provides the beneficiaries a sense of ownership of the activities, it also ensures the sustainability of the outcomes of the interventions. Moreover, the approach is less expensive way of providing vital services and supports to the poor and vulnerable group of people. Thus, it is considered as efficient way of social development. Self-help group approach also has a potential to stimulate local/grassroots level development initiatives (with little or no external support) as the groups serve as permanent social institutions at grassroots level.

Considering the effectiveness of the approach, local government and other CSOs are trying to replicate it in their development interventions in other districts and *kebele*. In this regard, the Oromia Pastoralist Association (OPA) is currently trying to replicate the approach in Medhecho *kebele* in Dire district, while another CSO has approached ACORD to share its experience to employ the approach in Miyo district. ACORD is also trying to share its experiences to others in various forums including zonal and district NGO-GO forum, workshops, experience sharing field visits and seminars.

The second impact of the project is the actual economic, social and attitudinal changes it brought on the people. In fact, compared to the magnitude of the socio-economic challenges of women in the area, the project had a short lifespan and benefited relatively limited number of beneficiaries. Thus, it might be difficult to overemphasize the economic changes it brought about on the lives of the people at this stage. However, there are strong indicators that show significant attitudinal and social changes it brought about among the beneficiaries.

First and foremost, the project has created a sense of confidence among the women on their individual and collective capabilities to change themselves and their social environment. The women expressed their belief that they have now opened their eyes to analyze their situation and determined to change it for better using their collective power. With this, there is a strong possibility that the age-old backward traditions and norms that undermine the roles and right of women would be gradually diminished and ultimately eradicated.

Secondly, it has put the idea of economic empowerment in the minds of the women through the introduction of income-generation activities. The women have now understood that they can engage in different economic activities that strengthen their social position in their respective households and communities.

Developing the experience of working with formal saving and credit institutions and the possibility of having easy access for those with better business ideas is another long-term impact of the project. In spite of the early reluctance to deposit their savings in the institution, the SHGs have now developed a good working relationship with the Oromia Saving and Credit Share company. The institution also provides advices to the SHG leaders on bookkeeping and management of loans given at group levels. Both the Dire and Miyo branches of the Oromia Saving and Credit Share Company expressed their readiness to provide credit services to the beneficiaries with viable business ideas through their SHGs.

The social cooperation and mutual support among the women is another strong impact of the project. Using the SHGs as grassroots local community-based institution, women have developed strong bond and social cohesion in their communities. Provided the necessary support and guidance, this social cohesion and support has a strong potential to be used as a means for conflict management in the region, which is suffering from high level of social conflict for long time.

8 Opportunities and Challenges

In the process of implementing its activities and achieving the above discussed outcomes and impacts, the project encountered certain opportunities that positively influenced its endeavours. Meanwhile, it also faced some challenges that had a potential to compromise its outcomes.

The major positive opportunities of the project were:

- a. *Good rapport developed with the project communities:* ACORD was implementing various development and natural resource management projects in the project *kebeles* and managed to develop good rapport with the communities. The major projects in this regard are the Disaster Risk Management project and relief services provided to vulnerable households in the area. This has helped the communities to develop confidence on the implementing agency and take up the new approach with little resistance or push.
- b. *Working under and respecting local socio-cultural norms:* the implementing agency adopted a culturally *sensitive approach* in the implementation of the project in which established cultural norms with regard to women are systematically handled. Although the project is meant to change some of these established norms, the agency adopted a systematic approach that does not offend other social groups. For this purpose, the

agency recruited field facilitators and adult literacy teachers from the local area who know the language, culture and norms of the communities very well. Moreover, the implementing agency benefited from retaining its staff from the previous projects who accumulated practical experiences about the area and the approach of the organization.

- c. *Good working relationship with partner organizations:* the implementing agency had developed good working relationship and partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations with whom it implemented the project. The positive working relationship with WCA, Pastoralist Affairs Office, Bureau of Education, OPA and Oromia Saving and Credit Share Company are good examples of such positive workin re lationships.

On the other hand the major challenges of the project were found to be:

- ***Short lifespan of the project and the challenge of introducing new approach:*** the project tries to introduce a self-help approach which is new at least to the districts and the beneficiaries. Organizing women in such groups in pastoral livelihood and cultural settings and make them effective often needs long time and intensive follow-up. The short project lifespan (only three years) posed a challenge on the implementing agency to introduce the idea among all stakeholders and effectively implement it in the area. The implementing agency tried to address the challenge by committing more resource and effort to insert the approach and the ideas among co-partners and the communities.
- ***Intermittent drought and people's mobility:*** the Borena lowland is naturally exposed to drought and resulting challenges. During dry seasons, (particularly whenever there is rain shortage or failure) people move to other areas with their cattle and settle temporary. In this process, members of the SHGs also move to other areas in search of pasture and water for their cattle. This seasonal movement of the beneficiaries often interrupts the periodic saving and meeting of the women and the literacy programme in their original villages. The problem is addressed partly by the construction of ponds in the beneficiary *kebele* through ACORD's water project. Moreover, the SHG members often try to work more to make up the time lost during the seasonal migration when return to their permanent villages.
- ***Lack of basic secretarial skill among leaders of the SHGs:*** As in any many rural pastoral areas in the country, the rate of literacy in general (and among women in particular) is very low. Lack of basic secretarial skill among the group leaders was a serious challenge to have effective management of the groups and often force them to seek the continuous support of the project field officers. The challenge was more serious mainly during the

early days of the project, however, the situation was improved as the groups got more experience and education through FAL.¹

- ***Initial reluctance of the SHGs to deposit their savings in Oromia Saving and Credit Micro-finance Institution:*** Making initial saving and opening a bank account was a requirement to obtain the planned revolving fund from the implementing agency. Although the women made a regular saving for this purpose, most of them were initially reluctant to open an account and deposit their savings for fear of losing it. The fear came mainly due to lack of experience in using modern financial institutions. Moreover, there is a report that some people had been given credit through the bank and failed to pay it back and, as a result, there was a unfounded concern that the SHGs would be make accountable to the old debt. The problem was solved very soon by providing explanation working modalities of the institution by the micro-finance institution and the implementing agency.
- ***Capacity of the partner government offices:*** as explained before, ‘*partnership*’ was one of the key implementation strategies of the project. The strategy calls for active partnership and participation among the implementing agency, relevant district and zonal government offices and the beneficiaries in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities. However, in spite of the positive intent and goodwill to participate in the project, the participation of the partner government offices was often undermined by their material, human/staff and budget constraints. ACORD tried to fill the gap by sharing the limited resources it has with its partners whenever necessary.
- ***Legal status of the SHGs:*** in their current status, the SHGs are informal organizations not legally registered by concerned government office. As a result, they are not considered as legal entities capable of enter into agreements or contracts, assume obligations by the law. Moreover, unlike cooperative, there is no law that governs SHGs in the country. While the lobbying towards to a policy and legal framework that provide SHGs legal recognition is continuing, the project planned to address the challenge by establishing and capacitating Cluster Level Associations (CLA) that serves as umbrella organization representing the interests of the SHGs collectively.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

The project was designed with a broad goal of increasing women's role and power in decision-making processes on matters that affect their lives. It was based on the assumption that enhancing women's economic and social empowerment can ultimately increase their

¹Even if the success of the AFL is highly encouraging and helped members to improve their literacy capacity, the level of education they reached was hardly sufficient to do the secretarial work of the SHGs efficiently and effectively.

voice, power and capacity to influence decisions made at household and community levels. The project was implemented through self-help group approach in which poor and vulnerable pastoral women (beneficiaries) were organized and operate in groups. The approach has proved to be important as it provided high level of participation and decision-making power to the beneficiaries as well as a chance to exercise leadership and decision-making practically. Moreover, there is a high possibility that the SHGs established by the project to become permanent grassroots community-based organizations used for local development initiatives as well as entry points for external development supports in the future.

On the practical side, the project has brought social and economic benefits for the beneficiaries. They have managed to engage in different types of income-generation activities, which increased their economic capacity as well as self-confidence. Organizing in self-help groups enabled the women to increase positive social interaction and advance their common interests collectively. The knowledge they get through the adult literacy education also increased their knowledge about their position and the social environment surrounding them.

9.2 Recommendations

In order sustain the impacts of the project as well as scale-up the approach to other areas, the following issues needs to be considered:

- ***Enhancing the capacity of partner organizations:*** Most of the partner government organizations have some human, material and budget constraints. Thus, although they are convinced about the importance of the project and significance o the SHGs approach, they lack the necessary technical know-how and material and human resources to sustain the activities initiated by the project as well as to replicate it in other areas. The head and experts of the Dire District Women and Children’s Affairs Office expressed their doubt on the capacity of their office to maintain the initiatives of the project by themselves due to their limited capacity. They urged the active involvement of other government offices, particularly the District Administration and Pastoral Affairs Office to be actively involved in the initiative.
- ***Legal status of the SHGs and the cluster level associations:*** As explained earlier, at this stage the SHGs are an informal civil society organizations with no legal status by law. This has significant implication on their relationship with other development and economic organizations. Thus, in order to make them permanent grassroots development actors, there should be a mechanism for them to have legal status whereby they can have a legal power to enter into agreements or contracts, assume obligations, incur and pay debts, sue and be sued by their own right, and to be held responsible for their actions.

- ***More involvement of men in the initiative:*** It is unthinkable to enhance women decision-making power without active involvement of men. Thus, more creative and innovative mechanisms should be employed for men to play active role in women socio-economic empowerment so as to make the initiative successful and long-lasting.
- ***More engagement with formal and informal community based institutions:*** One of the fundamental rationale of the project is lack of representation of women in formal and informal institutions in the area, such as water management committee and Cooperatives. While the community interface meetings on women are good, more has to be done in strengthening women's place in the institutions.
- ***Advocacy and lobbying:*** the assessment has found out that, besides the practical signs of changes on the beneficiaries (as measuring long-term impacts might be difficult at this stage), the introduction of self-help group approach has a significant potential as a vehicle to address the challenges many rural pastoral women face. The approach, not only enhances great deal of participation, it also helps the beneficiaries to exercise decision-making process in practice and play a leading role in solving their own problem with appropriate support and guidance. Thus, this approach needs to be refined and being scale-up. To this end, there is a need for:
 - a. Documenting the process, achievements, challenges and opportunities so as to build upon and scale up the experience;
 - b. Conduct research on the topic/approach so as to refine it for future similar projects. In this regard one can learn from other countries experiences and achievements.
 - c. After refining the approach, disseminating the findings and make advocacy to the regional and federal governments to integrate it in their rural/women development strategies at national and regional levels as appropriate.

Dursa

Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) dhaabbata miti mootummaa Addunyaalessaa PAN- Afirika Wajjirri barreessaa isaa Naayiroobiifi Wajjirri Olaanaa isaaimmoo London ta'edha. Dhaabbanni kun Itoophiyaa dabalatee biyyoota Afirika 18 keessatti hojjechaa jira. Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) bara 1994biyyaa Itoophiyaa, magaalaa Dirree Dawaa keessatti sagantaa jireenya maatiirratti hojjechuun eegale. Kaayyoon dhaabbata kanaa namoonni hiyyeeyyiifi rakkoof saaxilamoo ta'an haallifi meeshaaleen isaan barbaachisu yoo guuteef hiyyummaa ittisuu keessatti ga'ee qabaachuu danda'u ejjennoojedhu qabateeti. Kaayyoo kana irratti bu'uureffachuun Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) jaarmiyaalee hawaasaa bu'uura ta'an kan akka afooshaa yeroo dheeraaf hawaasicha keessatti tajaajilaa turanirratti hojjechuuf murteeffate. Afoosha kana gara dhaabbilee misoomaa ykn guddinaa hiyyeeyyiifi rakkoof saaxilaman ittiin jireenya isaanii jijjiiratanitti fooyyeessuu yaaleera. Kanaaf, Gamtaa Liqii Qusannaa kun gargaarsa haala liqii ittideebi'uufi leenjii afooshaawwan 100 ta'aniif kennuun garee liqii qusannaa irra caalaan dubartoota ta'an hundeesse. Akkasumas, gareewwanliqii qusannaa Gamtaa Liqii Qusannaa isaaniin ofjalatti hammatammatutti jijjiiraman. Yeroo ammaa kana qabeenyi Gamtaa Liqii Qusannaa kanaawalakkaa miliyoona yoo ta'u dandeettiin leeqeessuu isaanii gara kuma afurtamaatti dhiyaateera.

Muuxannoo sagntaa Dirree Dawaarraa argamerratti hundaa'uun, dhabbatichisagantaa isaa magaalaa Finfinnee Shaashamanneetti babal'ise. Sagantaan Finfinnee afooshaawwan 50 carraa kennuun Gamtaa Liqii Qusannaa hundeesse. Gargaarsi kunis fayyadamtoonni gochaa le adda addaa keessatti hirmaatanii jireenya isaanii akka fooyyeffatan taasiseera. Gamtaa Liqii Qusannaa Shaashamannee immoo sagantaa madda galii guddina magaalatolchuu, dargaggootaaf hojii uumuu, dhimma koorniyaa, HIV/AIDS fimeensootaliqii qusannoo karoorsoofi hojiitti jijjiiruu ture. Sagntaa darban irraa muuxannoo fudhachuudhaan, garee hawaasaa hiyyeeyyiifi rakkoof saaxilamaniif gargaarsi barbaachisa ta'ee karaa afoosha isaanii dhiyaateeraaf. Hundeeffamni Liqii Qusannaa Shaashamane gara Jaarmiyaa Liqii Qusannaa Qandilitti jijjiirame bu'a gargaarsaa isa olaanaadha. Jaarmiyaan kunis, kan hundeeffame gargaarsa qarshii afooshaawwan 68 qindeessuun qarshii 200,000 kennee ture. Yeroo ammaa kana Qandil gamoo abbaa darbii sadiifi qarshii waliigala miliyoona 35 kan mataa isaa ta'ee qaba. Sagantaa isaagara magaalalee olla kan akka Arsii Nagalleefi Aanaa Shaalaatti babal'ifachuun maammiltoota liqii qusannaa 6,000 horateera.

Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) gargaarsa isaa itti fufuun gidduu galeessummaa magaalarraa gara hawaasa horsiisee bul'toota naannoo Gambeelaafi Oromoiyaa (Godina Booranaa) keessatti sagantaa haaraa bane. Gambeellaatti hawaasa qonnaafi horsiisee buluuf gargaarsa meeshaalee qonnaafi ijaarsa dandeettii kennuun akka omshinni qonnaa isaanii dabaluu taasiseera.

Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD), Booranattibara 2008 eegalee piroojektoota guddinaa ykn misoomaa fi namoomaa fedhii hawaasa horsiisee bulaarratti xiyyeefatu hojiirra oolchaa jira. Haala dhiyeenyaa Balaa HongeeHawaasaan To'atamu otoo rakkoon hinuumamiin gahee hawaasichi dursa raawwatuufi yoo rakkoon uumame haala itti to'atamuhawaasichatti beeksiseera. Akkasumas, maatii rakkoof saaxilamaniifi hawaasa naannoof gargaarsa dhiyeessuun kunuunsa qabeenya uumamaakan akka eela tolchuufi kunnuusa biyyee irraati hojjetan taasiseera.

Dubartoota horsiisee bultootaa Booranaa murtii kennuu keessatti gahee isaan qaban cimsuun piroojektiiGodina Booranaa keessatti Hagayya 2014-Onkoloolessa 2017tti walitti dhiheenya(obbolumma) Waldaa gargaarsa Daniin(DCA) kan dalagameedha. Piroojektichi gargaarsa gamahawaasummaafi dinagdeen ofdanda'uu keessatti dubartootni gahee isaanii akka bahan, hirmaannaafi dhiibbaa murtee kennuu irratti gama abbaa manaafi sadarkahawaasaattimudatu kan agarsiisuudha. Piroojektichi hojiirra kan oole dhiyaannaa garee ofiin ofgargaaruu dubartoota harka qalleeyyiifi qaamaan miidhasmtootaagareen walitti qabuun, mari'achiisuufi rakkoo waliigalaaf murteea kennisiisuudha.

ACORD dhaabbata mala aadaan barsiisuufi hojiirra oolchuufi. Dhaabbatichi waan gaarii hojjechuuf kan yaalu sagantaa lamaan. Isaaniis gufuuwwaan mudataniifi milkaayinawwaan argamanirraa kan fayyadamuudha. Irra jireessaan muuxannoo waljijjiirraa yeroo dheeraan dhaabbata Mootummaafi Miti Mootummaa, tooftaawwaan, adeemsaafi dhiyaannaa sadarkaa bal'aa kan hammatedha. Mala aadaan kanaan fayyadamuun ACORD, kan dalage dhiibbaawwan madaallii walitti fufaapiroojeektichaa armaan olitti eerame kan dhufe dhiibbaa alaani. Kaayyoon guddaan madaalli piroojeektichaa sagantaafi jijjiirama dhiyaannaa, malaafi irra deddeebii sadarkaa bal'aan kan walqabatedha.

ACORD carraa kana baay'ee kan jaallate gargaarsa DCA miidhawwaan dubartoota irraan gahaa turewaajjirra mootummaa hunda keessattirakkoolee maraaf sagantaa gargaarsaa yeroo hojiirra oolmaa, hawaasaafi fayyadamtootni piroojeektichaa gargaarsa hundaafi kaayyoo piroojeektichaa galmaan gahuuf shoora olaanaa kan taphatanidha.

Xilaahuun Tafarraa

Daarikteera BiyyaalessaItoophiyaaACORD

Mudde2017

Finfinnee

1 Seensa

Baay'ina uummata Itoophiyaa keessaa harka walakkaa (%50) kan ta'u dubartoota. Akkasumas, dinagdee biyyattii keessaatti hojii humnaan hojjetamaniin sadarkaa olaanaa kan gumaachaa jiranidha. Haata'u malee, ga'ee fi gumaachi dubartoonni jireenyamanaafi guddinabiyyaa keessatti qaban; karaalee aadaa, dinagdeefi sirnoota hawaasaa adda addaa yeroo dheeraaf turerraan kan ka'e hirmaannaan dubartootaa dhokatee ture.

Dubartoonni jireenya isaaniif kan barbaachisurratti hooggansa ykn humna murtee kennuu dhabuu irraan kan ka'e, hanqina faayidaalee hawaas-dinagdee muraasa kan akka tajaajila barnootaafi fayyaa argachuu, dararama gama koorniyaa idileessuun walqabateen ba'aa hojii guyyuun qaamniifi xiinsammuun isaan miidhamuun dararamu. Hirmaannaa, sagalee, bu'aafi bakka bu'ummaan isaanii baay'ee waan xiqqaateef kannen biroo waliin walbira yommuu qabaman ba'aa hiyyummaa guddaa baatanii jiru.

Biyya Itoophiyaa keessatti waggoota kurnandarban keessatti rakkoollee kana furuudhaaf tarkaanfiileen hedduun yoo fuudhatamaniyyu, loogummaangama koorniyaa idileessuu magaalaa fi baadiyyaa biyyaattii keessatti hidda isaa baay'ee gadfageeffateera. Naannoo hawaasa horsiisee bulaatti immoo caalaatti olka'ee mul'ata. Fakkeenyaaf, Kanneen akka Booranaatti immoo dubartoonni loogummaa adda addaaf saaxilamu. Kun immoo rakkoollee haala jijjiirama qilleensaafi hawaas-dinagdee mul'ataniin jalqaba akka miidhaman isaan taasisa. Dubartoonni horsiisee bulaa ittigaafatamummaa horsiisa beeyladaa dabalatee gaheen hojii humna isaaniif qoodamu kan akka bishaan waraabuu, qoraan walitti qabuu, nyaata qopheessuu, daa'imman guddisuu, kanneen dhukkubsataniifi manguuddoollee kunuunsuun ba'aa guddaa isaanirra jirudha. Kana malees, jaarmiyaaleen hawaasaa irra caalaa dhiirotaan waan dhuunfatameef gahee dubartoonni haawaasa keessatti qaban haala cimaan xiqqeessaera. Sabaaba kanaaf akka aadaatti kallattii hundumaan gama abbaa qabeenyummaa, maddeewwan dinagdee to'achuufi murtee kennuurratti, akkasumas, jaarmiyaalee hawaasaafi murtee dhimma siyaasarratti olaantummaan dhiirotaa mul'ata.

Bu'uuraa yaada dhugaa armaan olii kana irratti hundaa'uun, Dhaabbanni miti mootummaa ACORD (Agency for Co-Operation and Research in Development) jedhamupiroojeektii qopheessee fi hojiiirra oolmaa mata dureen isaa "Enhancing Pastoral women's Economic Empowerment in low land Borana, Miyo and Dire districts, Borana zone, Oromiya Regional state" jedhamu gargaarsa dhaabbata Dan Church Aid (DCA) tiin hojjachaa tureera. Piroojeektiin kunis haala ga'umsaafi dandeettii dubartoota horsiisee bultootaa cimsu uumuun kallattii hundumaanadeemsa murtee kennuu keessaatti ga'umsaan akka hirmaatan taasisuudha. Piroojeektiin KunKaninni hojjatamaa ture waggoota sadan (Hagayya 2014-Onkoloolessa 2017) yoo ta'u, yeroo ammaa kana xumurameera.

Kunis, gabaasa qorannoo, qabiyeePiroojektiin, mala hojiirra oolmaa, rakkoolee, carraawaniifi fiixaan ba'umsaafi muuxannoo gara fuulduraatti furmaata ta'uufi kanneen si'achi haala walfakkaaturratti qorannoo gaggeessaniif muuxannoo qooduu ta'a.

2 Kaayyoo Qorannoo kanaa

Kaayyoon qorannoo waliigalaa hojji hojjetamerraa barachuun garaagarummaabu'aa piroojejtichi fideefi akkataatti hoojiirra oole hubachuudha. xiyyeeffannoon isaa raakkoolee ijoo ta'anfi fiixaan ba'umsa yeroo dheeraa booda jijjiirrama garee dubartoota irratti mul'ate adda baasuufi hubachuu ta'a. Xiyyeeffannoon guddaan gargaarsitolfame itti fufiinsa akka qaabaatu wantoota taaasisaniifi ga'umsa hojiirra oolmaa tarsiiimoo dhimma ittiba'amerratti hundaa'uun sagantaa gara fuulduraaf muuxannoo argachuu, taarsiimoleefi gochaalee fooyya'insa jireenya haawaasa garee xiyyeeffannoof gumaacha taasisan adda baasuu ta'a

3 Tooftaalee qorannoon ittin tolfame

Ragaafi odeeffannoon qorannoo kanaa raagaalee waajjiraalee keessaafi ittifayadamtoota piroojejtichaa irraa Kan funaaname akkasumas marii hojjatoota dhaabbaticha (ACORD) irraa guyyyoota kudahaniif iddoo piroojektiin itti hojjatametti qorannichaatti boba'auun mala akkamtaafi ammamtaa jaarmiyaaleefi dhaabbata hojiirra oolchufi fayyadamtootarra ragaalee walitti qabateera.

Tooftaaleen gurguddoon ragaa walitti qabuuf hojiirra oolera.

- i. ***Raagaalee piroojejtichaa ijoo ta'an laaluu:*** Ragaafi odeeffannoon bu'aa qabeessa ta'e raagaalee piroojejtichaa dubbisuudhaan maddan. Kunis, wixinee qorannooragaalee kallatiin argaman, gabaasaalee gareelee waliin hojjetameefi gabaasa waggaafi krmaanaa. Itti dabalees, gabaasa hordoffii piroojejtichaa marsaa lamaa tolfame(Amajji 2016 fi Amajji 2017) "Oromiya Pastoral Association" (OPA) qopheessee fi Dhaabba miti mootummaa ACORD, ragaa ittifayyadamtoota irraa argame waliin rog-sadeessuufi jijjiirama bu'uuraa piroojejtichi fide xiinxaluun.
- ii. ***Xiyyeeffannoo Marii garee:*** Marii garee tolfame keessatti yaadniifi ilaalchi barbaachisummaafi hojirra oolmaan piroojejtichaa ga'umsaafi bu'aa qabeessummaan isaa walitti qabamee xiinxalameera. Kunis, garee woli gargaarsaa afur(sadiin aanaa Dirree keessaa, tokko aanaa Miyyoo ganda Bahaa)iraatti adeemsifamee jira. Tokkoon tokkoo garee sanaa miseensota 10 oli kan ofkeessatti hammate yoo ta'u, qabxiileen marii garee kunneenii haala hundeeffama gareei, walitti dhufeenya dhaabbata ACORD woliin qaban, tajaajila miseensotaaf kennaamuufi haala to'annoo liqii, sochiilee madda galii, jijjiirama mul'ate, raakkoowwaniifi haala itti fufiinsa isaarratti xiyyeeffate. Mariin garee kun haaluma walfakkaatuun qaama aanaalee waliin taasifameera.

- iii. **Gaafi afaanii:** Namoonni odeeffannoo addaafi gadifagoo qaban hirmaannaa isaan agarsiisanirra kan ka'e malaan filatamanii gaaffii afaaniif dhiyaataniiru. Qindeessaan piroojektichaa, qindeessitoonni ummataa, itti gaafatamtoonni dhimma dubartootaa kan godinaafi aanaa afgaaffii kanaaf dhiyaataniiru. Akkasumas, gaggeessitoonni garee woli gargaarsaa, qindeessitoonni Dhabbata OPA (Oromiya Pastoral Association) damee Yaaballoo akka madda odeeffaannoo tokkootti gaaffii afaanii gaafatamaniiru. Itti dabaltee, gaggeessitoonni WoldaaLiqiifi Qusannaa Oromiyaa (WALQO)kan aanaalee Miyyoo fi Dirree dhimmaa to'annoohojiirra oolmaa liqii wajjin mariin taasfameera.
- iv. **Sababa Qo'achu:** sababoonni fiixaan ba'umsa, carraafi bu'aa ba'ii piroojektichaa ta'an walitti qabamuun adeemsa piroojektichaa fi hojiirra oolmaa isaa mul'isaaniiru. Odeeffannoo karaalee adda addaa argamee rogsadeeffamee dhugummaan isaa mirkanaa'eera.

4 Ibsa Piroojektichaa, Dhaabbata hojiirra oolchuufi Gargaarsa kennu

4.1 Dhaabbata hojiitti hiiku-Dhabbata ACORD (Agency for Co-Operation and Research in Development)

Dhaabbanni ACORD (Agency for Co-Operation and Research in Development) akka dhaabbata miti mootummaatti kan hundeeffama bara 1976tti yoo ta'u, dhimmoota Afirika mu-dataniif yeroo dheeraa keessatti furmaata fiduun nidanda'ama jedhu kaayyeffatee ture. Qajeelfama waajjira olaanaa Londoona jiruurraa kennamuun biyyoota Afirika kanneen baay'ee hiyyooman, rakkoofi saaxilamaniifi naanoolee dagataman tola ooltummaa namooma kan yeroo dheeraaf tajaajjilu guddinaafi dandeettii cimsuurratti hojjeta. Dhaabbaticha caasaa irra deeb'ee haarsuun Dhabbata ACORD hojii walitti dhufeenyaa biyyoota Afirikaan durfamu haqootaafi guddina hawaasaa afur ta'an : kan akka koorniyaafi loogummaa hawaasaa, jiruuf Jireenya hawaasaa fi HIV /AIDS irrattii xiyyeeffannoon hojjata.

Akka Itoophiyaatti ACORD bara 1994 kaayyoo sababa waliigalaa namoota gadadummaafi rakkoof saaxilaman, dhiibbaafi jijjiirrama jireenya isaanirratti dhufu adda baasuurratti hojjata. Dhaabbanni ACORD Itoophiyaa kaayyoo haala hawaasa hirmaachiseen biyyattii guutummaarratti guddina fiduurratti hojjata. Waggoota soddoman darban keessatti ACORD Itoophiyaa naanoolee Oromiyaa kessatti (Shashamannee fi Boorana), Gaambeellaa, Finfinneefi magaalaa Diree Dawaa keessatti piroojektii adda addaa hojiirra oolchuun harka qalleyyii fi namoota rakkoofi saaxilaman magaalaa baadiyaa jiratan kumaatamoota bu'aa qabeessota taasiseera. Dhabbanni mit mootummaa ACORD Itoophiyaa itti fayyadama qabeenyaa uumamaa, jiruuf jireenya hawaasaa, HIV/AIDS, koorniyaa idileessuuf hawaasaa irratti hojjechaa jira

Dhabbanni ACORD Itoophiyaa dhaabbilee mootummaafi miti mootummaa hiyyummaafi hawaasa rakkoofi saaxilu gargaaruuf qooda fudhatan waliin qindoomuudhaan hojjechaa jira. Piroojeektiin hundi kan hojiirra oolan qindoomina waajjiraalee mootummaa sadarkaalee adda addaa irra jiran hunda waliin. Kana malees, dhaabbilee misoomaa addaunyaafi gargaartota kan akka Waldaa Gargaarsa Dan Church Aid (DCA) yeroo amma kana gargaarsa kennaa jiru waliinwalitti dhufeenya cimaa uumee jira.

4.2 Dhaabbata Gargaarsa Dan Church Aid (DCA)

Dhaabanni gargaarsa Dan Church Aid miti mootummaa yoo ta'u amantii DCA irratti bu'uureffate uummata hiyyeeyyii addunyaa caalatti immoo kan Afrikaa, Eeshiyaafi Baha gidduugaleessaa gargaaruurratti xiyyeeffatee kan hundeffamedha. Dhaabanni Gargaarsa DCA addunyaahacuuuccaa, beelaafihiyyumarraa bilisa taate arguu mula'atagodhateedhaa. Dhaabaanni Gargaarsa DCA kaayyoo gurguddoo sadii fiixaan baasuuf hojii isaa raawwataa jira: kunis, gargaarsa namoomaa kennuun lubbuu oolchuu, hawaasa misooma itti fufaa ta'e qabubu'uureessuufi garaagarummaa ykn walqixxuummaa dhabuu balleessuu.

Biyya Itoophiyaa keessatti, Dhaabanni Gargaarsa DCA hawaasa rakkoo nyaataa qabu of-dandeessisuuf gargaarsa yeroo dheeraaf turu walakkeessaa 1970 kaasee garee misoomaa naannoo waliin wabii nyaataa mirkaneeffachuu, madda galii cimsuu, jijjiirama qilleensaa dandammachuu, bala namtolcheefi uumamaa hir'isuu, dhaabbilee hawaasaa leenjisuurraatti xiyyeeffannoon hojjetaa jira. Dhaabanni Gargaarsa DCA kun yeroo ammaa kana naannoollee Amaaraa, Oromiyaa, Affariifi Gambeelaa anaalee 20 keessaatti hojjiisaa hojjetaa jira.

Dhaabanni Gargaarsa DCAkun tola ooltota fi dhaabbilee miti mootummaa addunyaalesaafi biyya keessaa waliin Piroojeektiisaa hojirra oolchaa jira. Akkasumas, Dhaabanni Gargaarsa kun ACORD Itoophiyaa woliin tahuudhaan, gargaarsa guddinaa naannoo Oromiyaa Godina Booranaa keessatti hojjatan waliin walitti dhufeenya cimaan hojjechaa jira.

4.3 Piroojeekticha

Piroojeektiin “Enhancing Pastoral women’s Economic Empowrrment in low land Borana, Miyo and Dire districts, Borana zone, Oromiya Regional state “ jedhamu Dubartoota Horsiisee Bulaa Gammoojjii Booranaa diinagdeef haawasummaa cimsuu keessatti ga’ee akka qabaatan taasisuurratti xiyyeeffatu piroojeektiin ACORD Itoophiyaa Naannoo Oromiyaa, Godina Booranaa, anaalee Miyyoofi Dirree keessatti hojirraa oolchaa jiru kan maallaqaan gargaaru dhaabbata gargaarsa DCA. Piroojeektichi qarshii waliigalaa 6,002,6683.37 waggoota sadiif (Hagayya 2014-Onkoloollessa 2017) kan turu qabateera. Kunis anaalee Miyyoofi Dirree keessaa gandoota ja’a kanneen balaa hongee, walitti bu’insaa, rakkoo dinagdee hiyyummaaf baay’ee saaxilaman irratti hojiirra oolaa jira. Itti dabalees, dhaabbileen guddinaa

kanneen biroo dura achi turan hojjiinisaan raawwaachaa turan gandoonnii jaha (6) akka filataman taasisaniiru.

Piroojektichisdursa gargaarsa dubartootarrattikan xiyyeeffatu yoo ta'u kaayyoon waliigala isaa dubartoonni jireenya manaa keessatti murtee keennuufi ga'umsa akka qabaataniif dandeetti dinagdeefi sadarkaa hawaasummaa isaanii cimsuudha. Kunis, piroojektichi dubartoonni harka qalleeyyii rakkoofi saaxilamoo ta'an jaarmiyaalee ykn dhaabbata jiran keessatti gaggeessummaadhaan ciminaan akka hirmaataniifi dhiibbaa murtoo waliinii kennuu, akkasumas, jaarmiyaalee idileefi alidilee keessatti wantota dubartootarratti miidhaa fidan hambisuu akka danda'an cimsuudha. Piroojektichi dubartoota 1240 harka qalleeyyii rakkoofi saaxilamoo ta'an aanaalee laman kana keessaatti argaman gama dinagdeegargaarsa hawaasummaan cimsuufi adeemsa murtoo kennuu hawaasa jiraatan keessaatti ga'eefi humna akkaqabaatan gochuudha.

Kaayyoo bal'aa kan a fixaan baasuuf, piroojektichi raawwiilee gadi fagoo bakka gurguddoo sadiitti qoodamanfi bu'aa isaanii waliin walitti dhufurraatti hojjechuuf karoofatee jira.

Isaanis a) Garee woli gargaarsa dubartootaa ofi danda'an hundeessuufi jabeessuu b) karaa madda galii jaarmiyaalee faayinaansii idilee argamuun dinagdee dubartootaa cimsuu c) barumsa ga'eessotaa sirriitti hojjiirra oole gargaaruu

a. ***Garee woli gargaarsa dubartoota hundeessuu, jabeessuufi Dhaabbata garee ofdanda'uu sadarkaa kilaasteriitti***

Kallattii itti fufiinsa qaabuufi madda rakkoo irraatti hundoofnee, dhiyeenya garee woli gargaarsaa kan gargaaramne rakkoo hawaas-dinagdee dubartootaa adda baafachuufi sadarkaa adda addaatti adeemsa murtee kennuu keessatti dandeettiifi ga'umsa akka qabaataniif cimsuudha. Kanaaf, gareelee woli gargaarsa dubartoota 62 kan miseensota 14-25 of keessaa qabu aanaalee lammeen keessatti hunddeffamaniiru. Fayyadamtoonni kunniin ulaagaalee waliigalameen filataman. Kunis, sadarkaa hiyyummaa, fedhii garee ofiin ofdanda'uu keessatti hirmaachuufi dirqama itti kennamee (yeroo eeganii kaffaltii raawwachuu waliga'iirraati hirmaachuu) ba'uuf kanneen fedhii qaban. Dubartoota mana hoogganaa jiraniif dursi kennameera. Dhaabbanni hojiitti jijjiiru, garee waliin hojjetu Waaajjira dhimma dubartii fi daa'immaniifi Waaajjira Horsiisee Bultootaa) dura bu'oota garee woli gargaarsaa, gaggeesitoota woldaa liqiiif Qusannaa Ormiyaa damee aanaalee Dirree fi Miyo biroorratti leenjii leenjii kennuun bu'uuresse.

Kana malees, walii galatti CLA (Cluster Level Association) jaha (6) ganda ganda keessaa tokko gaaddisa jaarmiyaa tokko jalatti gareelee woli gargaarsa dubartootaa gandoota jiran

keessatti hundeeffamaniiru. Gareelee sadarkaa kilaasteriif leenjiiniifi gargaarsi meeshaalee kaayyoo isaanii fiixaan baasu akka mala bulmaata tkkootti kennameeraaf

b. ***Dandeettii dinagdee dubartootaa cimsuu***

Haalota dandeettii dinagdee dubartootaa cimsuu mijeessuun, karaa dubartoonnidi-nagdeen cimaniifi murteessitoota ta'uu danda'an guddisa. Jaatanichi gochaalee adda addaa galii fayyadamtootaa cimsu irraatti karoofateera. Haaluma kanaan dubartoonni gareelee ofiin ofdanda'anii jiraachuu keessatti gurmaa'an gargaarsaalee madda galii isaanii guddisuu danda'an fi tajaajila liqiifi qusannaa akka argatan taasiseera.

Akka bu'aan maadaallirraa argametti haqinni maallaqaafi muuxannoon fayyadama maallaqaa dubartoonni gochaalee galii isaan argachiisuurratti, tajaajila liqiifi qusannaa argachuurratti rakkoon akka isaan mudatu taasiseera.

c. ***Barnoota ga'eessotaa***

Barnoota ga'eessotaa kennuun garee woliigargaarsa dubartootaa cimsuuf akka hundee jaarmiyaafi gochaalee hawaas-dinagdee cimsan keessaa akka bu'uura tokkootti taa'eera. Barnoota ga'eessotaa keessatti mootummaan dhimma jireenya manaafi naannoo irratti xiyyeeffannoo kennee hojjetaa jira.

Piroojektichi kunis, wantoota barnoota ga'eessota kanaaf barbaachisan kanneen akka meeshaalee barreeffamaa, kitaabileefi meeshaalee barnootaaf ta'an guutuun rakkoo uumameef furmaataa kenneera. Kayyoon inni guddaan dubartoota barsiisuun garee woliigargaarsa dubartootaa jiraachisuu san akka hoogananiif madda galii isaanii adeemsisuu akka danda'an gochuu ture. Akkasumas, madda odeeffannoo fi beekumsaa dandeettii murtee kennuu isaanii guddisuu danda'udha.

5 Tarsiimoofi Haala dhiyeenya Hojiirra oolmaa piroojektichaa

Daabbanni piroojekticha hojiirra oolchu tarsiimoofi haala dhiyeenya karaa adda addaan (wixineessuu, hojiirra oolchuu, to'achuufi madaaluu) gargaarameera. Tarsiimooleef haalli dhiyeenyaa fiixaan baa'umsa jaatanichaaf bu'aa buusaniiru. Tarsiimooleen itti dhimma ba'aman

- a. ***Haala dhiyeenya ofiin of gargaaruu akka mala gargaarsa tokkootti dhimma ba'uu ta'a:*** Garee dubartootaa horsiisee bulaaawoliigargaarsa cimaa ta'an uumuun dinagdeefi fedhii hawaasa cimsuuf akka meeshaa taarsiimoo hojiirra oolmaa tokkootti tajaajileera. Gareen woliigargaarsa dubartootaa jaarmiyaaleef fayyadamtoota walqunnamsiisuu kees-

satti ga'ee mataa isaa ba'eera. Kanaaf, adeemssi piroojektichaa (kanneen akk dinagdee, hawaasummaafi barnoota ga'eessotaa) karaa garee kanaa kennamaa ture.

- b. ***Haala dhiyeenya hirmaachisaa:*** Hanqinni ga'umsaa haa jiraattu malee, hirmannaafi tumsa dhaabbilee hojiirra oolchani kanneen akka waajjiraalee mootummaa, fayyadamtoota sadarkaalee hundaa ciminaan mul'ateera. Karaa kanaan, Waajjiraalee dimma dubartootaaf daa'immanii, barnootaa aanaafi Woldaan Liqii qusannaan Oromiyaa karroorsuu, tao'achuufi fiixaan ba'umsa madaaluu keessatti ga'ee olaanaa taphataniiru.
- c. ***Hala dhiyeenya wanta Qabatamaafi adeemsa keessa barachuu:*** Sababaa, bu'aafi hanga dhiibbaa rakkichaa baruudhaaf, qorannoon gadfagoon wiixinee piroojekticha keessatti adeemsifameera. qorannichis qooda fudhattoota, fi ga'ee isaanii, humnaafi barbaachisummaa piroojeektichaa adda baasera. Horddoffiin yeroo yeroon gaggeeffame immoo, piroojekticha akka sakata'amuufiadeemsa keessaa baruun sirrieffama barbaachisaa ta'an akka fudhatamuuf gargaarera.
- d. ***Beekumsa duraanitti gargaaramuu:*** Barsiifata, safuu, beekumsa duraan hawaasichi qabuufi aadaa hawaasichaaf bakki guddaan kennamera. Haala kanaan, ACORD Itoophiyaa aadaafi beekumsa hawaasaa kan akka Afooshaa waliin hojjechuurratti muuxannoo ga'aa qaba.

Fayyadamtoota sadarkaa jireenya manatti gargaaruunga'ee isaanii garee keessatti cimsuun, piroojektich haala dhiyeenyaa walmakaa gargaaramuun namaata dhuunfaafi hawaasa waliiti fideera. Haalli dhiyeenyaa kun haaraa hinta'iin malee, Dhaabbata ACORD Itoophiyaa fiixaan ba'umsa gargaarsa kanaaf bu'aa gaarii argatera.

6 Bu'aan piroojektii kana irra argame

Gochaalee 4.3 armaan olii fayyadamuudhaan, piroojektichi bu'aalee armaan gaditti tarraa'an gonfateera.

- ***Hooggansaafi murtee kennuu qabatamaan shaakaluu:*** Hundeeffama garee woliargaarsaa dubartoonni dhimma fedhii waliinirratti hogansaafi murtee kennuu keessatti carraa akka argatan taasisera. Gareen hundi koree hooggansa, barreessituuf qabduu maallaqaa dubartoota hammate qaba. Akkasumas, koree to'annoo liqii miseensota lama qabu kan liqii eeyyamuuf mirkaneessuuf koree sochiilee hunda to'atu qaba. Miseensonni hundi hoogansa akka shaakalaniif marsaa marsaadhaan bilisaan filatamu.

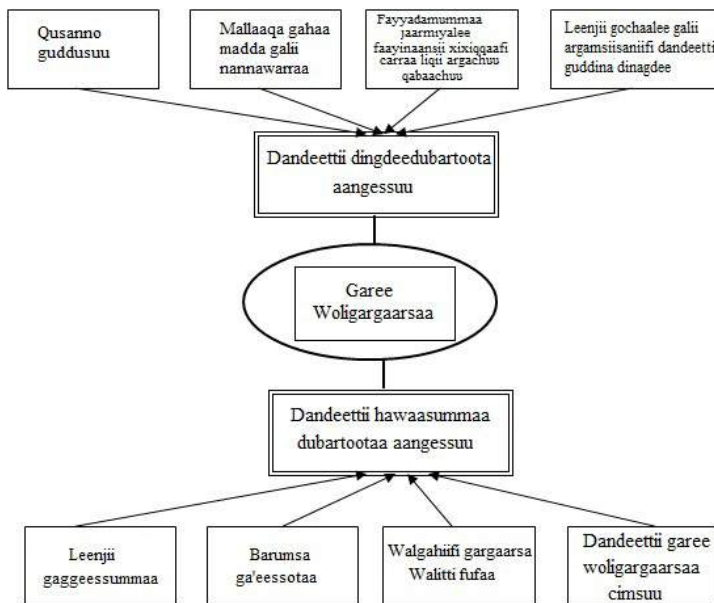
Akkasumas, miseensonni garee woliargaarsa dubartootaa haala idlee ta'een torban torbaaniin walga'uun rakkoo waliinirratti mari'achuun haala dimokiraatawaa ta'een mur-

tee dabarsu. Kun immoo, yaada isaanii bilisaan akka ibsataniifi murtee dimookiraatawaa ta'e dabarsuu akka shaakalaniif isaan gargaareera.

- ***Miseensota garee keessatti aadaan walmar'achuu akka uumamu taasiseera:*** Miseensonni Garee woli-gargaarsaa haala idilee ta'een walga'uun rakkoofi furmaata waliin-irratti mar'atu. Kanarraa ka'uun miseensonni garichaa ga'eefi koomniyaa iddileessuu, barmaatilee miidhaa fidan, HIV/AIDS, qulqullina naannoo dhuunfaa irratti beekumsa isaan qaban akka dabaluu ta'eera. Kanarratti, qooda fudhattoonni kannneen akka waajjira eegumsa fayyaa ganda irratti, hubannoo cimsuu keessatti gahee olaanaa bahaniiru.
- ***Yaada madda galii burqisiisu miseensota gidduutti uumuu:*** Jireenya horsiisee bulaa keessatti loowwan qabeenya bu'uura hawaasichaati. Haata'u malee, ga'een abbummaa inni olaanaan dhiirota harka waan ta'eef, ga'een murtee kennuun dubartootaa xiqqaadha. Akkuma dubartoota biroo, dubartoonni, miseensonni garee woli-gargaarsaa ta'an dinagdeedhaan abbootii manaa isaaniirratti hirkatuudha. Madda dinagdee kan ittiin uummatan hinqaban. Kun immoo hanqina maallaqaafi dandeetti waa kalaquu dhabuurraan kan ka'e maddi galii mataa isaanii akka hinuummanne isaan taasiseera. Gargarsiifi leenjiin Dhaabbata ACORD Itoophiyaan kenname miseensonni garee ofiin of gargaaruu naannoo jiraatanitti daladala xixiqqaa akka eegalan isaan taasise. Daldalli miseensota garee sanaan yeroo sanatti ta'aa ture guddaa ta'uu baateyyu, dubartoonni dandeettii dinagdee isaanii cimsaachuurratti akka dammaqaniifi hojii akkasiirratti akka bobba'aniif isaan kakaaseera.
- ***Aadaa Qusannaa dubartootaa horsiisee bulaa cimsuu:*** Dubartoonni horsiisee bulaa naannoo piroojektichaa maddi galii isaanii aadaan qusannaa isaanii baay'ee xiqqaadha. Galiin xiqqaa isaan argatan dhimmoota manaa keessaa adda adda irratti waan oolichaniif, yeroo rakkoo hatattamaa tokkootti hanqinni guddaan isaan mudata. Qusannan isaan karaa Gree woli-gargaarsaa fandiin isaan Dhaabbata ACORD Itoophiyaarraa argatan yeroo dhukkubaa, da'umsaafi gaddaatti carraa liqeeffatanii gargaaramuu akka qabaatan isaan taasiseera.
- ***Hawaasummaan walta'uufi waliin walgargaaruu cimsuu:*** Miseensonni garee woli-gargaarsaa gochaalee dinagdeefi jireenya hawaasummaa keessatti gamtaan jiraachuun baay'ee waltumsu. Gochaalee dinagdee adda addaa keessatti bishaan waraabuu, qoraan cabsuu, harmaa haramuu, sa'a elemuu keessatti walwalii isaanii walgargaaru. Itti dabaltee, yeroo da'umsaa, gaddaafi dhukkubaa qarshii walitti fiduudhaan manaarraa manatti adeemuun walto'atu.

- **Sadarkaa barnoota Miseensota cimsuu:** Dubartoonni horsiisee bultootaa sadarkaa barnootaan dubartoota kanneen biroo gadi. Piroojektiinkun rakkoofayyadamtoota furuuf barnoota ga'eessotaa hojiirra oolcheera. barnoonni ga'eessotaa kun immoo ga'umsa barnoota isaanii fooyyeessuun dandeettii dubbisuufi barreessuu akka gonfatan isaan taasiseera. Gama biraan immoo, beekumsi isaan karaa barnoota ga'eessotaa argatan beekumsaafi hubannoo akkaataa jireenyaa ga'umsa isaaniitti akka ofamantummaa horatan isaan taasiseera.

Walumaa galatti, piroojektiin kun fayyadamtoonni wantoota jireenya isaaniirratti dhiibbaa fidan gama dinagdeefi hawaasummaan akka ofga'oo ta'an gargaaruudhaan hirmaannaan, sagaleen isaanii fi adeemsa murtee kennuu keessatti akka gahee isaanii ba'an isaan taasiseera. Gabateen armaan gadii gargaarsaafi ga'umsa gama dinagdeefi hawaasummaan fide cuunfee kaa'eera.



Fakii 1: Walitti dhufeenya jaatanii dinagdeefi hawaasummaa dubartootaa aangeessu

7 Bu'aa ykn Dhiibba piroojektichaa

Bu'aan piroojektichaa karaa lama ilaalama. Bu'aan inni jalqabaa Haala dhiyeenya garee woligargaarsaa guddina naannichaaf hundee ta'eera. Haalli dhiyeenyaa kuni bakka biraatti hojiirra haa oolu malee, naannoo piroojektii kanaatti dhimma itti hinba'amne. Garee woligargaarsaa uumuun adeemsa hawaasummaa kanneen harka qalleeyyiif rakkoof saaxilamtoota ta'an akka bilisaan of danda'anii qooda fudhataniifi dhimma isaan galchu keessatti murteessee akka ta'aniifi kallatiidhaan ykn alkallatiidhaa akka gahee qabaatan taasiseera. Tarsii-

moon dhimma ba'ame fayyadamtoonni qofa qabeenya akka qabaatan kan taasise osoo hintaane gargaarsichi bu'aa itti fufinsa qaba akka ta'u taasiseera. Akkasumas, haalli dhiyeenyichi dhimma itti ba'ame baasii gad-aanaa waan gaafatuuf rakkattootaafi harka qalleeyyi baay'ee bira ga'uuf salphaadha. Kanaaf, guddina hawaasaa fiixan baasuuf karaa gaariidha. Gareen woli gargaarsaa kuni haala dhiyeenyaa guddina bu'uura hawaasaa keessa hundee godhatee jiru dadammaksuu dand'a..

Ga'umsa ykn bu'a qabeessummaa haala dhiyeenyaa kana tilmaama keessa galchuun bulchitoonni naannoofi gargaarsa guddinaa kana naannoo biraarrtti aanaaleefi gandoota irratti hojjiirra oolchuu danda'u.. Haala kanaan Dhaabbanni Horsiisee Bultoota yeroo amma kana aanaa Dirree ganda Madhachoo keessatti muuxannoo kana fudhachuudhaan dhaabbanni OPA (Oromiya Pastoral Association) hojjiirra oolchaa jira. Dhaabbanni ACORD Itoophiyaa immoo muuxannoo kana qooduuf dhaabbilee mootummaafi miti mootummaafi goodinaaleefi aanaaleef qoodeera.

Bu'aan piroojektichaa inni lammaaffaa, ilaalcha dinagdeefi hawaasummaa qabatamaa fiduu isaadha. Rakkoon hawaas-dinagdee dubartoota naannoo sanaa guddaa waan ta'eef, piroojektichiyeroo gabaabaa kana keessatti namoota muraasa gargaare. kanaaf, sadarkaa kanatti jijjiirama dinagdee baay'ee ol ta'e mul'atu arguun hindanda'amu ta'a. Haata'u malee, mul'istoonni jijjiirama gama hawaasummaafi ilaalchaan mul'ata n ni jiru.

Jalqaba irraatti piroojektiin kun dubartoonni dhimma dhuunfaa isaanifis ta'e kanhawaasa waliiniif dandettii ofitti amanamuummaa akka qabaatan isaan keessatti uumeera. Dubartoonni humnaan waliinii isaanii fayyadamuu akka danda'aniifi haala mijeeffachuu akka danda'aniif ga'umsaafi muuxannoo akka horatan ibsataniiru. Kanarra kan ka'e, aadaaan dubartoota akka gadaantummaatti ilaaluuf ga'ee isaanii xiqqeessuu suuta suutaan akka hafuufi badu danda'u mirkaneesseera.

Lammaffaa, dubartoonni sammuu dandeettii madda galii maddisiisuu akka qabaatan gonfachiiseera. Kanarra kan ka'e, dubartoonni gochaalee dinagdee adda addaa keessatti hirmaachuun ga'ee hawaasummaafi jireenya mana isaanii keessatti qaban isaanii akka jabeeffatan isaan gargaareera.

Muuxannoo dhaabbilee liqiifi qusannoo seera qabeessa waliin hojjechuun yaada sochii dalaakeessaa galuu bu'aa piroojektichaa yeroo dheeraa keessatti mul'atudha. Kanarra kan ka'e, gareen woli gargaarsaa duri qusannaa hinbeekne, yeroo aamma kana woldaa liqiifi qusannaa Oromiyaa waliin walitti dhufeenya guddaa uummataniiru. Dhaabbatichis haala qusannaafi akkataa qabannaa maallaqaa irratti hubannoo kennaa jira. Dameen Liiqiifi Qusan-

naa Oromiyaa kan aanaa Miyyoofi Dirree fayyadamtootaaf kana deeggaruuf qophii isaanii mul'isaaniiru.

Tumsi hawaasummaafi gargaarsi garee woliigargaarsa dubartoota gidduutti mul'ate bu'aa piroojektii kanaa isa guddaadha. Kunis, miseensota garee woliigargaarsa dubartootaa walitti dhufeenyi hawaasa naannoo gidduu jiru cimeera. Gargaarsaafi gorsaan cimsuun walitti dhufeenya kana akka mala waldhabdee hiikuu tokkootti gargaaramuun ni danda'ama.

8 Carraalee gaggaariifi Guufuuwwan mul'atan

Adeemsa raawwii gochaaleefi bu'aalee armaan olitti argaman fiduu keesstti piroojektichi caarraalee dansaanama onnachiisaniifi raakkoolee bu'aa argamee irraatti shakkii fidan mudatamaniiru.

Carraalee dadansaa piroojekticha irraa argaman:

- a) *Hawaasa piroojektichaa waliin walitti dhufeenyi gaariin uumameera:*** Dhaabbanni ACORD Itoophiyaa piroojektii gochaalee misoomaafi kunuunsa naannoo gandoota kana keessatti hojiirra oolchuun hawaasa waliin walitti dhufeenya gaarii uumeera. Piroojektichillee gurguddoo To'annoo Rakkoo Balaa tasaa hawaasa rakkooof saaxilaman taajaajilaa ture. Kun immoo hawaasichi dhaabbta misoomaa kana shakkii xiqqaan akka simatu taasiseera.
- b) *Safuufi aadaa hawaasaa waliin hojjechuu:*** Dhaabbanni piroojektii kana hojiirra oolchu hala dhiyeenya aadaa hawaasaa akka bu'uura tokkootti gargaaramuun dubartoota waliin hojjeteera.. Piroojektichi barmaatilee miidhaa fidan hanbisuu irratti haaxiyyeef-fatu malee, haala dhiyeenya jireenya garee hawaasa hinmiineen jijjiire gargaarameera. Kanaaf, piroojektichi barsiisota ga'eessotaa, haala mijeessitoota, aadaafi afaan hawaasichaa sirriitti beekaniin gargaarameera. Akkasums, piroojektichi hojjattoota duraan muuxannoofi haala dhiyeenya dhaabbatichaa beekanitti dhimma ba'eera.
- c) *Dhaabbilee waliin hojjatu waliin walitti dhufeenya dansaa uumeera:*** Dhaabbanni piroojektii kana hojiitti jijjiiru dhaabbilee mootummaafi miti mootummaa waliin hojjetu waliin walitti dhufeenya hariiroo dansaa uumeera. Waliitti dhufeenyi dansaan Waajjira Horsiisee Bulaa, Biiroo Barnootaa, woldaa Liqifi Qusannaa Oromiyaafi kkf waliin walitti dhufeenyi cimaan uumameera.

Gama biroon immoo Raakkooleen piroojekticha mudatan ni jiruu

- ***Haala dhiyeenya haaraa hojii irra oolchuuf yeroon piroojektichaafkenname gabaabachuu:*** piroojektichi haala dhiyeenyaa garee woliigargaarsaa fayyadamtootaafi aanichaaf haaraa ta'etti dhimma ba'eera. Garee dubartootaa horsiisee bulaa haala aadaa isaanii

keessatti qiindeessuun akka bu'aa qabeessa ta'an gocuun hordoffii walirraa hincinneefi yeroo dheeraa barbaada. piroojektichi gabaabaa waggaa sadii keessatti dhumatu immoo yaada kan qooda fudhattoota hundumaaa keessatti hubannoo uumuuf rakkoo qaba ture. Dhaabbanni hojiirra oolchu kun immoo rakkoo isa mudatan kana adda baasuun haala dhiyeenya haaraa qooda fudhattoota keessaatti hubannoo uumeera.

- ***Oolaa hamaafi sochii uummataa:*** gammoojjiin Booranaa oolaaf rakkoo adda addaa saaxilamaadha. Yeroo bonaa hawaasichi loon isaaf nyaata barbaachaaf bakka tokkoo bakka biraatti socho'a. Gareen woli gargaarsa dubartootaas loon isaanii fi nyaata barbaachaaf waliin deemu. Sochiin fayyadamtoota yeroo irrattii hundaa'e immoo qusan-naafi barnoonni ga'eessotaa akka addaan cituu taasiseera.
- ***Gaggeessitoonni Garee woli gargaarsa dubartootaa hanqina dandeettii barreessuu qabaachu:*** Lakkoofsi dubartoota baratani akka biyyaatti keessumaa immoo kanneen horsiisee bulaa baay'ee xiqqaadha. Kanaaf, gaggeessitoonni garee hanqina dandeettii barreessuu qabaachuun gargarsa walitti fufaa akka eeggatan isaan taasiseera. Haata'u malee, yeroo ammaa kana barnoota sagantaa ga'eessota irraa argataniin haalli jiru fooyya'eera.
- ***Gara jalqabaatti Miseensonni garee woli gargaarsaa woldaa Liqifi Qusannaa Oromiyaatti qusachuuf duubatti harkifachuu:*** Qusannoo ka'umsaa qabaachuunulaagaa dhaabbanni hojiirra oolchu karoofatee hojjiitti gale. Dubartoonni qusannoo ka'umsaa idilee ta'e haa qabaataniyyu malee, yoo baankiitti qusatan akka jalaa manca'utti sodaataa turan. Akkasums, namoonni liqii fudhatanii kaffaluu dadhaban, gareen woli gargaarsaa akka itti gaafatamummaa fudhatan waan taasiseef. Rakkoon kunis ibsa hatattamaa karaa qooda fudhattootaan waan kennameef rakkichaaf furmaanni argameera.
- ***Seera qabeessummaa garee woli gargaarsa dubartootaa:*** Haala yeroo sanatti gareen woli gargaarsa dubartootaa akka dhaabbilee alidilee akka waajjira mootummaatti kan hingalmoofnedha. Kanaaf, akka qaama seera qabeessa tokkootti kontoraataafi waliigaltee seeraa raawwachuu hindanda'an. Akkasumas, akka hojiilee gamtaa kanneen biroo seerri biyyattii gareelee woli gargaaruu kana hoogganu hinjiru. Himaammata wixinee seeraa gareelee woli gargaaruu kana bu'uura qabsiisaa, piroojektichi dhhaabbilee fedhii garee woli gargaraan kana bakka bu'ee fedhii isaanii eeguun rakkoon sun akka furmaata argatu taasiseera.

9 Cuunfaa, yaboofi yaada furmaataa

9.1 Cuunfaa

kaayyoon ijoon piroojektichaa ga'eefi humna dubartootaa wantoota jireenya isaniirratti dhiibbaa geessisanirraatti guddisuudha. Kunis, humna dinagdeefi hawaasummaa dubartootaa cimsuun ga'uumsaafi dandeettii dubartootaa dhimmoota mana keessaafi hawaasaa keessatti akka dabaluu taasisa dhugaa jedhu qabateeti. Piroojektichi haala dhiyeenyaa dubartoonni horsiisee bulaa harka qalleeyyii rakkoof saaxilaman gareen of danda'anii walgar-gaaruu fayyadamoo ta'aniin hojiirra oola. Haalli dhiyeenyaa kunis, hirmaannaafi murtoo kennuu keessatti fayyadamtoonni humna guddaa akka qabaatan taasisuufi gaggeessummaa akka shaakalaniif carraa kenneera. kana malees, gareen woli gargaaruu piroojektichaan hundeeffaman dhaabbilee hawaasa gidduu galeeffate akka bu'uura dhaabbataa tokkootti waan tolcheef, dhabbilee gargaarsaa gara fuulduraatti dhufaniifillee karra galumsaa ta'a. Piroojektichi bu'aalee dinagdeefi hawaasummaa haala qabatamaan fayyadamtootaa irratti fideera. Fayyadamtoonni dalagaa galii agarsiisan adda addaa keessatti hirmaachuun dandeetti dinagdeefi ofitti amanummaa akka guddifatan isaan taasisa. Garee woli gargaarsaa qindeessuun immoo walitti dhufeenya hawaasummaafi fedhii waliinii isaanii akka cimsatan gargaara. Beekumsa isaanii karaa barnoota ga'eessotaa argatan, beekumsa ga'eesaaniifi hawaasa naannoo isaanii akka guddifatan taasisa.

9.2 Yaboo ykn yaada Furmaataa

Bu'a piroojektichi itti fufsiisuufis ta'e haala dhiyeenyaa kana bakka biraatti hojiirra oolchuuf qabxiilee armaan gadiifi xiyyeeffannoon kennamuu qaba

- ***Ga'umsa dhaabbilee qooda fudhattootaa guddisuu:*** Dhaabbileen mootummaa baay'een isaanii hanqinoota humna namaa, meeshaafi baajetaa qabu. Kanaaf, barbaachisummaa piroojektichaaf bu'aa qabeessummaa haala dhiyeenyaa garee woli gargaarsa dubartootaatti yoo amananiyyu, hanqina beekumsaa, meeshaaleefi humna namaa qabu. Ogeessonni dhiimmi Dubartootaafi Daa'immanii aanaa Dirree piroojektii kana dhuunfaa isaanii fiixaan baasuuf hanqina dnadeettii isaanii ibsaniiru. Hirmaannaa waajjiraalee mootummaa kanneen akka Bulchiinsa aanaafi Waajjira Horsisee Bulaa guddaa akka ta'e ni himu.
- ***Seera Qabeessummaa Gareelee woli gargaarsa dubartootaa Gurmaa'ina Sadarkaa kilaasterii:*** Gareen woli gargaarsa dubartootaa dhaabbata hawaasaa ali-dilee bu'uura seeran hinhundoofnedha. Kuniimmoo, walitti dhufeenya dhaabbilee dinagdeefi guddinaa adda addaa waliin walitti hidhata cimaa akka hinqabaanne taasisa. Kanaaf, gareen kun dameelee guddinaa bu'uura ta'anii akka itti fufaniif karaa

seera qabeessuummaan dhugoomu mijatee, waliigaltee kontiraataa keessatti akka qooda fudhatan, liqii kaffaluu akka danda'aniifi itti gaafatamummaa akka qabaatan taasisuudha.

- ***Hirmaanna DhiirotaaDabaluu:*** Hirmaannaa dhiirotaa malee humna murtee kennuu dubartoota guddisuun hindnda'amu. Kanaaf, ga'een dubartootaa dhimmaa hawaa dinagdee keessatti akka cimuu taasisuuf malli dhiiroonni: qooda fudhatanii gargaaran kalaqamuu qaba.
- ***Jaarmiyaalee Hawaasaa idileefi alidlee keessatti hirmaannaa dubartootaa guddisuu:*** Kaayyoon ka'umsa olaanaa piroojeektichaa inni guddaan, dubartoonni dhaabbilee idileefi alidilee keessaa bakka bu'uuta dhabuu ture. Kanaaf, jaarmiyaalee hawaasaa keessatti ga'een dubartootaa dabaluu qaba.
- ***Tumsaafi jajjabina kennuu:*** Bu'aa qorannoo qabataamaan fayyadamtootarratti mul'ate cinaatti, haalli dhiyeenyaa gareelee woliigargaarsa dubartootaa, rakkoo dubartoonni horsiisee bulaa qaban mul'isuuf akka meeshaa tokkootti tajaajileera. Haalli dhiyeenyaa kunhirmaannaa dubartootaa cimtuu qofa osoo hintaane, fayyadamtoonnihaala qabatamaan adeemsa murree kennuufi rakkoo hiikuu keessatti ga'ee isaanii akka ba'an taasisaera. Kanaaf, haalli dhiyeenyaa kun haala itti fufaa ta'een caalatti tajaajjila irra ooluu qaba. Kan gochuuf,
 - a. Adeemsa keessa darbamee, bu'aalee, rakkoolee mul'ataniifi carralee argaman olkaa'uun;
 - b. Naannoo mata duree ykn haaala dhiyeenya kanatti qorannoolee kanneen biroo gaggeessuun caalatti cimsuu;
 - c. Erga haala dhiyeenyichaa adda baasanii argannoo mul'ate tamsaasuun, mootummaan naannoofi federaalaa akka tarsiimoo guddinaa tokkootti akka tajaajilamaniif tumsuu.

መቅደም

አኮርድ ዋና መ/ቤቱን ሎንዶን (እንግሊዝ)፤ ሴክራታሪያቱን ደግሞ ናይሮቢ (ኬንያ) ላይ ያደረገና ኢትዮጵያን ጨምሮ በ18 የአፍሪካ አገራት የሚንቀሳቀስ የልማት ድርጅት ነው። የዋናው አኮርድ አካል የሆነው አኮርድ- ኢትዮጵያም በእ.ኤ.አ. በ1994 ዓ.ም. በድሬዳዋ ከተማ በኑሮ ማሻሻያ (livelihoods) የከተማ ፕሮግራም እንቅስቃሴውን ጀመረ። አኮርድ ከመነሻው ደሀና ተጋላጭ የሆኑ የሕብረተሰብ ክፍሎች አስፈላጊውና ትክክለኛው ድርጅታዊና ቁሳቁላዊ ድጋፍ ከተደረገላቸው ህይወታቸውን ለመለወጥ በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ ቁልፍ መሪ ሚና መጫወት ይችላሉ በሚል መርኅ የሚንቀሳቀስ ነው። ከዚህ መርኅ በመነሳት አኮርድ ከማኅበረሰብ ድርጅቶች (Community Based Organizations) ጋር፤ በተለይም ቀብር ባሻገር ያለፈ እምብዛም የልማት ሚና ካልነበራቸው ከዕድሮች ጋር ለመስራት በመወሰን እንቅስቃሴውን ጀምሯል። በዚህም ዕድሮች ደሀና ተጋላጭ የሕብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ኑሯቸውን የሚያሻሻሉባቸው የልማት አጋሮች እንዲሆኑ ጥረት አድርጓል። አኮርድ በድሬዳዋ መቶ በሚሆኑ ዕድሮች አማካይነት የብድርና ቁጠባ ቡድኖች እንዲቋቋሙ በማድረግ የተዘዋዋሪ ፈንድና ሥልጠና በመስጠት ድጋፍ አድርጓል። ከተጠቃሚዎች መካከልም 70 ከመቶ የሚሆኑት ደግሞ ሴቶች ናቸው። ዛሬ ካፒታላቸው እስከ ግማሽ ሚሊዮን ብርና የብድር ጣራቸው እስከ 40 ሺ ብር የደረሱ የብድርና ቁጠባ ቡድኖች ተፈጥረዋል። የቁጠባና ብድር ቡድኖች የሚስተባበሩና ጥላ የሚሆኑ የቁጠባና ብድር የጎብረት ስራ ማኅበራትም ተደራጅተዋል።

ከድሬዳዋ ተሞክሮ በመነሳት አኮርድ እንቅስቃሴውን ወደ አዲስ አበባና ሻሸመኔ ለማስፋፋት ችሏል። በአዲስ አበባ ለ50 ዕድሮች ድጋፍ በማድረግ የብድርና ቁጠባ ሕብረት ሥራ ማህበራት ተቋቁመዋል። በተደረገው ድጋፍ ተጠቃሚዎች በልዩ ልዩ የገቢ ማመንጫ ስራዎች ላይ በመሰማራት ኑሯቸውን ለማሻሻል ችለዋል። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በሻሸመኔ ከተማ የገቢ ማመንጫ፣ የወጣት ስራ ፈጠራ፣ ስነ-ጾታ፣ ኤች.አይ.ቪ/ኤድስና የቁጠባና ብድር ክፍሎች ያሉት የተቀናጀ የከተማ ፕሮግራሙ ቀርጾ ተግብሯል። ከቀደም ፕሮግራሞቹ የበለጠ ትምህርት በመውሰድ በሻሸመኔ ተጋላጭ ለሆኑ የሕብረተሰብ ክፍሎች በዕድሮቻቸው አማካይነት ሁለንተናዊ ድጋፍ ለማድረግ ጥረት አድርጓል። በሻሸመኔ ከተማ የሚገኘውና አሁን ስሙ ተቀይሮ «ቀንዲል» የተሠኘው «የሻሸመኔ ዕድሮች አጋር አነስተኛ የቁጠባና ብድር ተቋም» በሚል የተቋቋመው የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሽ ውጤት ነው። አኮርድ ወደ 68 የሚደርሱ ዕድሮችን በማደራጀትና ወደ 200 ሺ ብር ድጋፍ በመስጠት ተቋሙ እንዲመሠረት ያደረገ ሲሆን፤ ዛሬ ቀንዲል የራሱ የሆነ ባለ ሦስት ፎቅ ሕንፃን ጨምሮ ካፒታሉን ከ35 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ አድርጓል። የዕንቅስቃሴ አድማሱን አርሲ ነገሌና ሻላ ወደመሳሰሉት ጎረቤት ወረዳዎች በማስፋት ብዛታቸው ከ6 ሺ በላይ የሆኑ ደንበኞችም አፍርቷል።

አኮርድ የስራ አድማሱን ከከተሞች ወደ አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች በማስፋፋት በጋምቤላና በራሮሚያ (ቦረና ዞን) ክልሎች አዳዲስ ፕሮጀክቶችን ለመክፈት ችሏል። በጋምቤላ ድርጅቱ የግብርና ግብዓቶችንና የአቅም ግንባታ ድጋፎች ፕሮጀክቶች በመተግበር ተጠቃሚዎች ምርታማነታቸውን እንዲያሳድጉና ኑሯቸውን እንዲያሻሽሉ አድርጓል።

በአሮሚያ ክልል በቦረና ዞንም አኮርድ ከእ.ኤ.አ. 2008 ዓ.ም. ጀምሮ ልዩ ልዩ የልማትና የሠብዓዊ ዕርዳታ ፕሮጀክቶችን በመተግበር ላይ ይገኛል። ከነዚህ መካከል መረጃ በመሠብሰብ፣ በመተንተንና አደጋ በመቀነስ ስራዎች ላይ ተጠቃሚዎች ራሳቸው መሪ ሚና የሚጫወቱበትን የማኅበረሰብ የድርቅ አደጋ መቀነሻ ዘዴን (Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction -CMDRR) በማስተዋወቅ ተግባር ላይ እንዲውል አድርጓል። በተጨማሪም ደሀና ተጋላጭ የህብረተሠብ ክፍሎች እንደ የግጦሽ ልማትና የኩሬ ግንባታ በመሳሰሉ የተፈጥሮ ኃብት ጥበቃ ስራዎች ላይ እንዲሰማሩ በማድረግ የአካባቢያቸው የተፈጥሮ ኃብት እንዲጠብቁና እነርሱም እንዲጠቀሙ ድጋፍ አድርጓል።

በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ይህ አሁን የውጤት ግምገማ የተደረገበትን «ቦረና ቆላማ ስፍራዎች የአርብቶ አደር ሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሠጪነት ሚና ማሳልበት» የተሰኘውን ፕሮጀክት ዳን ቸርች ኤድ ከተባለ ምግባረ ሰናይ ድርጅት ጋር በመተባበር እ.ኤ.አ. ከነሐሴ 2014 እስከ ጥቅምት 2017 ድረስ የተገበረ ሲሆን፤ ፕሮጀክቱ የሴቶችን ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ብቃትን በማሳደግ በቤተሰብና ማኅበረሰብ ደረጃ በሚደረጉ ውሳኔዎች ውስጥ የሚኖራቸውን ሚና፣ ተሳትፎና ተፅዕኖ ለማበልጸግ ታቅዶ የተተገበረ ነው። ፕሮጀክቱ ደሀና ተጋላጭ የሆኑ በነፃ በቡድን ተደራጅተው በጋራ ጉዳዮቻቸውና ችግሮቻቸው ላይ የሚመክሩበትና መፍትሔ የሚፈልጉበት የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን ዘዴን የተከተለ ነው። ፕሮጀክቱ ከተለያዩ መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ጋር በጋራና በትብብር የተተገበረ ነው።

ከሚተገብራቸው ስራዎች ተሞክሮ መውሰድ ከአኮርድ ቋሚ መርሆች አንዱ በመሆኑ፤ ዘወትር በስራ ሂደት ከሚያጋጥሙት ተግዳሮቶችም ሆነ በጎ ውጤቶች ትምሕርት ለመውሰድ ያላሰለሰ ጥረት ያደርጋል። የዚህ ግምገማ ዋና ዓላማም ፕሮጀክቱ የተከተለውን የአተገባበር ስልት፣ ያጋጠሙትን መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና ተግዳሮቶች፣ የተገኙ ውጤቶችንና ለውጦችን በጥልቀት በማየት አሰራሩን በሌሎች አካባቢዎች ለማስፋትና ተማክሮዎቹን ለሌሎች ለማካፈል እንዲሁም በፕሮጀክቱ የተገኙ ውጤቶችን ዘላቂነት ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስችል ኃሳብ ለማግኘት የታቀደ ነው። በዚህ አጋጣሚ ሴቶች በራሳቸው ጉዳይ ላይ ንቁ ተሳትፎ እንዲያደርጉ ለማስቻል በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ ያልተቆጠበ ድጋፍ ለሚያደርገው ለዳን ቸርች ኤድ፣ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ላይ በተለያዩ ደረጃ ለተሳተፉ መንግስታዊ ድርጅቶችና መ/ቤቶች፣ ለፕሮጀክቱ ማኅበረሠብና ተጠቃሚዎች ፕሮጀክቱ የታለመለትን ግብ እንዲያሳካ ላደረጉት ትብብር ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን ማቅረብ እወዳለሁ።

ጥላሁን ተፈራ
የአኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ ካንትሪ ዳይሬክተር
ታሕሳስ 2010
አዲስ አበባ

1. መግቢያ

ሴቶች በኢትዮጵያ ከጠቅላላው ሕዝብ ብዛት ግማሽ ያህሉን፤ ከአገሪቱ የስራ ኃይል ውስጥም ከፍተኛውን ድርሻ ይይዛሉ። ነገር ግን በቤተሰባዊና አገራዊ ልማት ውስጥ ሊኖራቸው የሚችለው ሚናና ድርሻ ጊዜ ባለፈባቸው ባህላዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ተቋማዊ ማነቆዎች ተተብትበው ይገኛሉ። ሴቶች የራሳቸውን ሕይወት በሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ላይ የመወሰን መብታቸውን ከማጣታቸው በላይ እንደ ትምህርትና ጤና ለመሳሰሉት ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ አገልግሎቶች ያላቸው ተደራሽነትም ውሱን ነው። በተጨማሪም ለቤት ውስጥ ጾታዊ ጥቃት ከመጋለጣቸው ባሻገር ለአካላዊና አዕምሯዊ ጉዳት የሚዳርጉ ከፍተኛ የቤት ውስጥ ኃላፊነቶችንም ይሸከማሉ። ተሰሚነታቸው፣ ተሳትፏቸው፣ ተጠቃሚነታቸውና ያላቸው ተወካይነት በመገደቡ ሳቢያ ያልተመጣጠነ ድህነት ተስራፍቶባቸው ይገኛል።

ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ ባለፉት ዓመታት አንዳንድ አዎንታዊ እርምጃዎች ቢወሰዱም ጾታዊ ኢ-እኩልነት አሁንም በከተማም ሆነ በገጠር ይስተዋላል። ችግሩ በተለይ እንደ ቦረና በመሳሰሉት የገጠር አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች እጅግ ስር ሰዶ ይገኛል። በእነዚህ አካባቢዎች በሴቶች ላይ ከሚደርሰው መድልዎና መገለል በተጨማሪ ሴቶች በአየር ንብረት መዛባትና በሌሎች ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ምክንያቶች ሳቢያ ለሚደርሱ ጉዳዮች ገፊት ቀማሾች ናቸው። በከተማ ማርባት ስራ ውስጥ ካለባቸው ኃላፊነት በተጨማሪ በጾታዊ የስራ ክፍፍል ውስጥ ሴቶች ውኃ የመቅዳት፣ ማገዶ የመስበር፣ ምግብ የማብሰልና ሕፃናትንና አቅመደካማ አረጋውያንን የመንከባከብ ስራዎችን የመስራት ግዴታዎች አሉባቸው። ከዚህ በላይ ገዳን ጨምሮ ያሉት ሁሉም ባሕላዊ ተቋማት (institutions) በወንዶች የተያዙ መሆናቸው የሴቶችን ጭቆና ድርብርብ አድርጎታል። በመሆኑም በንብረት ቁጥጥር፣ በኢኮኖሚ ኃብት ላይ በማዘዝ መብትና የማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተቋማትን በመቆጣጠር ረገድ የወንዶች የበላይነት በእጅጉ ይስተዋላል።

ይኸንን ጽንሡ-ኃሳብ መሠረት በማድረግ አኮርድ-ኢትዮጵያ ዳን ቸርች ኤድ ከተባለ ምግባረ-ሠናይ ድርጅት ጋር በመተባበር «የአርብቶ አደር ሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ሚና ማጎልበት» የተሰኘ ፕሮጀክት ነድፎ በቦረና ዞን በሚገኙት የድሬ እና የሚዶ ወረዳዎች ሲተገብር ቆይቷል። ፕሮጀክቱ አርብቶ አደር ሴቶች በሁሉም ደረጃዎች በሚደረጉ የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ሂደት ውስጥ ያላቸውን ተሳትፎ ለማጎልበት የሚያስችሉ አመቺ ሁኔታዎችን ለመፍጠር የተቀደ ሲሆን ከነሐሴ 2006 እስከ ጥቅምት 2010 ድረስ ተተግብሮ በቅርቡ ተጠናቅቋል።

በመሆኑ ይህ ሪፖርት የፕሮጀክቱን ስራዎች፣ የመተግበሪያ ስልቶች፣ የተገኙ ውጤቶችንና ያጋጠሙ ተግዳሮቶችን የሚዳስስ ሲሆን፤ ግምገማው ወደፊት ሊተገበሩ ለሚችሉ ተመሳሳይ ፕሮጀክቶች ትምህርት ለመውሰድ እንዲሁም ተሞክሮዎችን ለመሰል የልማት ተቋማት ለማካፈል ታስቦ የተከናወነ ነው።

2. የግምገማው ዓላማ

የዚህ ግምገማ ዋና ዓላማ በፕሮጀክቱ የተከናወኑ ስራዎችን በጥልቀት በመመልከት ያመጣውን ውጤትና ውጤቶቹም የመጡበትን መንገድ መመርመር ነው። እንዲሁም ግምገማው በፕሮጀክቱ ቀረፃና ትግበራ ሂደት ውስጥ ያጋጠሙ ተግዳሮቶችንና መልካም አጋጣሚዎችን በዝርዝር

በማየት፤ በፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚዎች ላይ ዘላቂ ለውጥ ለማምጣት የሚያስችሉ ምክንያቶችን ነቅሶ በማውጣትና ለወደፊት ተመሳሳይ ፕሮግራሞች፤ ስልቶችና ስራዎች ተሞክሮ መውሰድን ዓላማው ያደረገ ነው።

3. የግምገማው ስልት

ለግምገማው የሚሆኑ መረጃዎችን ከተለያዩ ሠነዶችና ከመስክ ለመሰብሰብ ተችሏል። ለግምገማው የተሰማራው ባለሙያ ከአኮርድ የቦረና ፊልድ ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ ጋር በመተባበር የአስር ቀናት የመስክ መረጃ ማሰባሰብ ስራዎች የሰራ ሲሆን፤ በዚህም አኳዩ (quantitative) እና ሀተታዊ (qualitative) መረጃዎችን ፕሮጀክቱን በባለቤትነት ከተገበረው ድርጅት፤ ከመንግስታዊ አጋር ድርጅቶችና ከፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚዎች ለማሰባሰብ ተችሏል።

በመረጃ ማሰባሰብ ሂደት በጥቅም ላይ የዋሉት ዋና ዋና የመረጃ ማሰባሰቢያ መንገዶች የሚከተሉት ናቸው፡-

- i. ዋና ዋና የፕሮጀክት ሠነዶች፡- የቅድመ-ፕሮጀክት ጥናት፤ የፕሮጀክቱ ፕሮፖዛል፤ የፈጻሚው ድርጅትና የባለድርሻ አካላት ወቅታዊ ሪፖርቶች እና የፕሮጀክት አጋማሽ ግምገማ ሪፖርት የመሳሰሉ ሠነዶች ጠቃሚ አኳዩና ሀተታዊ መረጃዎችን አበርክተዋል። በተለይ የፕሮጀክቱ አንዱ ባለድርሻ በሆነው የኦሚያ አርብቶ አደሮች ማኅበርና በፕሮጀክቱ ባለቤት በአኮርድ በጥር 2008 እና ጥር 2009 በጋራ የተካሄዱት የክትትል ግምገማ ሪፖርቶች ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት ምንጮች የተገኙትን መረጃዎች ለማመሳከር መልካም ግብዓት ሆነው አገልግለዋል።
- ii. የቡድን ውይይቶች (Focus group discussions)፡- የፕሮጀክቱን ጠቀሜታ፤ የአተገባበር ስልት፤ ሂደት፤ ውጤቶችና የመሳሰሉትን ጉዳዮች የዳሰሱ ተሳታፊዎች የጋራ ኃሳቦች ያመነጩባቸው የቡድን ውይይቶች ሌላው የመረጃ መሰብሰቢያ ስልት ነበር። በዚህም መሠረት አራት የቡድን ውይይቶች ከፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚዎች (በድሬ ወረዳ ከደራራ፣ ጮቆርሳ እና ካዮ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖችና በሚሮ ወረዳ ከቢፍቱ ባሃ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድን) ጋር ተደርገዋል። በእያንዳንዱ የቡድን ውይይት ላይም አስር ያህል ተጠቃሚዎች ተሳታፊ የሆኑ ሲሆን፤ በውይይቶቹም ስለ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች አመሰራረት፣ ከአኮርድና ሌሎች የሚመለከታቸው መ/ቤቶች ጋር ስላላቸው የስራ ግንኙነት፣ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቹ ለአካላቶቻቸው ስለሚሰጧቸው አገልግሎቶችና ስላጋጠሟቸው ተግዳሮቶች እንዲሁም ዘላቂነታቸውን ለማረጋገጥ መደረግ ስላለባቸው ዕርምጃዎች ሠፊ ውይይቶችን በማድረግ መረጃዎች ተሰብስበዋል። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በድሬ እና ሚሮ ወረዳዎች የሴቶችና ሕፃናት ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊዎችና ባለሙያዎች ጋር የቡድን ውይይቶች ተደርገው መረጃዎች ተሰብስበዋል። እነዚህ ውይይቶች ተጠቃሚዎችና አጋር የመንግስት መ/ቤቶች ስለፕሮጀክቱና አተገባበሩ ያላቸውን አመለካከትና አስተያየት ለመረዳት ያስቻለ ሆኖ ተግኝቷል።
- iii. ቁልፍ መረጃ ሠጪዎች፡- በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ላይ ከነበራቸው ሚናና ኃላፊ አንጻር ስለፕሮጀክቱ ሠፊ መረጃ ካላቸው ግለሰቦች ጋር የአንድ ለአንድ ቃለ-መጠይቆችን ማድረግ ሌላው የመረጃ መሰብሰቢያ መንገድ ነበር። ከፕሮጀክቱና ከመስክ አስተባባሪዎች፣ ከወረዳና

ዞን የሴቶችና ሕፃናት ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤቶች ኃላፊዎችና ከሚመለከታቸው ባለሙያዎች ጋር ቃለ-መጠይቅ በማድረግ መረጃዎችን ለማሰባሰብ ተችሏል። በተጨማሪም ከራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አመራሮች፣ ከኦሮሚያ አርብቶ አደሮች ማኅበር ባለሙያዎችና ፕሮጀክቱ በሚተገበርባቸው የድሬና ሚዩ ወረዳዎች የኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ አክሲዮን ኩባንያ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም ኃላፊዎች ጋርም ቃለ-መጠይቅ በማድረግ መረጃዎች ተሰብስበዋል።

iv. ኬዝ ስተዲስ፡- ፕሮጀክቱ ስላስመዘገበው ውጤት፣ ስላጋጠሙት ተግዳሮቶችና መልካም አጋጣሚዎች በምሳሌነት ሊያስረዱ የሚችሉ ኬዝ ስተዲስ ለማሰባሰብና ለመተንተን ተሞክሯል።

እነዚህን በተለያዩ መንገዶች የተሰባሰቡ መረጃዎችን እርስ በርሳቸው በማመሳከር ተግባራዊነታቸውን ለማረጋገጥ ጥረት ተደርጓል።

4. ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ ፈፃሚ ድርጅት፣ ለጋሽ ድርጅትና ፕሮጀክቱ

4.1 ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ ፈፃሚ ድርጅት - አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ

በእንግሊዝኛው ምህፃረ ቃል አኮርድ (Agency for Cooperation in Development and Research) የተሰኘው ድርጅት በእ.ኤ.አ በ1976 ዓም. በዓለም አቀፍ የልማት ድርጅቶች ሕብረት ለአፍሪካ ዘላቂ የልማት ድጋፍ ለማድረግ የተቋቋመ ድርጅት ሲሆን፤ ዋና ጽ/ቤቱን እንግሊዝ አገር ለንደን ከተማ በማድረግ በብዙ የአፍሪካ አገራት ለድሆች፣ ለተጋላጭና ለተገለሉ የህብረተሠብ ክፍሎች የሚሆን የሠብዓዊ ዕርዳታ፣ የዘላቂ ልማት ድጋፍና የአቅም ግንባታ ስራ ላይ ተሰማርቶ ቆይቷል።

ድርጅቱ የመዋቅር ለውጥ በማድረግ ከ18 በላይ በሚሆኑ የአፍሪካ አገራት ማኅበራዊ ፍትሕና ልማትን ለማስፈን የሚሰራ አህጉራዊ ድርጅት ለመሆን በቅቷል። አህጉራዊው ድርጅት በአራት ዋና ዋና ዘርፎች፣ ማለትም በጾታ ልማት፣ ማኅበራዊ መገለል፣ በኑሮ መሠረት (livelihoods) ኤች.አይ.ቪ/ኤድስ ዙሪያ በመስራት ላይ ይገኛል።

የአህጉራዊው አኮርድ አካል የሆነው አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያም በእ.ኤ.አ በ1994 ዓም. ራሳቸውንና የኑሮ ሁኔታቸውን ለመረዳትና ለመቀየር አቅም ከሚያንሳቸው ደሀና ተጋላጭ የህብረተሠብ ክፍሎች ጋር በጋራ የመስራት ራዕይ ይዞ ስራውን የጀመረ ሲሆን፤ በአሁኑ ጊዜ በሶስት የአየር ንብረት አካባቢዎች (በአርብቶ አደር፣ በከፊል አርብቶ አደርና በከተማ) ሁለንተናዊና ሁሉን አቀፍ ልማት ለማምጣት በመስራት ላይ ይገኛል። ባለፉት ሶስት አስርተ-ዓመታት አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ በኦሮሚያና ጋምቤላ ክልሎች በሚገኙ የተለያዩ አካባቢዎች እና በድሬዳዋና አዲስ አበባ የከተማ መስተዳድሮች በብዙ ሺ የሚቆጠሩ የከተማና የገጠር ነዋሪዎችን ተጠቃሚ ያደረጉ አያሌ ፕሮጀክቶችን ነድፎ ተግባራዊ አድርጓል።

አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ ከተለያዩ መንግሥታዊና መንግሥታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ጋር ድህነትንና ተጋላጭነትን በመዋጋት ረገድ በጋራ በመስራት ላይ ይገኛል። ፕሮጀክቶቹን ሁሉ አግባብ ካላቸው የመንግስት መ/ቤቶች ጋር በአጋርነት የሚተገበር ሲሆን ዳን ቸርች ኤድን ጨምሮ ከተለያዩ ዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች ጋርም ጠንካራ የስራ ግንኙነት መስርቷል።

4.2 ለጋሽ ድርጅቱ - Dan Church Aid (DCA)

ዲ.ሲ.ኤ ኃይማኖትን መሠረት ያደረገ በዓለም ላይ በተለይም በአፍሪካ፣ እስያና በመካከለኛው ምስራቅ አገራት የሚገኙ ድሀ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎችን ለመርዳት የተቋቋመ ዓለም አቀፍ የልማት ድርጅት ነው። ዲ.ሲ.ኤ ከረሀብ፣ ድህነትና ጭቆና የነፃ አለምን የማየት ራዕይ ይዞ ይንቀሳቀሳል። ድርጅቱ እርስ በርሳቸው የሚመጋገቡ ሶስት ዓላማዎችን ያነገበ ሲሆን፣ እነርሱም ዕርዳታ ለሚያስፈልጋቸው የዕለት ደራሽ ዕርዳታ በማቅረብ ህይወትን ማዳን፣ ለዘላቂ ልማት መሠረት ሊሆን የሚችል ጠንካራ ማኅበረሰብ መመስረትና ሁሉንም አይነት (ፖለቲካዊ፣ ማኅበራዊ አካባቢያዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ) ልዩነትን መዋጋት ናቸው።

ዲ.ሲ.ኤ በኢትዮጵያ ከ1970ዎቹ ጀምሮ ከተለያዩ የልማት አጋሮች ጋር በመሆን የዕለት ደራሽ ዕርዳታና የዘላቂ የልማት ድጋፎችን በመስጠት ላይ ይገኛል። የምግብ ዋስትና፣ የገቢ ምንጭ ማጎልበትና አቅምን ማዳበር፣ የአየር ንብረት ለውጥን መቋቋም፣ የተፈጥሮና ሰው ሰራሽ አደጋዎችን መከላከል እና የሲቪል ማኅበራትን ማጠናከር ዋና ዋና የስራ መስኮቹ ናቸው። በአሁኑ ጊዜ ዲ.ሲ.ኤ በአማራ፣ አፋር፣ ኦሮሚያና ጋምቤላ ክልሎች በሚገኙ ከ20 በሚበልጡ ወረዳዎች ውስጥ በልማት ስራ ላይ ተሰማርቶ ይገኛል።

ዲ.ሲ.ኤ ከተለያዩ የልማት አጋሮች ጋር ጠንካራ የስራ ግንኙነት ያዳበረ ሲሆን ፕሮጀክቶቹን በራሱና ከሌሎች ድርጅቶች ጋር በጋራ በመሆን ይተገብራል። በዚህ መሰረት ዲ.ሲ.ኤ ጠንካራ ግንኙነት ከመሰረተባቸው ድርጅቶች መካከል አንዱ አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ ሲሆን ድርጅቱ በኦሮሚያ ክልልዋ መንግስት በቦረና ዞን በድሬ እና ሚዮ ወረዳዎች ሴቶችን በኢኮኖሚና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ለማብቃት የተገበረውን ፕሮጀክት ሙሉ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ በማድረግ ተሳትፏል።

4.3 ፕሮጀክቱ

በቦረና ዞን «የአርብቶ አደር ሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ሚና ማጎልበት» የተሰኘው ፕሮጀክት በአኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ በኦሮሚያ ክልል በቦረና ዞን በድሬና ሚዮ ወረዳዎች በዲ.ሲ.ኤ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ የተተገበረ የስነ-ጾታ ፕሮጀክት ነው። የፕሮጀክቱ ጠቅላላ በጀት ብር 6,002,668.37 የነበረ ሲሆን በ6 የገጠር ቀበሌዎች ለሶስት ዓመታት የዘለቀ ፕሮጀክት ነበር። በወረዳዎቹ የሚታየው ከፍተኛ ድህነትና ሌሎች ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮች፣ እንዲሁም ለድርቅና ማህበራዊ ግጭቶች ተጋላጭነት ወረዳዎቹን ለፕሮጀክቱ እንዲመረጡ አድርጓል። በተጨማሪም አኮርድ በወረዳዎቹ ውስጥ የተገበራቸው ሌሎች የልማት ፕሮጀክቶችና በዚህ አጋጣሚም የተፈጠረው መልካም የስራ ሁኔታ ለአካባቢዎቹ መመረጥ ተጨማሪ አስተዋፅኦ አድርጓል።

ፕሮጀክቱ በዋናነት በስነ-ጾታ ላይ ያተኮረ የሴቶች ፕሮጀክት ሲሆን ዋና ዓላማውም የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚና ማህበራዊ አቅም በማጎልበት በቤተሰብ እና ማኅበረሠብ ደረጃ የሚኖራቸውን የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ሚና ማሳደግ ነው። በዚህ መሠረት ፕሮጀክቱ ደሀና ተጋላጭ የሆኑ ሴቶች ተደራጅተው በጋራ የነቃ ተሳትፎ የሚያደርጉበትን ሁኔታ ከማመቻቸት ባሻገር የባህላዊና ዘመናዊ የማህበረሰብ ተቋማትና ህብረተሰቡ የሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ተሳትፎን ለማሳደግ ድጋፍ እንዲሰጡና እንዲያበረታቱ ማስቻልን ያነገበ ነበር።

ይህን ሰፊ ዓላማ ለማሳካት ፕሮጀክቱ በ3 ዋና ዋና ክፍሎች ሊመደቡ የሚችሉ፣ የየራሳቸው ንዑስ ግቦች ያላቸው ዝርዝር ስራዎችን ነድፎ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ። እነዚህም ሀ) የሴቶች የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖችን ማቋቋምና ማጠናከር ለ) ሴቶችን ከአነስተኛ የብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋማት ጋር በማስተሳሰር እና በገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎች ላይ እንዲሳተፉ በማድረግ በኢኮኖሚ ተጠቃሚነት ማብቃት (empowerment) እና ሐ) ለሴቶች የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት መስጠት ናቸው። ፕሮጀክቱ 1,240 ሴቶችን ተጠቃሚ ለማድረግ ታቀዶ ተተግብሯል።

ሀ) የሴቶች የራስ አገዝ ቡድኖችን ማቋቋምና ማጠናከር፡- ፕሮጀክቱ ከመነደፉ በፊት በተካሄዱት የቅድመ-ፕሮጀክት ጥናትና የችግሩ ትንተና ላይ በመንተራስ በአካባቢው ያለውን የሴቶች ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮችን ለመቅረፍ እና በተለያዩ አርከኖች ውስጥ ሴቶች በውሳኔ ሰጪነት የሚኖራቸውን ሚና ለማጎልበት የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን ዋና የፕሮጀክቱ መተግበሪያ ስልት እንዲሆን ተመርጧል። በዚህም መሠረት 62 የሴቶች የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች (እያንዳንዳቸው ከ14 እስከ 25 አባላት ያሏቸው) በሁለቱ ወረዳዎች እንዲቋቋሙ ተደርጓል። የቡድኑ አባላትም ቀደም ብለው በወጡና ሁሉም በተስማሙባቸው መስፈርቶች (የድህነት ደረጃ፣ ተጋላጭነት፣ ፈቃደኝነት) የተመረጡ ሲሆን፤ በምርጫውም ለአማካኝነት ቅድሚያ እንዲሰጥ ተደርጓል። የፕሮጀክቱ ባለቤት ከአጋር መ/ቤቶች (በተለይም ከሴቶችና ሕፃናት እና ከአርብቶ አደር ጉዳዮች ጽ/ቤቶች) ጋር በመሆን በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች አመሠራረት፣ ደንብ አወጣጥ፣ አመራርና ሌሎች ተዛማጅ ርዕሶች ላይ ለአባላት ስልጠና ሰጥቷል።

ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በቀበሌው ለሚገኙ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች የጋራ መድረክ በመሆን ተግባርና ዓላማቸውን ማቀጠፍ ግባቸው ያደረጉ ስድስት (በእያንዳንዱ ቀበሌ አንዳንድ) የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ማገበራት እንዲመሰረቱ ተደርጓል። ለእነዚህ ማገበራትም የቁሳቁስና የስልጠና ድጋፍ የተሰጠ ሲሆን፤ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቹ ህጋዊ ሰውነት እንዲያገኙ በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ ማገበራቱ ቁልፍ ሚና ይጫወታሉ ተብሎ ይጠበቃል።

ለ) የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚ አቅም ማሳደግ፡- የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታ ማሳደግ የውሳኔ ሰጪነት አቅማቸውን የማዳበሪያ አንዱ መንገድ ነው ከሚል ዕምነት በመነሳት የፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚ ሴቶች ገቢያቸውን የሚያሳድጉባቸውና የሚያስፋፋባቸው ልዩ ልዩ ስራዎችን አካትቷል። በዚህ መሠረት በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች የተደራጁ ሴቶች በልዩ ልዩ የገቢ ማመንጫ ስራዎች ለመሳተፍና ብድር ለማግኘት የሚያስችሏቸው ድጋፎች ተደርገውላቸዋል።

ሴቶች በገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎች እንዲሳተፉ አንቅፋት ከሆኑባቸው ዋና ዋና ማነቆዎች መካከል የስራ ካፒታል እጥረት ወይም ፈጽሞ ያለመኖር እና የንግድ ስራ ክህሎት ማነስ መሆናቸውን የፕሮጀክቱ ቅደመ-ጥናት በሚገባ በማመልከቱ፤ በገቢ ማስገኛ ስራ ለመሳተፍ የሚያስችላቸውን ገንዘብ በብድር የሚያገኙበትን መንገድ ማመቻቸትና የንግድ ክህሎት ስልጠና መስጠት የዚህ የስራ ዘርፍ አብይ ትኩረቶች ነበሩ። በዚህ ሂደት ውስጥ ሴቶቹ ኃላፊነት እንዲሰማቸውና የባለቤትነት መንፈስም እንዲያዳብሩ በማለት እያንዳንዱ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አባላት በሳምንት ከ5-10 ብር ቁጠባ እንዲያደርጉ ከተደረገ በኋላ ለእያንዳንዱ ቡድን በአማካኝ 11,000 ብር በተዘዋዋሪ ፈንድ መልክ እንዲሰጣቸው ተደርጓል። እንዲሁም በኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ አክሲዮን ኩባንያ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም ውስጥ የባንክ ሂሳብ

ተከናዋላቸዋል። በተጨማሪም በአነስተኛ ንግድ አስተዳደር እና የንግድ ስራ ክህሎት ስልጠና ተሰጥቷቸዋል።

ሐ) የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት፡- ለተጠቃሚዎች የመሠረተ-ትምህርት አገልግሎት መስጠት ከላይ የተጠቀሱት የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖችን የመመስረትና የማጠናከር እንዲሁም የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚና ማህበራዊ ደረጃ ማብቃት አካል ነው። በመሠረቱ የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት ጎልማሶችን መጻፍና ማንበብ ለማስቻልና መደበኛ የሂሳብ እውቀት ለማስጨበጥ በመንግስት የተነደፈ ሰፊ ፕሮግራም ቢሆንም ፕሮግራሙን የሚተገብሩ መንግስታዊ መ/ቤቶች ባለባቸው የቁሳቁስ፣ የሠው ኃይልና የበጀት እጥረት ሳቢያ የታሰበውን ያህል ዓላማውን ማሳካት አልተቻለውም ነበር።

በመሆኑም ፕሮጀክቱ የመማሪያ ቁሳቁስ በማቅረብና መምህራንን ከየአካባቢው በጊዜያዊነት በመቅጠር ያለውን ክፍተት በመሙላት ተጠቃሚዎቹ መሠረታዊ ትምህርት እንዲቀስሙ ማድረግ ችሏል። የዚህ የስራ ዘርፍ ዋና ዓላማ ሴቶቹ የመጻፍና ማንበብ እና መሠረታዊ የሂሳብ ችሎታ እንዲያዳብሩ በማድረግ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቻቸውን እና የግል የገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎቻቸውን በተገቢው ሁኔታ ለማካሄድ እንዲችሉ መርዳት ነው። እንዲሁም ትምህርቱ ለሴቶቹ የውሳኔ ሰጪነት አቅማቸውን ለማጎልበት የሚረዳ መረጃና ዕውቀት የሚገባበት ምንጭ እንደሚሆን ታምኖበታል።

5. የፕሮጀክቱ መተግበሪያ ስልቶችና ዘዴዎች

የፕሮጀክቱ ባለቤት (አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ) በፕሮጀክቱ ሁሉም ደረጃዎች (በቀረፃ፣ አፈፃፀም፣ በክትትልና ግምገማ) ውጤታማ ናቸው ብሎ ያመነባቸውን አንዳንድ የመተግበሪያ ስልቶችና ዘዴዎች ተጠቅሟል። እነዚህ ስልቶችና ዘዴዎች በፕሮጀክቱ አፈፃፀም ላይ የየራሳቸው አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ አበርክተዋል። ጥቅም ላይ የዋሉት ዋና ዋና ስልቶችና ዘዴዎች የሚከተሉት ናቸው።

ሀ) የራስ-አገዝ መንገድን እንደ ዋና የልማት መሸጋገሪያ መጠቀም፡- የአባላቶችን የኢኮኖሚና ማህበራዊ ጥቅም የሚያራምድ ጠንካራ የአርብቶ አደር ሴቶች የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች መፍጠር የፕሮጀክቱ ዋና የመፈፀሚያ ስልት ነበር። በመሆኑም ፕሮጀክቱ ለተጠቃሚዎች የሚሰጣቸው የኢኮኖሚ፣ የማህበራዊና የመሠረተ-ትምህርት ግልጋሎቶች በሙሉ በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች በኩል እንዲሆን ተደርጓል። ቡድኖቹ በተጠቃሚዎች ንቁ ተሳትፎ ተመስርተው በራሳቸው ቁጥጥር ስር ያሉ ዘላቂ የአካባቢዎች (grassroots) የልማት ተቋማት እንዲሆኑ ታቅደው የተመሰረቱ ናቸው።

ለ) አሳታፊ ትግበራ፡- ምንም እንኳን አንዳንድ የአቅም ውስንነት በአንዳንድ ተቋማት ዘንድ ቢስተዋልም፣ ፕሮጀክቱ በሁሉም ደረጃ በአኮርድ-ኢትዮጵያ፣ አጋር መንግስታዊ መ/ቤቶችና ተጠቃሚዎች የጋራ ንቁ ተሳትፎ እና ትብብር የተተገበረ ነበር። በዚህ ረገድ የወረዳ ሴቶችና ሕፃናት ጉዳይ፣ የማህበራት ማደራጃ፣ የትምህርትና የጤና ቢሮዎች እንዲሁም የኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም በዕቅድ ማውጣት፣ ትግበራ፣ ክትትል እና ውጤት ምዘና ስራዎች በመሳተፍ ከፍተኛ ሚና ተጫውተዋል። ወርኃዊ የባለድርሻ አካላት የክትትል

መደበኛ ስብሰባና የሶስት ወራት የፕሮጀክት ግምገማ ፎረም የሁሉም ባለድርሻ አካላት ተሳትፎ የሚረጋገጥባቸው የክትትል ዘዴዎች ሆነው አገልግለዋል።

ሐ) በመረጃ ላይ በመመስረት በተግባራዊ ሂደት ትምህርት መቅሰም፡- የችግሩን መንስዔ፣ ውጤት፣ መጠንና የሚያስከትለውን ተፅዕኖ ለመረዳት የሚያስችል ቅድመ-ፕሮጀክት (baseline) ጥናት ተካሂዷል። ጥናቱ ዋና ዋና ባለድርሻ አካላትንና የእያንዳንዳቸውን ፍላጎት፣ ኃይልና አስፈላጊነት አመልክቷል። በትግበራ ወቅትም የፕሮጀክቱን የአፈፃፀም ሂደትና የተገኙ ወጤቶችን በዶክመንት በመያዝ ለቀጣይ ሂደቶች የበለጠ ውጤት ለማግኘት የሚያስችል ትምህርት ለመውሰድ ተሞክሯል። በዚህ በኩል ከላይ የተጠቀሱት የፕሮጀክት ክትትል ፎረሞች የፕሮጀክቱን ሂደት በመገምገም፣ ካፈጸጸሙ ትምህርት እንዲወሰድ በማድረግና በቀጣይ ሊደረጉ በሚገባቸው ጉዳዮች ላይ ኃሳብ በመስጠት ትልቅ አስተዋፅኦ አበርክተዋል።

መ) ባለው ላይ የመገንባት ሂደት፡- በፕሮጀክቱ ቀረፃም ሆነ ትግበራ ላይ ህብረተሰቡ ላለው ባህላዊ ዕውቀት (indigenous knowledge) ከፍተኛ ትኩረት ተሰጥቷል። በዚህ ረገድ አኮርድ ኢትዮጵያ ዕድርን ከመሳሰሉ የማህበረሰብ ተቋማት ጋር በጋራ በመስራት የረጅም ጊዜ ልምድ ያካበተ በመሆኑ በዚህ ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ ላይም ይህንን ልምድን በስራ ላይ አውሏል።

ተጠቃሚዎቹ በግል ሊጠቀሙ የሚችሉባቸውን የኢኮኖሚ ድጋፍ፣ እንዲሁም ያላቸውን ሚናና ኃይል ሊያጎለብቱ የሚያስችላቸውን የጋራ ድጋፍ በጣም ለማድረግ ፕሮጀክቱ የቤተሰብና ማኅበረሰብ ድጋፎችን ማስተሳሰር ችሏል። ምንም እንኳን ይህ የግል (የቤተሰብ) እና የጋራ (ማኅበረሰብ) ተጠቃሚነትን በአንድ ላይ የሚያስተሳስር አሠራር (በተለይ ለአኮርድ) አዲስ ባይሆንም፣ አሰራሩ ተጠቃሚ ግለሰቦች የበለጠ የባለቤትነት መንፈስ እንዲሰማቸውና ያላቸውን ውስን ሀብት በማዋጣት በፕሮጀክቱ እንዲሳተፉ ያበረታታ ነው።

6. የፕሮጀክቱ ዋና ዋና ውጤቶች

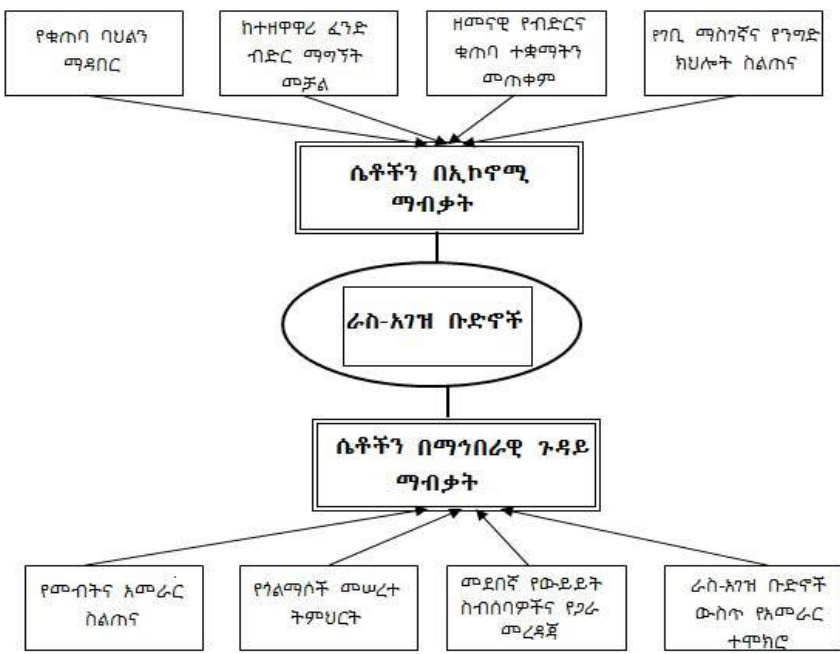
ከላይ በንዑስ ክፍል 4.3 የተዘረዘሩትን ስራዎች በመተግበር ፕሮጀክቱ የሚከተሉትን ዋና ዋና ውጤቶች አስመዝግቧል።

- የአመራርና ውሳኔ ሰጪነት ቀጥተኛ ተሞክሮን ማዳበር፡- የራስ-ገዝ ቡድኖችን በማቋቋም ሴቶች የጋራ ጉዳዮቻቸውን በተመለከተ የአመራርና ውሳኔ ሰጪነትን ተሞክሮ በተግባር ለማዳበር ዕድል አግኝተዋል። እያንዳንዱ ራስ-ገዝ ቡድን ሊቀ-መንበር፣ ፀሐፊና ገንዘብ ያዥን ያካተተ የማኔጅመንት ኮሚቴ አለው። በተጨማሪም የብድር ጥያቄን የሚቀበልና የሚያጸድቅ ሁለት አባላት ያሉት የብድር አስተዳደር ኮሚቴ እና የራስ-ገዝ ቡድኑን ጠቅላላ ሁኔታ የሚከታተል ሌሎች ሁለት አባላት ያሉት የክትትል (ሱፐርቪዥን) ኮሚቴ አሉት። የእነዚህ ኮሚቴዎች አባላት በጠቅላላ አባላት በነፃ የሚመረጡ ሲሆን፣ የኮሚቴ አባልነት በየጊዜው ተዘዋዋሪ በመሆኑ ሁሉም አባላት በተለያዩ ጊዜ የአመራር ዕድል ያገኛሉ።

- በአባላት መካከል የውይይት ልምድ እንዲዳበር ማድረግ፡- የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች በየወቅቱ (በአብዛኛው በየሳምንቱ) በመገናኘት በጋራ ጉዳዮቻቸው ላይ በመወያየት በዲሞክራሲያዊ መንገድ (በሙሉ ስምምነት ወይም በአብዛኛ ድምፅ ብልጫ) ውሳኔዎችን ያሳልፋሉ። ይኸም ኃላባቸውን በነፃ የመግለጽ፣ የዲሞክራሲያዊ ውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሒደትና የተሳትፎ ልምድ እንዲያዳብሩ አስችሏቸዋል። በተጨማሪም የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አባላት በጋራ ችግሮቻቸውና መፍትሔዎቻቸው ላይ ይመክራሉ። በዚህም አባላት እንደ ጾታዊ ሚና፣ ጎጂ ልማዳዊ ድርጊቶች፣ ኤች.አይ.ቪ/ኤድስና የአካባቢና የግል ንጽህና በመሳሰሉት ጉዳዮች ላይ ያላቸውን ዕውቀትና ግንዛቤ ለማዳበር ችለዋል። በዚህ ረገድ የሴቶችና ሕፃናት፣ የጤና፣ የህብረት ስራ ማኅበራት ማደራጃ ጽ/ቤቶች የግንዛቤ ማዳበሪያ ትምህርቶችና ስልጠና በመስጠት ጉልህ አስተዋጽኦ አድርገዋል።
- በአባላት መካከል የገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎችን ጽንሰ-ኃሳብ ማስረጽ፡- በአርብቶ አደር የኑሮ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ከብቶች ዋና የኢኮኖሚ ኃብቶች ናቸው። ይሁን እንጂ እነዚህ የኢኮኖሚ ኃብቶች በወንዶች ቁጥጥር ስር ያሉ በመሆናቸው የሴቶች የባለቤትነት መብት ውስን ነው። እንደሌሎች አርብቶአደር ሴቶች ሁሉ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች አባላትም የራሳቸው የሆነ የገቢ ምንጭ ስለሌላቸው በኢኮኖሚ የወንዶች ጥገኛ ናቸው። በራሳቸው የገቢ ማመንጫ ስራዎች ላይ እንዳይሳተፉ ካደረጓቸው ምክንያቶች መካከል የመስሪያ ካፒታል እጥረት እና የንግድ ስራ ክህሎት አለመኖር ዋና ዋናዎቹ ማነቆዎች መሆናቸው ታውቋል። የተዘዋዋሪ ብድር ፈንድና በአኮርድ የተሰጣቸው የንግድ ስራ ክህሎት ስልጠና የተወሰኑት የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች አባላት በየአካባቢያቸው የራሳቸውን አነስተኛ የንግድ ስራዎችን ለመጀመር አስችሏቸዋል። ምንም እንኳን በእነዚህ መሰል የንግድ ስራዎች የተሰማሩ አባላት ብዛትና የንግዳቸው መጠን ያን ያህል የተጋነነ ባይሆንም፤ ጅምሩ ሴቶቹ በመሰል ስራዎች በመሰማራት የራሳቸውን ገቢ ለማግኘት የሚያስችል ዕምቅ ችሎታ እንዳላቸው አስገንገሏቸዋል።
- የቁጠባ ባሕልን ማዳበር፡- በፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ ያሉት አርብቶ አደር ሴቶች ያላቸው ገቢ እጅግ ውስን ከመሆኑ አንፃር የቁጠባ ባሕላቸውም ዝቅተኛ ነው። የሚያገኙት አነስተኛ ገንዘብ ከቤት ወጪ ስለማያልፍ አንዳንድ ድንገተኛ ችግሮች ሲያደርስባቸው የገንዘብ ዕጥረት ያጋጥማቸዋል። በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቹ አማካይነት ያዳበሩት የቁጠባ ገንዘብ ከፕሮጀክቱ ካገኙት ተዘዋዋሪ ፈንድ ጋር በመሆን ተጠቃሚዎቹ እንደ ህመም፣ ወሊድና ሞት የመሳሰሉ ድንገተኛ አደጋዎች ሲደርስባቸው የብድር አገልግሎት የሚያገኙበትን ዕድል አስገኝተዋል።
- የጋራ ትብብርና መረዳዳትን ማዳበር፡- የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አባላት በቡድኖቻቸው አማካይነት በመካከላቸው ያለውን ማኅበራዊ ትስስርና ኢኮኖሚያዊ መረዳዳት ማዳበር ችለዋል። እንደ እርሻ፣ አረም ማረም፣ ቤት መስራት፣ ውኃ መቅዳትና ማገዶ መስበር የመሳሰሉትን ስራዎች በጋራ በመስራት ይረዳዳሉ። በተጨማሪም በወሊድ፣ ሐዘንና ሕመም ወቅት አባላት እርስ በርስ በመጠያየቅ ጉዳት ለደረሰባቸው አባላት የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ።

- የአባላት መካከል የመፃፍና ማንበብ ክህሎትን ማዳበር፡- በአርብቶ አደር ሴቶች መካከል ያለው የመፃፍና ማንበብ ደረጃ በሌሎች አካባቢዎች ካለው ዝቅ ያለ እንደሆነ ይታወቃል። ፕሮጀክቱ የተጠቃሚ ሴቶችን የመፃፍና ማንበብ ችሎታ ለማዳበር የሚሰጠውን የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት በመደገፍ ውጤት ለማስመዝገብ ተችሏል። በመሠረቱ የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት በተጠቃሚዎች ዘንድ ያስገኘውን ጠቀሜታ በሁለት ዘርፍ ከፍሎ ማየት ይቻላል። በአንድ በኩል የተጠቃሚ ሴቶችን ችሎታ በማዳበር በፕሮግራሙ የተሳተፉ ብዙ ሴቶች መሠረታዊ የማንበብና የመፃፍ ክህሎት እንዲኖራቸው ሲያስችል፤ በሌላ በኩል ትምህርቱ ሴቶቹ ስለራሳቸውና ስለአካባቢያቸው ያላቸውን ግንዛቤ በማስፋት በራስ መተማመናቸው እንዲዳበር አድርጓል።

በአጠቃላይ ፕሮጀክቱ ከላይ የተዘረዘሩትን ስራዎች በማከናወን የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚና ማኅበራዊ ብቃት በማዳበር ሕይወታቸውን በሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሚደረጉ የውሳኔ ሂደቶች ውስጥ ያላቸውን ተሳትፎ፣ ተሰሚነትና ተፅዕኖ ፈጣሪነት ለማሳደግ ተችሏል። የሚከተለው ስዕላዊ መግለጫ የፕሮጀክቱን ልዩ ልዩ ስራዎች ከኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ማብቃት ጋር ያላቸውን መስተጋብራዊ ትስስር ያሳያል።



ምስል 1:- የፕሮጀክቱ የተለያዩ ስራዎች ከተጠቃሚዎች ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ማብቃት ጋር ያላቸው መስተጋብራዊ ትስስር

7. የፕሮጀክቱ ዋና ዋና ለውጦች

ፕሮጀክቱ በተጠቃሚዎቹና በአካባቢው ያመጣቸውን ለውጦች በሁለት ዋና ዋና ክፍሎች ከፍሎ ማየት ይቻላል። የመጀመሪያው የለውጥ ክፍል ፕሮጀክቱ በማኅበረሠቡ ውስጥ ልማትን ለማምጣት የሚያስችል የራስ-አገዝ አሰራርን በማስረጽ የሚገለጽ ሲሆን፤ ሁለተኛው ደግሞ በተጠቃሚዎች ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ሕይወት ውስጥ ያመጣው አዎንታዊ ለውጥ ነው። ምንም እንኳን የራስ-አገዝ አሰራር በሌሎች አካባቢዎች የቆየና በስፋት በስራ ላይ የዋለ ቢሆንም በፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ ግን የተለመደ አልነበረም። የራስ-አገዝ አሰራር ደሀና ተጋላጭ የህብረተሠብ ክፍሎች በነፃና በፈቃደኝነት ተደራጅተው በቀጥታም ሆነ በተዘዋዋሪ መንገድ ሕይወታቸውን በሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ላይ በቀጥታ የሚወስኑበት የማኅበራዊ ንቅናቄ ሂደት ነው። ይህ አሰራር ለተጠቃሚዎች የባለቤትነት መንፈስ ከማጎናጸፉ በላይ የሚተገበሩ ልማታዊ ስራዎችን ዘላቂነት የማረጋገጥ አቅም አለው። የራስ-አገዝ አሰራር የአካባቢያዊ ልማትን በጥቂት ወይም ካለምንም የውጪ ድጋፍ ለማከናወን የሚያስችል የልማት መንገድ ነው።

የዚህን የልማት ስልት ውጤታማነት በመመልከት የአካባቢው የመንግስት አስተዳደር አካላትና ሌሎች መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች አሰራሩን በሌሎች ወረዳዎችና ቀበሌዎች ለማስፋፋት ጥረት ሲያደረጉ ይታያል። በዚህ ረገድ የኦሮሚያ አርብቶ አደሮች ማኅበር አሰራሩን በድሬ ወረዳ መደቅ ቀበሌ በሙከራ ደረጃ በመተግበር ላይ ሲገኝ፤ በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ሌላ አንድ መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት አሰራሩን በሚያ ወረዳ ባሉ ሌሎች የገጠር ቀበሌዎች በተግባር ላይ ለማዋል ከአኮርድ ልምድ በመውሰድ ላይ ይገኛል። አኮርድ በበኩሉ ከፕሮጀክቱ ትግብራ ያገኘውን ልምድ በዙንና ወረዳ መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የጋራ ፎረም፣ በሴሚናሮች፣ በልምድ ልውውጥ ጉብኝቶችና በወርክሾፖች ለሌሎች ለማካፈል ጥረት በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል።

በሌላ በኩል ፕሮጀክቱ በተጠቃሚዎች ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ሕይወት እንዲሁም በአመለካከታቸው ላይ ያመጣው አዎንታዊ ለውጦችም ይጠቀሳሉ። በእርግጥ በአካባቢው በሴቶች ላይ ካለው ድርብርብ ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮች አንፃር ሲታይ ፕሮጀክቱ ውሱን ተጠቃሚዎችን ያቀፈ የአጭር ጊዜ ስራ እንደሆነ ዕውቀት ነው። ነገር ግን የፕሮጀክቱ ትግብራ በተጠቃሚ ሴቶችና በአካባቢው ህብረተሰብ ዘንድ ከፍተኛ የአመለካከትና ማኅበራዊ ለውጦች እንዲታዩ አድርጓል።

በዚህ ረገድ የመጀመሪያው ለውጥ ፕሮጀክቱ ሴቶቹ ራሳቸውንና በዙሪያቸው ያለውን ማኅበራዊ ሁኔታ የመቀየር ዕምቅ አቅም እንዳላቸው እንዲረዱ ከማድረጉ በላይ በራስ የመተማመን መንፈሳቸውን አዳብሯል። ሴቶቹ እንደሚገልጹት ዐይናቸውን ከፍተው ዙሪያቸውን ለመረዳት ከመቻላቸው አልፎ በጋራ ሆነው ለውጥ ለማምጣት ይተጋሉ። በዚህ ሂደት ውስጥ የሴቶችን ሚናና መብት የሚገድቡ ለዘመናት ስር ሰድደው የቆዩ ኋላቀር ልምዶችና ወጎች ቀስ በቀስ እንደሚዳከሙና በመጨረሻም እንደሚወገዱ ይታመናል።

በሁለተኛ ደረጃ ፕሮጀክቱ የገቢ ማመንጫ ስራዎችን ጽንሰ-ኃሳብ በማስተዋወቅ የሴቶችን የኢኮኖሚ አቅም ማሳደግ እንደሚቻል በተጠቃሚዎቹ አዕምሮ ውስጥ ማሳደር ችሏል። ሴቶች አሁን በገቢ

ማስገኛ ስራዎች በመሰማራት የኢኮኖሚ አቅማቸውን በማዳበር በቤተሰብና በማኅበረሰብ ደረጃ ያላቸውን ማኅበራዊ ተደማጭነት ማሳደግ እንደሚችሉ መረዳት ችለዋል።

በሶስተኝነት ከመደበኛ የብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋማት ጋር መስራትና አዋጪ የንግድ ኃላብ ላላቸው ሴቶች ከተቋማቱ ብድር ለማግኘት እንዲችሉ ሁኔታዎችን ማመቻቸት የፕሮጀክቱ ሌላው ውጤት ነው። ምንም እንኳን የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቹ በመጀመሪያ አካባቢ በኦሮሚያ ቁጠባና ብድር ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም አካውንት ለመክፈትና ቁጠባቸውንም ለማስቀመጥ ቢያመነቱም፤ በሂደት ከተቋሙ ጋር መልካም የስራ ግንኙነት ለመፍጠር ችለዋል። ተቋሙም ለራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቹ አመራሮች በሂሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝና በብድር አስተዳደር ላይ ምክር ይሰጣል። በድራም ሆነ በሚዶ ወረዳዎች ያሉ የተቋሙ ቅርንጫፎች አዋጪ የንግድ ኃላብ ይዘው ለሚመጡ አባላት በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖቻቸው አማካይነት ብድር ለመስጠት ዝግጁ መሆናቸውን ገልጸዋል።

በራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አባላቶች መካከል የተፈጠረው መተጋገዝና ማኅበራዊ መረዳዳት ሌላው የፕሮጀክቱ ጠንካራ ለውጥ ነው። ተጠቃሚዎቹ በቡድኖቻቸው አማካይነት በማኅበረሰባቸው ውስጥ ጠንካራ ማኅበራዊ ትስስር መፍጠር ችለዋል። ይህ ትስስርና ትብብር ተገቢው ድጋፍና አመራር ከተሰጠው በአካባቢው አልፎ አልፎ የሚታየውን ግጭት መፍቻ ሆኖ ሊያገለግል ይችላል ተብሎ ይታሰባል።

8. መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና ተግዳሮቶች

ፕሮጀክቱን በመተግበርና ከላይ የተዘረዘሩትን ውጤቶችና ለውጦች በማምጣት ሂደት ውስጥ ቀና ሚና የተጫወቱ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች ተከስተዋል። በተቃራኒው አፈጻጸሙና ውጤቱ ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ የማሳደር አቅም የነበራቸው ተግዳሮቶችም ተስተውለዋል።

ከፕሮጀክቱ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች መካከል ዋና ዋናዎቹ የሚከተሉት ናቸው፡-

1. ከፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚዎች ጋር ቀደም ሲል የተፈጠረ መልካም ግንኙነትና መግባባት፡- አኮርድ ከአሁኑ ፕሮጀክት ቀደም ሲል የተለያዩ የልማትና የዕለት ደራሽ ፕሮጀክቶችን በአካባቢው ሲተገብር የቆየ ሲሆን፤ በዚህ ሂደት ውስጥም ከአካባቢው ህብረተሰብ ጋር መልካም መግባባትን መፍጠር ችሏል። በዚህ ረገድ የተፈጥሮ አደጋ ዝግጁነት ፕሮጀክትና በተፈጥሮ አደጋ ለተጎዱ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች እርዳታ ለመስጠት የተገበረው ፕሮጀክት ይጠቀሳሉ። የእነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች መልካም አፈፃፀምና በዚህም የተፈጠረው መግባባት ህብረተሰቡ በድርጅቱ ላይ አመኔታ እንዲያደርጉትና ይዞት የመጣውን አዲስ አሰራር ካለብዙ ግፊትና ጉትጎታ እንዲቀበል አስችሎታል።
2. የአካባቢውን ልማድና ባህል አክብሮ መስራት፡- የፕሮጀክቱ ፈፃሚ ድርጅት በፕሮጀክቱ አፈፃፀም ሂደት ውስጥ የህብረተሰቡን የረጅም ጊዜ ባሕልና ወግ የሚያከብር አሰራር ተከትሏል። ሴቶችን በተመለከተ ለዘመናት ስር ሰድደው የቆዩ መልካም ያልሆኑ አመለካከቶችን በአንድ ጊዜ ለመቀየር እንደማይቻል በመረዳት፤ ሌላውን የህብረተሰብ ክፍል በማያስከፋ ሁኔታ ሊለወጡ የሚችሉበትን ስልት ቀይሶ ተንቀሳቅሷል። ለዚህም ሲባል የመስክ አስተባባሪዎችና

ጊዜያዊ የጎልማሶች መምህራን የማኅበረሰቡን ባህል፣ ወግና ቋንቋ የሚያውቁ ከአካባቢው ተመልምለው እንዲቀጠሩ አድርጓል። በተጨማሪም ፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢውን በሚገባ የሚያውቁትን የቀድሞ ፕሮጀክቶቹን ሰራተኞች ማቆየት በመቻሉ በአፈፃፀሙ ተጠቃሚ ለመሆን ችሏል።

3. ከአጋር መ/ቤቶች ጋር የተፈጠረው ጠንካራ ግንኙነት፡- የፕሮጀክቱ ዋና ባለቤት አኮርድ አብረውት ከሚሰሩት መንግስታዊም ሆነ መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ጋር ጠንካራ የስራ ግንኙነት መፍጠር ችሏል። ከዞንና ወረዳ ሴቶችና ሕፃናት፣ አርብቶ አደር ጉዳይ፣ ትምህርትና ጤና ቢሮዎች እንዲሁም ከኦሮሚያ አርብቶ አደሮች ማኅበርና ከኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ አክሲዮን ማኅበር ጋር የነበረው ቀና የስራ ግንኙነት በምሳሌነት ሊጠቀስ ይችላል።

በሌላ በኩል የፕሮጀክቱን አፈፃፀም ለማወክ አቅም የነበራቸው የሚከተሉት ተግዳሮቶች ተስተውለዋል።

- የፕሮጀክቱ ዕድሜ አጭር መሆንና አዲስ አሰራርን በሚገባ ለማስረጃ ያለው ተግዳሮት፡- ፕሮጀክቱ እንደራሱ-አገዛ ያለ ሠፊና አዲስ አሰራርን ለማስተዋወቅና በተግባር ላይ ለማዋል ጥረት የተደረገበት ነው። ነገር ግን ይህን የመሰለ አዲስ ጽንሰ-ኃሳብ በአርብቶ አደር የኑሮ አካባቢና ባህል ውስጥ ማስተዋወቅና ውጤታማ ማድረግ ከፍተኛ ጊዜና ክትትል እንደሚጠይቅ ዕውቀት ነው። በዚህ ረገድ ሶስት ዓመታት ብቻ የሆነው የፕሮጀክት ዕድሜ በፈፃሚው ድርጅት ዘንድ ተግዳሮትን ፈጥሯል። ድርጅቱ ተጨማሪ ሪሶርስ በመመደብና ከፍተኛ ርብርብ በማድረግ ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ ጥረት አድርጓል።
- በየጊዜው የሚደርሰው ድርቅና የሰዎች ፍልሰት፡- የቦረና ዝቅተኛ ቦታዎች ለዝናብ ዕጥረትና ተከትሎ ለሚከሰተው ድርቅ የተጋለጡ መሆናቸው ይታወቃል። በበጋ ወራት (በተለይም የዝናብ አለመኖር ወይም ዕጥረትን ተከትሎ) ነዋሪዎች ከብቶቻቸውን ይዘው ግጦሽና ውኃ ወደሚገኝባቸው ሌሎች ቦታዎች በጊዜያዊነት መሄድ የተለመደ ነው። የራስ-አገዛ ቡድን አባላትም በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ከቀዳማቸው በጊዜያዊነት ሲሄዱ የቡድኖቹ ጠቅላላ እንቅስቃሴና የጎልማሶች ትምህርት ሂደት ይቋረጣሉ። በዚህ ረገድ በየቀበሌው በሌሎች ፕሮጀክቶች የተገነቡትና የታደሱት ኩራዎች ችግሩን በክፊል ያቃለሉት ሲሆን፤ በተጨማሪም ተጠቃሚዎች ወደቀድሞ መንደሮቻቸው ሲመለሱ ቀደም ሲል ያልተከናወኑ ድርጊቶችን በማካካስ ችግሩን ለማቃለል ጥረት አድርገዋል።
- የራስ-አገዛ ቡድን አመራሮች መሠረታዊ የጽህፈት ቤት ስራ ዕውቀት ውስን መሆን፡- እንደሚገኝውም አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ ነዋሪዎች (በተለይም የሴቶች) የመፃፍና ማንበብ ዕውቀት እጅግ ውስን ነው። በዚህ ሳቢያ ራስ-አገዛ ቡድን አመራሮች መሰረታዊ የጽህፈት ቤት (ሴክራታሪያት) ዕውቀት ውስን መሆን የተቀላጠፈ አመራር ለማስፈን ካለማስቻሉ በላይ ብዙ ጊዜ አመራሮቹ የሌሎችን ድጋፍ እንዲጠይቁ ያስገድዳቸዋል።

ይህ ተግዳሮች በተለይ በፕሮጀክቱ መጀመሪያ ዓመት ላይ ይበልጥ የታየ ሲሆን፤ በቀጣይ ዓመታት በጎልማሶች ትምህርት ላይ ተመርኩዞ መሻሻል አሳይቷል።¹

- የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ቁጠባቸውን በኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም ለማስቀመጥ ያሳዩት ማመንታት፡- የመነሻ ቁጠባ ማድረግና ባንክ ሂሳብ መክፈት ተዘዋዋሪ ፈንድ ለማግኘት አንዱና ዋናው ቅድመ-ሁኔታ ነው። የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች አባላት ወቅታዊ ቁጠባ ቢያደርጉም የአብዛኛዎቹ ቡድኖች አባላት በመጀመሪያ አካባቢ ሂሳብ ከፍተው ገንዘባቸውን በባንክ ለማስቀመጥ አመንትተው ነበር። ይህም ሊሆን የቻለው በአካባቢው በዘመናዊ ባንክ የመጠቀም ባህል ባለመዳበሩና በተለይም አንዳንድ ግለሰቦች ከማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋሙ ብድር ወስደው በተገቢው ሁኔታ ባለመመለሳቸው በእነርሱ ዕዳ እኛ ልንጠየቅ እንችላለን በሚል መሠረት በሌለው ፋራቻ ሳቢያ መሆኑን ማወቅ ተችሏል። የፕሮጀክቱ ባለቤትና የኦሮሚያ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም ስለተቋሙ አሰራርና የብድርና ቁጠባ ሂደት በግልጽና በዝርዝር በማስረዳት ችግሩን በአጭሩ ለመፍታት ችለዋል።
- የአጋር መ/ቤቶች አቅም ውስንነት፡- ቀደም ሲል እንደተገለጸው በጋራ መስራት የፕሮጀክቱ አንዱ ዋና የመተግበሪያ ስልት ነው። ይህ ስልት በፕሮጀክቱ ቀረባ፤ ትግበራና ክትትል ሂደት ውስጥ የሚመለከታቸው አጋር የዞንና የወረዳ መ/ቤቶችን ንቁ ተሳትፎ ይጠይቃል። ነገር ግን ሁሉም መ/ቤቶች በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ውስጥ በንቃት ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ ፈቃደኝነትና ዝግጁነት ቢያሳዩም፤ የአንዳንድ አጋር መ/ቤቶች ተሳትፎ በአቅም ውስንነት ሳቢያ የተገደበ ለመሆን ተገድዷል። ችግሩን ለማቃለል አኮርድ ካለው ሪሶርስ በማካፈል አቅም በፈቀደ መጠን ችግሩን ለመፍታት ጥረት አድርጓል።
- የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ሕጋዊ ሰውነት ያለማግኘት፡- አሁን ባለው ሁኔታ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች በሚመለከተው የመንግስት አካል ያልተመዘገቡ መደበኛ ያልሆኑ ተቋማት ናቸው። በመሆኑም ራሳቸውን ችለው ውል ለመዋዋልም ሆነ በሕግ ኃላፊነት ለመውሰድ የሚያስችል ህጋዊ ሰውነት ገና አላገኙም። በተጨማሪም የራስ- አገዝ ቡድኖችን የሚመለከት የሕግ ማዕቀፍ እስካሁን አልወጣም። ለራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ህጋዊ ሰውነት የሚሰጥ ሕግ እንዲወጣ የሚደረገው ቅስቀሳና ግፊት እንዳለ ሆኖ፤ ፕሮጀክቱ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች በአካባቢ ማኅበራት እንዲደራጁ በማድረግ ችግሩን ለማቃለል ሞክሯል። የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ማኅበራት ቡድኖቹ የጋራ ዓላማቸውን የሚያራምዱባቸው መድረኮች ሆነው ያገለግላሉ።

9. ማጠቃለያና ምክረ-ኃሳብ

9.1 ማጠቃለያ

ፕሮጀክቱ ሴቶች የራሳቸውን ሕይወት በሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ላይ በሚተላለፉ ውሳኔዎች የሚኖራቸውን ሚና ማሳደግ የሚል ሠፊ ግብ ይዞ የተንቀሳቀሰ ነው። ፕሮጀክቱ የሴቶችን

¹የጎልማሶች ትምህርት የተጠቃዎችን የመጻፍና ማንበብ ክህሎት በማዳበር ረገድ ያላየው ውጤት እጅግ አበረታች ቢሆንም፤ ትምህርቱ ሴቶቹ የቡድኖቻቸውን የጽ/ቤቶች ስራዎች በሚገባ ለማከናወን የሚያስችላቸው ደረጃ ላይ አድርገዋል ለማለት አይቻልም።

ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ብቃት ማሳደግ በቤተሠብም ሆነ በማኅበረሰብ ደረጃ የሚደረጉ ውሳኔዎች ላይ ተፅዕኖ ለማሳደር የሚያስችል ተሰማኝነትና አቅም ያስገኛላቸዋል በሚል ፅሁፍ ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ፕሮጀክቱ ደሀና ተጋላጭ ሴቶች በጋራ ተደራጅተው የሚሰሩበት ሲሆን፤ አሰራሩ ለሴቶች የአመራር ሚና ተግባራዊ ተሞክሮን በመስጠት ከፍተኛ ተሳትፎና የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ዕድልን የያዘ ነው። በተጨማሪም በፕሮጀክቱ የተቋቋሙት የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ለወደፊት ቋሚ የልማት ስራዎች መግቢያ ድልድይ በመሆን የማገልገል ሰፊ ዕድል አላቸው።

በሌላ በኩል ፕሮጀክቱ ለተጠቃሚዎቹ የተለያዩ ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቅሞችን አስገኝቷል። ሴቶቹ በተለያዩ የገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎች ላይ በመሰማራት የኢኮኖሚ አቅማቸውንና በራስ መተማመናቸውን አሳድገዋል። በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች በመደራጀታቸው እርስ በርስ ያላቸውን ማኅበራዊ ግንኙነት ይበልጥ ለማሳደግና በጋራ ጉዳዮቻቸው ላይ በህብረት ለመስራት ችለዋል። በጎልማሶች ትምህርት ፕሮግራምም ከመፃፍና ማንበብ በተጨማሪ ስለራሳቸውና ስለአካባቢያቸው ተጨማሪ ግንዛቤና ዕውቀት ገብይተዋል።

9.2 ምክረ ኃሳብ

አሁን የተገኙትን ውጤቶች ለማስቀጠልና ተመሳሳይ ፕሮጀክቶችን በሌሎች አካባቢዎች በበለጠ ውጤታማነት ለመተግበር የሚከተሉትን ምክረ-ኃሳቦች በተግባር ላይ ማዋል ይመከራል።

- የአጋር መ/ቤቶችን አቅም ማጎልበት፡- አብዛኛዎቹ አጋር የመንግስት መ/ቤቶች የሰው ኃይል፣ የቁሳቁስና የበጀት ዕጥረት ተስተውሎባቸዋል። በዚህ ሳቢያ ምንም እንኳን በፕሮጀክቱ አስፈላጊነትና በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ውጤታማነት ቢያምኑም፤ አሁን ባሉበት ሁኔታ የተገኘውን ውጤት በራሳቸው ለማስቀጠል ያላቸው የአቅም ውስንነት ተግዳሮት ይሆንባቸዋል። የድሬ ወረዳ የሴቶችና ህፃናት ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊና ባለሙያዎች እንደገለጹት ጽ/ቤታቸው ባለበት የአቅም ውስንነት ሳቢያ ስራውን በጽ/ቤቱ አቅም ብቻ መወጣት ስለሚያዳግት የአቅም ግንባታ ድጋፍና የሌሎች መንግስታዊ መ/ቤቶች (በተለይ የወረዳ መስተዳድርና የአርብቶ አደር ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት) ንቁ ተሳትፎን ጠይቀዋል።
- የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖችና የቡድኖች ማኅበራት ህጋዊ ሰውነት ማግኘት፡- ቀደም ሲል እንደተገለጸው አሁን ባሉበት ሁኔታ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ህጋዊ ሰውነት አላገኙም። ይኸም ከሌሎች አካላት ጋር በሚኖራቸው የልማትና የኢኮኖሚ ግንኙነት ላይ የራሱ እንደምታ እንደሚኖረው ዕውቀት ነው። በመሆኑም ቡድኖቹን (ብሎም የጋራ መድረክ የሆኑትን ማኅበሮቻቸውን) ቋሚ የልማት አጋር ለማድረግ ከሌሎች ተቋማት ጋር ውል ለመዋዋል፣ ኃላፊነት ለመውሰድ፣ ለመበደርና ለማበደር፣ ለመክሰስና ለመክሰስ የሚያስችላቸውን ህጋዊ ሰውነት ሊያገኙ የሚችሉበት መንገድ በእጅጉ ሊታሰብበት ይገባል።
- የወንዶችን ተሳትፎ ማሳደግ፡- ካለወንዶች ንቁ ተሳትፎ የሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሰጪነት ሚና ማሳደግ የማታሰብ ነው። በመሆኑም የሴቶችን ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ብቃት ለዘላቂነት

በሚዳብርበት ሂደት ላይ ወንዶች ንቁ ተሳትፎ የሚያደርጉበትን አዳዲስ አሰራሮችንና መንገዶችን መቀየስ ያስፈልጋል።

- በባህላዊና ዘመናዊ የማኅበረሰብ ተቋማት ጋር ያለውን ቁርኝት ይበልጥ ማሳደግ፡- ለፕሮጀክቱ መቀረጽና መተግበር ምክንያት ከሆኑት መካከል የሴቶች እንደ የውኃ ኮሚቴና የህብረት ስራ ማኅበራት በመሳሰሉ ባህላዊና ዘመናዊ ተቋማት ውስጥ ያላቸው አነስተኛ ተወካይነት እንደሆነ ይታወቃል። በመሆኑም በየተቋማቱ የሚደረገው የሴቶችን ሚና ማጎልበት እንዳለ ሆኖ፤ በእነዚህ ተቋማት ውስጥ የሴቶችን ውክልና ይበልጥ የሚሰፋበት መንገድ መፈለግ ይኖርበታል።
- ቅስቀሳና ግፊት (advocacy and lobbying) ስራዎችን ማስፋፋት፡- ይህ ግምገማ በፕሮጀክቱ ሳቢያ በተጠቃሚዎች ዘንድ ከሚስተዋለው ተጨባጭ አዎንታዊ የለውጥ ምልክቶች ባሻገር፤ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድን አሰራር የብዙ የአርብቶ አደር ሴቶችን ችግሮች ለመፍታት መሳሪያ የመሆን ዕምቅ አቅም እንዳለው አሳይቷል። አሰራሩ የተጠቃሚዎችን ከፍተኛ ተሳትፎ የሚጋብዝ ከመሆኑ በላይ፤ ትክክለኛው ድጋፍና ክትትል ከተደረገላቸው ችግሮቻቸውን በመፍታት ረገድ ሴቶቹ ራሳቸው የመሪነት ድርሻ እንዲኖራቸው ያስችላል። በመሆኑም አሰራሩ ሊዳብርና ሊስፋፋ ይገባል። ለዚህም፡-

ሀ. አሁን ፕሮጀክቱ የተጓዘበትን ሂደት፣ ያስገኘውን ውጤትና ያጋጠሙትን መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና ተግዳሮቶች በዝርዝር በመዘገብ ይበልጥ ሊጠናከርና ሊስፋፋ የሚችልበትን ዘዴ መቀየስ፤

ለ. በአሰራሩ ላይ የሌሎች አገሮችን ልምድ ጨምሮ ሰፊ ጥናት በማድረግ አሰራሩን ይበልጥ ማጎልበት፤

ሐ. አሰራሩ ከተጠናክረና በቂ ደረጃ ላይ ከደረሰ በኋላ ውጤቱን ለባለድርሻ አካላት በማሰራጨት በፌዴራልና በክልል የገጠር/ሴቶች ልማት ስልቶች ውስጥ እንዲካተትና እንዲተገበር አስፈላጊውን ቅስቀሳና ግፊት (advocacy and lobbying) ማድረግ ያስፈልጋል።



Figure 2: One of the key informants of the assessment (Mrs Betu Dhuko, chair person of Beha Kebele CLA, Miyo District)

Fakii 2: Odefkennitoota qorannichaa keessaa tokko (Obbo Baatuu Dhukoo, Dura ta'aa ganda Baha CLA, Anaa Miyyoo)

ምስል 2: ለውጤት ግምገማው መረጃ ከሰጡት ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች መካከል አንዷ (ወ/ሮ ቤቱ ዱኮ የበሃ ቀበሌ የራስ-አገዝ ቡድኖች ማኅበር ሊቀ-መንበር፤ ሚዮ ወረዳ)።



Figure 3: Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) in progress (Dida Jarsa kebele, Dire District)

Fakii 3: Barnoota ga'eessotaa (Ganda Diddaa Jaarsaa ,Aanaa Dirree)

ምስል 3: የጎልማሶች መሠረተ-ትምህርት በሒደት ላይ (ዲዳ ጆርሳ ቀበሌ፤ ድሬ ወረዳ)።



Figure 4: Community dialogue on women issues

Fakkii 4: Maree hawaasaa dhimma dubartootaarratti

ምስል 4: በሴቶች ጉዳይ ላይ የማኅበረሠብ ውይይት ሲካሄድ።



Figure 5: One of the four new ponds constructed by ACORD in its livelihood project (Dida Jarsa kebele, Dire district)

Fakkii 5: Eelawwan piroojektii ACORD arfan keessaa tokko(Ganda Diddaa Jaarsaa , Aanaa Dirree)

ምስል 5: በአኮርድ የኑሮ ማሻሻያ (livelihood) ፕሮጀክት ከተገነቡት አራት አዳዲስ ከሬዎች መካከል አንዱ (ዲዳ ጃርሳ ቀበሌ፣ ድሬ ወረዳ)።

