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Health and Poverty

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Health and Poverty

1. Introduction

Ethiopia has a clear vision and commitment to reverse the deterioration in economic and social condition of the 80s and create the necessary policy and institutional environment for poverty reduction. Given the agrarian nature of the economy, the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization Strategy (ADLI), the long-term vision, adopted in 1993 is believed to be a necessary step to reduce poverty, promote industrialization and ensure a dynamic and self sustaining growth. To translate this long-term vision, two five-year development programs (the first and second five year development plans) along with series of Economic Reform Programs were introduced to facilitate the transition from a command to a market oriented system, to restore macroeconomic stability and create a conducive business environment.

The stabilization and structural adjustment program have been managed in such a way that the necessary stabilization and liberalization objectives were met without compromising the long-term goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development. Thus, in conjunction with the adjustment programs intended to restore growth and efficiency, the role of the state has been rationalized and most importantly, public expenditure was strengthened and made to focus on building the human and physical capacity of the economy, which leads to poverty reduction. Among the key sector development programs currently under implementation is health. The role and contribution of health in poverty reduction and development is crucial.

In this paper, Health and Poverty; linkage between health and poverty; effective health coverage for the poor; Ethiopian health situation; Ethiopian health policy, strategy and program; and implementation status of the policy and the Health Sector Development Program are briefly presented.

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2. Health and Poverty

2.1 Health: Health used to be defined as the absence of disease or illness. Absence of disease implies "being at ease." The traditional model of health care, which is based on this definition of health, sees the health sector as responsible for control, cure and prevention of disease. Such a definition is too narrow. Health is defined in the Constitution of the World Health Organization (1948) as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being of the individual, the family and the community. Although the operationality of this definition had at times being questioned, this broad definition of health is more meaningful. Among other things, it makes health's determinants to be multidimensional and call for intersectoral approach to producing health.

The determinants of health are: culture, education, employment and working conditions, gender, health service, income and social status, physical and social environment, social infrastructure, food and nutrition, climatic conditions (natural and man-made disasters). From these health determinants, it is clear that most health inputs come from outside the health sector and this underscores the fact that health should be the business of about all the sectors of the economy. In addition, it is clear that determinants of poverty are largely the same as those of health. As will be seen later, efforts geared at improving the health of the population will contribute to poverty reduction and vice versa.

Based on the determinants of health, i.e., using relevant epidemiological, economic, and socio-cultural information, among others, set of health interventions has to be developed and implemented as part of the integrated poverty reduction strategy and the on going health sector reform program of a country. The general objective of the set of health interventions should be to reduce the disease burdens particularly among the poor and other vulnerable groups and consequently contribute to the de-linking of the poverty and ill-health vicious cycle. The set of health interventions should be defined to include: public health interventions - prevention and control of disease; clinical interventions - diagnose and treatment of disease; and other interventions - to ensure that the systems are capable of delivering the core interventions successfully. In implementing these health interventions there should be clear policy strategy, targets, activities and monitoring & evaluation mechanisms.

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2.2 Poverty: Poverty has been pointed out as an encompassing deprivation of many forms, which include: inadequate income, lack of education, knowledge and skill, poor health status and lack of access to health care, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, insufficient food and nutrition, and lack of control over production process. Attacking it on all fronts can reduce poverty. It is in this context that the interface between poverty and health assumes critical significance. It is important to have an understanding of the nature and determinants of poverty and the interventions that can help reduce it for the formulation of an effective poverty reduction strategy. Therefore, health as one determinants of poverty can be taken as one important intervention in poverty reduction strategy.

3. Linkage between Health and Poverty

The interface between health and poverty has many aspects including: ill health imposes a significant economic burden on the poor in terms of the proportion of the poor's income spent on health services; there is great vulnerability of poor households to sudden and unanticipated health related shocks which lead to loss of income and employment; and ill health pushes the poor deeper into poverty, reduce their growth capacity and diminishes further their likelihood of getting out of poverty. From this it is clear that poverty cannot be reduced without a simultaneous action on the health front. Therefore, provision of adequate and relevant health care is a necessary precondition for faster reduction of poverty and achievement of high economic growth/development.

Poverty has been identified as a cause, an associate factor, a catalyst and a result of ill health. Ill health affects one of the most natural endowments, which is labor force. Poverty should not be considered in terms of income generation alone but that attention needs to be paid to preventing income erosion which ill health can causes as a result of loss in productivity and employment and, hence, income; increase in the degree of vulnerability of poor families too often unpredictable fluctuations in employment, income and consumption particularly when the bread winners are ill; reduced crisis coping capability of poor families who lack access to credit markets when there are health shocks which could even make such families to restore to negative coping mechanisms (example sale of assets, forward sale of labor on unfavorable terms, forward sales of cash crops, borrowing at high interest rate, etc).

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Improved health leads to higher productivity and higher income and lower poverty. For example, a study in Guinea that looked at the impact of Onchocerciasis (disease) on the individuals' households and communities aptly illustrated the path from ill health to poverty has consisting of the following sequential steps:

- Increased dependency ratio (ratio of consuming household members to the number of active producing households);
- Decrease in nutritional and health status of household members and increased vulnerability to other diseases;
- Decrease labor output;
- Decrease capacity to participate in traditional labor exchange systems;
- Decreasing area under cultivation;
- Decreasing ability of household food production to feed household members;
- Increased duration of food shortage;
- Decreasing ability to undertake food shortage coping strategies;
- Increasing expenditure of scarce household resources on health problems;
- Decreasing household resources on health problems;
- Decreasing household viability; and
- Increasing reliance on village welfare system and extended family.

From the discussion above can be summarized, as the linkage between poverty and ill health is two fold: poor health retains the poor, and poverty keeps them in poor health or that ill health is a cause and consequence of poverty. Poor health is, therefore, a contributor to poverty and good health is one of the means to prevent poverty or offer a means out of it.

The vicious cycle of ill health & poverty

Ill health ⇒ loss of productivity and employment ⇒ Loss of income ⇒ Economic burden ⇒ Low consumption ⇒ Poverty ⇒ Ill health

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Is organizational quality good? The way health services organized (hours of operation, waiting time, perceived low quality, gender of providers, lack of courtesy, required under-the -table payments) may deter patients from using services. Is the organization of health activities good and friendly to poor clients?

Are services produced relevant? Does the sector provide services that are relevant to the diseases that affect the population, especially the poor? Although a core package of interventions may be defined, these interventions may not be the ones that are provided in practice. It is, therefore, important to examine the case mix of service units and assess whether priority is really given to the most relevant.

Are services delivered in a timely way? Is there continuity? Certain key health services – such as emergency obstetric care and epidemic control measures – must be delivered in a timely manner. For other services, such as the completion of tuberculosis treatment or immunizations, continuity is an essential determinant of efficacy and outcome improvement. Do the poor benefit from timely and continuous services? One indicator of continuity is the proportion of children who are fully immunized.

Are services of a high technical quality? Are the services provided to the poor of lower technical quality compared with those provided to the better-off population? Is a basic service of reasonable quality available to all? The term "technical quality" is meant to capture the variations across providers or patients in the impact of a particular service on health status. Low levels of training and competence often plague health facilities in developing countries –especially those serving the rural poor.

Is there social accountability in service delivery? To what extent are health systems and services accountable to their clients and communities, and in particular, to their poor clients? Joint management committee, including the community, contributes to local decision-making.

5. Ethiopian Health Situation

Ethiopia has extremely poor health status relative to other low-income countries, largely attributable to potentially preventable infectious diseases and nutritional deficiencies, and a high rate of population growth.

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Widespread poverty along with general low-income levels of the vast majority of the population, low education levels (especially among women), inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and poor access to health services have also contributed to the burden of ill-health.

The Ethiopian health care delivery system has historically been unable to respond either quantitatively or qualitatively to the health needs of the people. It was highly centralized; its services were in a fragmented way with a reliance on vertical programs; and there was little collaboration between the public and private sectors. Consequently, the Ethiopian Transitional and Federal Governments have initiated political, economic and social changes resulting in the formulation of the 1993 health policy and strategy (1994).

6. Ethiopian Health Policy, Strategy, and Program

To respond the Ethiopian health care delivery system quantitatively and qualitatively to the needs of the people, the government has approved health policy and its implementing mechanisms, strategy and program.

6.1 Health policy

The Health Policy is the result of a critical examination of the nature, magnitude and root causes of the prevailing problems of the country and awareness of newly emerging problems. It gives, consistently, appropriate emphasis to the needs of the less privileged rural population, which constitutes the overwhelming majority of the population and the major productive force of the nation. Therefore, the goal of the health policy is to restructure and expand the health care system and to make it responsive to the health needs of the less privileged rural population. The health policy incorporates the following components:

- Democratization and decentralization of the health system;
- Development of the preventive and promotive components of the health care;
- Development of an equitable and acceptable standard of health service system that will reach all segments of the population within the limits of resources;

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- Promoting and strengthening of intersectoral activities;
- Promotion of attitudes and practices conducive to the strengthening of national self-reliance in health development by mobilizing and maximally utilizing internal and external resources;
- Assurance of accessibility of health care for all segments of the population;
- Working closely with neighboring countries, regional and international organizations to share information and strengthen collaboration in all activities contributing to health development including the control of factors detrimental to health;
- Development of appropriate capacity based on assessed needs;
- Provision of health care for the population on a scheme of payment according to ability, with special assistance mechanisms for those who cannot afford to pay; and
- Promoting the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in health care.

To help implement this health policy, general health strategy and action plan program have been developed.

6.2 Health Sector Strategy

The main objective of the health service is to give a comprehensive and integrated primary health care at the community level. The approach will be to emphasize on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care without neglecting essential curative services. The major components of the health sector strategy are:

- Strengthening the preventive and promotive health service – since more than 80% of the common diseases are preventable infectious and communicable.
- Curative and rehabilitative care – essential curative services will continue as this is part and parcel of a comprehensive health service to the community and vital in assisting the preventive and control efforts.

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- Drugs and medical supplies – Basic drugs will have to be made available at all health care units and essential drugs provided in a sustainable manner.
- Health information, documentation and processing – Basic information is needed to plan and make informed decisions.
- Organization and management of the health delivery system – the health system will be organized in a more practical and functional manner serving realistic population sizes.
- Human resource development and management – to increase the number, to bring about an appropriate mix of skill, to rationalize the ratio of deployment, to raise standards and to establish a career structure with an acceptable pay and incentive system.
- Research and development – capacity building in health research will enhance self-reliance and is important for the future direction of the health service.
- Financing the health care delivery system – to increase resource to the health sector in order to increase quality of health care.

A health program, which consists detail action plan, has been formulated to help implement the health sector strategy and policy.

6.3 Health Sector Development Program

The Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) is a general health care strategy and action plan to translate the new policy statement into action. The HSDP, like the national health policy, is the result of a critical examination of the nature, magnitude and root causes of the prevailing health problems of the country and an awareness of newly emerging health problems. It is a sector wide approach to develop the health care. It covers the first five years (1997/8 – 2001/2) of the 20-year (1997/8 - 2016/7) health service development strategy.

The main objectives of the HSDP - given priority to the prevention of diseases - are increase coverage to health care, improve service quality, and strengthen management of health services, and encourage participation of the private sector and the NGO sector.

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The HSDP is divided into eight components for programming, budget and implementation purposes. There are also other issues that cut across all components. Gender mainstreaming is key among the cross cutting issues.

The eight components of HSDP are:

1. Service Delivery and Quality of Care: The objective of this component is to increase the coverage and quality of promotive, preventive and curative services. Expansion of coverage takes place by reorganizing the health services into a four-tier system believed to be more practical and functional.

2. Health Facility Rehabilitation and Expansion: The objective of this component is to increase access and improve the quality of health services through the rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of new ones by maintaining and furnishing required medical equipment. This will markedly increases access to health services in rural areas by bringing the health facility nearer to the community.

3. Human Resource Development: The aim of this component is to provide the health delivery system with an appropriate mix of personnel in line with the new minimum standard services. It involves selection, training, deployment and maintaining an adequate number of motivated critical mass of work force capable of providing quality care.

4. Strengthening Pharmaceutical Services: The goal of this component is to make available a regular and adequate supply of efficient, safe and affordable essential drugs of high quality.

5. Information, Education and Communication (IEC): The objective of this component is to support the development of a national IEC plan and strategy whose goals would be to improve the health KAP about personal and environmental hygiene and basic knowledge of common illnesses and their causes; and to promote political and community support for health services, through educating and influencing planers, policy makers, managers, women groups, and other potential collaborators.

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6. Strengthening Health Sector Management and MIS: The objective of this component is to improve the skills in the areas of policy formulation, planning and budgeting, financial management, program implementation and monitoring and evaluation of staff. Establishing an effective management information system will facilitate decision making at all levels.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation: The purpose of this component is to establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system for continuous and periodic assessment of progress in HSDP implementation. Operational research and thematic studies will support monitoring and evaluation.

8. Health Care Financing: The objectives of this component are to improve public health sector efficiency of resource management by the public sector and generating of additional and new sources of revenue. Old and new areas of health care financing will be studied for their potential to generate additional resources and their likely impact.

HSDP is to be implemented as much as possible within the regular framework of the government structures and procedures. The total estimated cost of HSDP, for the first five years, is Birr 5,002 million (about US$738 million) and to be financed by a combination of domestic and external funding. The assessment activities to be carried out during the implementation of HSDP implementation include monitoring, review and evaluation. The overall purpose of these activities is to assess whether implementation is proceeding according to plan.

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7. Implementation Status of the Health Policy and HSDP

Since the formulation of the health policy and the health sector development program there are progresses, constraints and remedy action plans. Some of the progresses achieved, constraints faced and action plans for the future are briefly presented below.

7.1 Progress

The policy measures taken created conducive atmosphere and improved the health service. Some of the progresses, to mention, are:

- Number of health facilities all over the country has increased. For example see the table below;

Type of Health facility	In 1986 E.C.		In 1993 E.C.		Increment	
	MOH	Pvt., OGA, & NGOs	MOH	Pvt., OGA, & NGOs	MOH	Pvt., OGA, & NGOs
1.Hospitals	60	25	80	30	20	5
2.Health centers	177	10	371	11	194	1
3.Health stations	1726	744	2028	1530	302	786
4.Health posts	1173	-	1023	-	(150)	-

Source: Health & Health Related Indicators, 1995 & 2000/1

- Health service coverage has increased from 43% in 1984 E.C. to 51.2% in 1993 E.C. This is a result of the expansion and rehabilitation of health facilities;

- The Number of training schools has increased substantially, leading to increased supplies of key health professionals (physicians, nurses, health officers, and others);

- Health budget as a total government budget rose from 4.1% in 1984 E.C. to 13.6% in 1993 E.C. This has a substantial importance for the increment of health inputs, such as drugs, medical supplies and equipment, etc;

- Participation of the private sector has increased when compared to the years before 1984 E.C.;

- Regions have progressively improved the Health Sector development Program planning exercise;

- The level of community participation has increased in the sector;

- Infant Mortality rate has reduced from 105/1000 live births in 1986 E.C. to

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rudimentary stage;

7.3 Future actions

Based on the policy, action plan and constraints faced in implementation, the following future activities are given priority.

- Preventive and promotive interventions will be strengthened at the community level including strengthening capacity coordination in controlling the spread of HIV/AIDs, STD, Malaria and TB;
- Focus will be given to integrated family health services with special attention on childhood illness including immunization, maternal health, RH/FP, IMCI, Micronutrient services;
- Improving hygiene and environmental health services at the community and household level;
- Quality of care will be improved by developing minimum health service package, especially in manpower, drugs & medical supply, information and management;
- Increasing the management and technical capacities by creating effective HMIS with basic tools and procedures;
- Reorienting existing strategy to cater for communication that produces behavioral changes through the community being the primary agent;
- Increasing resource to the health sector by strengthening and expanding additional sources, especially at facility level and initiate accountability for its effective use and improvement in the quality of care delivered;
- Developing monitoring and evaluation mechanism at all levels of the health care system;
- Capacity of women's affairs will be strengthened to focus on planned gender targets in HSDP;

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- Health care standards will be revisited to fit the needs of special groups like pastoralists, and develop a generic design of service delivery.
- Practical mechanisms will be developed for coordination and collaboration with NGOs and the private sector.
- Capacity of the health system in the management of resources, especially improving capability to utilize, account and reporting will be developed.

To implement these, detail plan of action will be developed which clearly denotes who is doing what and in what time frame. Furthermore, a technical committee will have periodical meeting to iron out the details and follow up the progress of the plan of action.

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ፆታና ድህነት

በጣሰው ሺፈራው

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት
ሴቶች ጉዳይ ንዑስ ዘርፍ

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የኢትዮጵያ የድህነት ቅነሳ እስትራቴጂ ሰነድ ዝግጅትን
በተመለከተ ከመጋቢት 19 - 21 ቀን 1994 ዓ.ም.
ለሚደረገው የፌዴራል ዓውደ ጥናት የቀረበ

መግቢያ

በአሁኑ ወቅት በተለያዩ ድሃ ናቸው ተብለው በተፈረጁ አገሮች የድህነት ቅነሳ ስትራቴጂ ሰነድ ዝግጅት በመደረግ ላይ ይገኛል። በአገራችንም ጊዚያዊ የድህነት ቅነሳ እስትራቴጂ ሰነድ ተዘጋጅቶ የተለያዩ እንቅስቃሴዎች እየተደረጉ ናቸው። ለሰነዱ መዳበር ጉዳዩ የሚመለከታቸው አካላት (stakeholders) ተሳትፎ ወሳኝ ነው።

የዚህ ጽሑፍ አቅራቢ በቴክኒክ ኮሚቴ አባልነቱ በተለይ ፆታ ነክ ጉዳዮች ትኩረት እንዲሰጣቸው ጥረት በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል። በፆታና ልማት ዙሪያ ከሚንቀሳቀሱ አካላት የተሰጡ አስተያየቶች በሰነዱ በግብዓትነት እንዲካተትና ሰነዱ የሕዝብን ፍላጎት የሚያንፀባርቅ (people-centered) እንዲሆን በሚደረገው ሂደት ውስጥ ያላሰለሰ ጥረት እያደረገ ነው።

ይህ ጽሑፍ በፆታ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ አስተያየቶች እንዲመነጩ ለውይይት መነሻነት የቀረበ ነው። ጽሑፉም የድህነት ፅንሰ ሀሳብ፣ ፆታና ድህነት፣ ሊሰጡ ስለሚገቡ ድጋፎች ላይ ያተኮረ ሲሆን፤ የማጠቃለያ ክፍልንም ይዟል።

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I የድህነት ፅንሰ ሐሳብ

የአፍሪካ የኢኮኖሚክ ኮሚሽን እ.ኤ.አ. የኖቬምበር 2001 ሪፖርት እንደሚያሳየው ከሰሐራ በታች ያሉ የአፍሪቃ አገሮች 50% ያህል በፍፁም ድህነት (absolute poverty) ውስጥ የሚገኙ ሲሆን 80% ያህሉ ደግሞ ሴቶች ናቸው። የተለያዩ የፖሊሲና የፕሮግራም ድጋፎች ቢደረጉም ታዳጊ አገሮች በገቢ፣ በንብረት ባለቤትነት፣ በመሠረታዊ (ማኅበራዊ) አገልግሎት (social services)፣ በሰው ኃይል ልማትና በእርሻ ውጤቶች በጣም በአነስተኛ ደረጃ ላይ ይገኛሉ።

ድህነት የሚለው ፅንሰ-ሃሳብ ራሱ በእኛ አገር በልምድ የሚሰጠው ትርጉም ቀለል ያለ ይመስላል። የተባበሩት መንግሥታት ልማት ድርጅት (UNDP) ድህነትን በሚከተለው መሠረት ይተረጉመዋል። poverty is the situation which impedes an individual or family to satisfy one or more needs and to participate fully in social life (UNDP1992:31).

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የአማርኛ ግርድፍ ትርጉም ድህነት ማለት ግለሰብና ቤተሰብ ፍላጎታቸውን እንዳያሟሉ እንዲሁም በኅብረተሰቡ እንቅስቃሴ ውስጥ መሳተፍ እንዳይችሉ የሚያግድ ሁኔታ ነው። ይህ ሲባል ድህነት ከኢኮኖሚ ችግር ያለፈና ማኅበራዊና ፖለቲካዊ ይዘት ያለው መሆኑን መገንዘብ አለብን። የኢኮኖሚ ችግርም ሲባል በደምሳሳው እንደሚታሰበው ምግብ፣ መጠለያና ልብስ ማጣት ብቻ አይደለም። እንደ የተባበሩት መንግሥታት ልማት ድርጅት (UNDP) ትንታኔ መሠረት ከሚከተሉት ፍላጎቶች ውስጥ አንዱ ከጎደለ የድህነት ሁኔታን ይፈጥራል:-

1. ምግብና ምግብን አብስሎ ለመብላት የሚረዳ ነዳጅ (ኃይል) ማሟላት
2. የጤና አጠባበቅና የሥነ-ተዋልዶ ጤና መኖር

3. የቤተሰብ ብዛትን ማስተናገድ የሚችል የመኖሪያ ቤት መጠን፣ የመጠጥ ውሃ፣ የፍሳሽ አገልግሎት (ወይም ይህን የሚመስል) እና የኤሌክትሪክ አገልግሎትን ማግኘት
4. መሠረታዊ ትምህርት፣ ተገቢ አስተዳደግንና ማኅበራዊ ግንኙነት (socialization) የፆታ ትምህርት (sex education) እና የመሳሰሉትን ማግኘት
5. መረጃን ለማግኘት የሚያስችሉና የመዝናኛ ቦታዎች መሟላት እንዲሁም ለእነዚህ የሚያስፈልገውን ወጪ መሸፈን መቻል
6. ልብስ፣ መጫሚያና ራስን መጠበቅ የሚያስችሉ መሰል ቁሶችን ማግኘት
7. የሕዝብ ትራንስፖርት መሟላት
8. መሠረታዊ የመገናኛ መንገዶች (እንደ ስልክ ዓይነቶች) መሟላት
9. የጤና መታወክን፣ የአካል ጉዳተኛነትን፣ ሥራ አጥነትን፣ አረጋውያንን፣ እጓለ ሙታንን እና ሌሎች መሰል ማኅበራዊ ችግሮችን የሚያስከትሉ ሁኔታዎችን ማስተናገድ የሚያስችል የማኅበራዊ ዋስትናን (social security) የማመቻቸት አቅም መኖር ናቸው።

ከላይ የተመለከተውን የድህነት አገላለፅን ስናስተውል፤ በአገራችን ምን ያህል መሠረታዊ ፍላጎቶቻችን ተሟልተዋል? መልሱ አሉታዊ ብቻ ሳይሆን፤ አሳዛኝም ነው።

የኢትዮጵያ ጊዚያዊ የድህነት ቅነሳ እስትራቴጂ ሠነድ ውስጥ እንደተገለፀው፤ ኢትዮጵያ ደሀ ብቻ ሳትሆን ደሀ በመባል ከተፈረጁት አገሮች ውስጥ ደግሞ የመጨረሻው ደሃ አገር ነች። የነፍስ ወከፍ ገቢዋ በገጠር 167.00 በከተማ 217 የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሲሆን፤ የአገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ በእርሻ ውጤቶች ላይ እጅግ በጣም የተመሠረተ ነው። የእርሻው ሁኔታ ደግሞ ኋላቀር ስለሆነ በየጊዜው እያደገ የመጣውን ሕዝብ ለመመገብ ትልቅ ችግር ውስጥ እንገኛለን። ስለዚህ ድህነታችን ሥር የሰደደ ብቻ ሳይሆን ቅጥ ያጣ ስለመሆኑ የሚያከራክር ጉዳይ አይመስለኝም።

CCRDA

የዓለም ባንክ እ.ኤ.አ. የ1990 ሪፖርት እንደተዘገበው በዓለም ላይ ወደ ድህነት ውስጥ የሚገባ ሕዝብ ቁጥር እየጨመረ የመጣ መሆኑ የተገመተ ሲሆን ከዚህ ውስጥ የሴቶች ቁጥር ከፍተኛውን ቦታ ይይዛል። በአባዊ (patriarchal) ሥርዓት ምክንያት ሴቶች የንብረት ባለቤት ባለመሆናቸው በገንዘብ ላይ የማዘዝ መብታቸው የተወሰነ በመሆኑ ድህነት በበለጠ ሁኔታ ያጠቃቸዋል። ለዚህም ነው የድሆች ድሆች ሴቶች ናቸው የሚባለው። ይህ ብዙል በአሁኑ ወቅት በስፋት በመስተጋባቱ የድህነት ቅነሳ እስትራቴጂ ሰነድ በሚዘጋጅባቸው አገሮች ኢትዮጵያን ጨምሮ ለዖታ ጉዳይ ትኩረት የተሰጠው።

II ዖታና ድህነት

ሁሉም የኅብረተሰብ አካላት ከድህነት ጋር የተያያዙ ችግሮች ሠለባ ቢሆኑም፤ ሴቶች ግን በተለየ ሁኔታ ተጠቂ ናቸው። ወንዶችና ሴቶች የተለያዩ ፍላጎቶችና ቅድሚያ የሚሰጣቸው ጉዳዮች አሏቸው። ከሁሉ በላይ ሴቶች በኢኮኖሚ እንዳይጎለብቱ፣ የንብረት ባለቤት እንዳይሆኑና የወንዶች ጥገኞች እንዲሆኑ የሚያስገድዷቸው ማኅበራዊ ሚናዎች ዘርፈ– ብዙ ናቸው።

ሴቶች የንብረት ባለቤትነት ዕድል እንዳይገጥማቸው እንቅፋት የሆነው በኅብረተሰቡ ውስጥ እንዲጫወቱ የሚገደዱት ሚናዎችና የሚሰጣቸውም ግምት በጣም አነስተኛ በመሆኑ ነው። ሴቶች የሕፃናት አሳዳጊነት ሥራ፣ የቤት አያያዝና ሌሎች ምርት በሚያስገኙ ሥራዎች ላይ ይሠማራሉ። ነገር ግን ሥራቸው ተገቢው ግምት አለማግኘቱ ብቻ ሳይሆን፤ ጊዜያቸውንና ኃይላቸውን በማቆራኘት ትምህርት አግኝተው ክህሎት አዳብረው የንብረት ባለቤት ሊሆኑ የሚያስችላቸው ዕድሎቻቸው ተገድቦ ይገኛል። በማንኛውም ቦታ የምትገኝ ሴት መብቷ በእኩልነት እንዲጠበቅላት የምንከተለው አቅጣጫ መሆኑን እየገለፀኩ፤ በተለይ በገጠር ያለችው ሴት በቤት ውስጥ ሥራ፣ በውሃ መቅዳት፣ በእንጨት ለቀማ፣ በእርሻ ውስጥ ያላት ድርሻዎች አቅሟን ለማደራጀት ማነቆ ሆነው ለረዥም ዘመናት አብረውን ዘልቀዋል።

CGRDA

የዓለም ባንክ 2001 ሪፖርት ውስጥ እንደተገለፀው በተሻለ ሁኔታ የተማረች እናት የራሷን ጤንነትና የሚቀጥለውን ትውልድ ደህንነትን ለመጠበቅ፤ በተለይ የሕፃናትን ሞት በመቀነስ፣ በሥነ-ተዋልዶ ጤና ረገድ፣ ሕፃናት የተመጣጠነ ምግብ እንዲያገኙ በማድረግና በመሳሰሉት ጠንካራ አምራች ኃይል እንዲኖር ታስችላለች። በተቃራኒው ግን ሴቶች በቂ የአልሚ ምግብ እጥረት ስለሚገጥማቸው የተሻለ ትምህርት ባለማግኘታቸው፣ የንብረት ባለቤትነት አቅማቸውን ማቀጨጩ ብቻ ሳይሆን፣ የእናቶች ሞትን (maternal mortality) መግታት አለመቻሉ በሁለቱ ፆታዎች መካከል ያለውን የፆታ እኩልነት ጥያቄ ያጎላዋል። የሴቶች የጤና አጠባበቅ መንገዶችና ቅድሚያ የሚሰጣቸው ዘርፎች ከወንዶች ሊለዩ ይችላሉ። ለምሳሌ በሥነ-ተዋልዶ ረገድ ሴቶች በቂ መረጃ ስለሌላቸው ለእነሱም የተዘጋጁ እንደ ኮንዶም ኣይነት መከላከያ ባለመኖራቸው በኤች አይቪ/ ኤድስ ከወንዱ የበለጠ ተጎጂ እየሆኑ ይገኛሉ። ከሁሉ በላይ ግን ሴቶች የወንዶች የኢኮኖሚ ጥገኞች በመሆናቸው ከጥንቃቄ ውጪ የሆነ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ለማድረግ ስለሚገደዱ በበሽታው ከወንዶች በበለጠ ሁኔታ ተጠቂ ይሆናሉ።

ሴቶች የወንዶች ኢኮኖሚ ጥገኞች እንዲሆኑ ያደረጋቸው ልምዶች መግለጫዎች ውስጥ የእማ ወራ ቤተሰቦች፣ በፍቺ ጊዜ በሴቶች ላይ የሚከሰት የኢኮኖሚ ዋስትና ማጣት ሊጠቀሱ የሚገባቸው ክስተቶች ናቸው። በተለይ በባልና ሚስት መካከል ግጭት ሲፈጠርና ፍቺ ሲፈፀም ሴቶች በሚያጋጥማቸው የኢኮኖሚ ችግር እነሱ ብቻ ሳይሆኑ ልጆቻቸው ሲሰቃዩ ማየት የአደባባይ ሚስጥር ነው። የዚህ ጽሑፍ አቅራቢ በ1989 ዓ.ም. ባደረገው ጥናት አባት ቀለብ አልቆርጥም በማለቱ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በሚገኝ በአንድ ፍ/ቤት ይደረግ በነበረ የረዘመ ክርክር መካከል እናት ልጇን ማሳከሚያ አጥታ ሊሞትባት እንደቻለ መረጃ አለው። ከዚህ የበለጠ ምን የድህነት መግለጫ ሊኖር ይችል ይሆን። የፆታ እኩልነት አለመኖር ምክንያት ወይም ድህነት ራሱ የፈጠረው ክስተት፤ ወይም ሁለቱም በጣምራ የፈጠሩት-- በእንቅርት ላይ ጆሮ ደግፍ እንዲሉ።

CCRDA

በእርግጥ መንግሥት በሰጠው ሕገመንግሥታዊ የፖሊሲ ድጋፍ በአሁኑ ወቅት የቤተሰብ ሕግ የሴቶችን መብት በሚያስከብር መልኩ በአዲስ አበባና በድሬዳዋ ከተሞች በሥራ ላይ ውሏል። ሌሎችም ክልሎች እንደ አካባቢያቸው ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ የራሳቸውን የቤተሰብ ሕግ እንዲያወጡ ይጠበቃል፤ እንዲያውም እስካሁን መዘግየታቸውም ቅሬታን የፈጠረ ጉዳይ ነው። ጥያቄው ግን የተሻሻለው ሕግ በተግባር ውሎ በሴቷ ሕይወት ውስጥ ትርጉም ያው ለውጥ በማምጣት፤ "መብቷን ያስጠብቅላት ይሆን?" የሚለው ነው። ለዚህ ጥያቄ አዎንታዊ መልስ ለማግኘት የፍትህ አካላትን ብቻ ሳይሆን ጉዳዩ የሚመለከታቸውን ሁሉ ጥረት ይጠይቃል።

III የሴቶችን አቅም ማጎልበት

ከላይ ለመግለፅ እንደተሞከረው፤ ሴቶች የንብረት ባለቤት በመሆን በግልና በጋራ ንብረት የማዘዝ፣ በግልና በቤተሰብ ጉዳዮች የመወሰን፣ ገቢ በሚያስገኝ ሥራ ዘርፍ በብቃት መሳተፍና ከድህነት ሜና ለመላቀቅ በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ አይቻልም። ከግማሽ በላይ የሚሆኑትን ሴቶችን ያላሳተፈና የልፋታቸውን ተጠቃሚነት የማያረጋግጥ ሥርዓትም ሆነ የልማት እንቅስቃሴ የሰመረ ስለማይሆን፤ ለዘመናት በአባዊ (patriarchal) ሥርዓት ምክንያት የተፈጠረውን የያታ ችግር ለመፍታት፤ የሴቶችን አቅም ማሳደግ እጅግ በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው።

CCRDA

የአገሪቱን ሕጎችና የብሔራዊ ሴቶች ፖሊሲ ላይ በመመርኮዝ በመሠረተ ልማት ግንባታ ሴቶች ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ እንቅስቃሴ መደረግ አለበት። ትምህርት ቤቶች በማስፋፋት ወንዶችም ሴቶችም ልጆች እንዲማሩ ወላጆች ወይም ጎብረተሰቡ እንዲተባበር የአመለካከት ለውጥ ማምጣት ያስፈልጋል። አድካሚ የሆነው የሥራ ሜና እንዲቃለልላቸው የውሃ ችግሮችን መፍታት ያስፈልጋል። የሕክምና እንዲሁም ትምህርት የመሳሰሉ ማኅበራዊ አገልግሎቶች ተጠቃሚነታቸው በተጨባጭ እንዲታይ ድጋፍ ይሻሉ። ትምህርትና ገቢ የሚያስገኙ ሥልጠናዎች እንዲያገኙ ሁኔታዎች ሊመቻችላቸው ይገባል። በገቢ ማስገኛ እንቅስቃሴዎች ውስጥ መሳተፍ

እንዲችሉ አቅማቸውን ለማጎልበት የሚያግዙ የልማት ሠራተኞች፣ የግብርና ባለሙያዎች፣ ኢኮኖሚስቶች፣ አንትሮፖሎጂስቶች፣ሶሲዮሎጂስቶችና ሌሎችም ሙያዊ እገዛ ማድረግ ይጠበቅባቸዋል።

በሴቶች የሚከሄዱ ጥቃቅን የሆኑ የንግድ እንቅስቃሴዎችን (micro finance trade) ዘለቄታ ወዳለው የንግድ አቅጣጫ የሚያመሩበትን መንገድ መፈለግ ጊዜ የሚሰጠው ጉዳይ አይደለም። ምክንያቱም በርካታ ሴቶች በዚህ ሥራ ተሰማርተው ስለሚገኙ ነው። በገቢ ማስገኛ እንቅስቃሴ ሴቶች በራሳቸው ፈቃድ ተደራጅተው የኢኮኖሚ አቅማቸውን እንዲያጎለብቱ መብታቸውን ማስከበር አለባቸው። ይህም ሴቶች በያታ ምክንያት የሚደርስባቸውን ተፅዕኖ ለማስወገድና ስለራሳቸው እንዲሁም ስለ አካባቢያቸው፣ ስለ መብታቸው መከበር ያላቸው ግንዛቤ እንዲዳብር በልማት ሂደቱ ውስጥ ተሳትፏቸውና ተጠቃሚነታቸው ይደረጃል። በራሳቸው አነሳሽነት በማጎበር የሚደራጁ ሴቶችን የቴክኒክ፣ የገንዘብ፣ የብድርና ቁጠባ አገልግሎት ድጋፍ ሊደረግላቸው ይገባል። በጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት ሥር እንዲቋቋም የተደረገው የሴቶች ልማት ፈንድ በዚህ ረገድ ከፍተኛ ኃላፊነት አለበት።

የያታና ልማት ፅንሰ ሃሳብ አመቺ በሆኑ የመረጃ፣ ትምህርትና መገናኛ አገልግሎቶች (IEC) አማካይነት እንዲደርሱ መደረግ አለበት። ይህም ወላጆች ክቤተሰብ አንስቶ በአጠቃላይ ሕብረተሰቡ ለወንድና ለሴት ልጆቻቸው እኩል ግምት በጥተው ወደ ትምህርት ቤት በመላክና እኩል ጊዜ አግኝተው ማጥናት የሚችሉበት ልምድ እንዲጎለብት ያስችላል። በተጨማሪምም በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ስለያታ ግንኙነት፣ ስለጋብቻ፣ ስለባልና ሚስትነት፣ ስለወላጅነት (ስለ አባትና እናትነት) ኃላፊነት፤ ወንድና ሴት ልጆች እንዲያውቁ ማድረግ ሁለቱም ወደፊት ኃላፊነትን በብቃትና በእኩልነት እንዲወጡ ይረዳል።

ለሴቶች ዝቅተኛ ግምት የመስጠት ጎታች አለመካከትና ጎጂ ልማዳዊ ድርጊቶችን ለመዋጋት ሕዝባዊ ተሳትፎ (community participation) በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው። ያለ ዕድሜ ጋብቻ፣ ጠለፋ፣ የሴቶች ግርዛትና የመሳሰሉት ድርጊቶች የሚያመለክቱት በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈፀሙ የኃይል ጥቃቶችን ነው። በአብዛኛው ወደ

CCRDA

ትሪቤት እንዲሄዱ ከሚደረጉት ከወንዶች ያነሰ ቁጥር ያላቸው ሴቶች እህቶቻችን የልማዳዊ ድርጊት በተለይ በከተሞች አካባቢ እየተበራከተ መምጣቱ፤ የያታ ጥቃት በሴቶች ላይ እያስከተለ ያለውን ጉዳት መገንዘብ አያዳግትም። በተለይ በዚህ ምክንያት ለዘመኑ ቀሳፊ በሽታ መጋለጣቸው ችግሩን የበለጠ የከፋ ያደርገዋል።

የያታ ጥቃት አካላዊና ሥነ-ልቦናዊ ጫና ስላለው፤ የሴቶች አቅም እንዳይጎለብት ከፍተኛ ጫና እንደሚያስከተል የታወቀ ነው። በአገሪቱ ሕገ-መንግሥት አንቀጽ 34 እና 35 ስለ ሴቶች መብት መከበር የተደነገገ ቢሆንም፤ በተለይ የወንጀለኛ ሕጉ አለመሻሻል፤ ወንጀለኞች ተገቢውን ፍርድ እንዳያገኙ እንቅፋት ሆኗል። ከሁሉ በላይ ግን ዋናው መፍትሔ የአመለካከት ለውጥ እንዲመጣ ማድረግ ሲቻል ነው። የመገናኛ ብዙኃን፣ እንደ ዕድር ያሉ አገር በቀል ድርጅቶች፣ የሃይማኖት ተቋማት፣ የሴቶችና የወጣቶች ማኅበራት ሕብረተሰቡን ስለ ያታ እኩልነት በማስተማርና የባህሪ ለውጥ ለማምጣት በሚደረግ ሂደት ውስጥ ከፍተኛ ድርሻ አላቸው። ዘርፈ ብዙ ችግር ያለበት ግማሽ ያህሉ የኅብረተሰብ አካልን ከድህነት ለማላቀቅ ዕቅድንና ስልትን ከመንደፍ ጀምሮ መጠነ-ሠፊ ድጋፍ ያስፈልጋል።

CCRDA

IV ማጠቃለያ

ሴቶች በአምራችነታቸው፣ የአምራችን ኃይል የሚያፈሩ እናቶች መሆናቸው እንዲሁም በማኅበረሰቡ ውስጥ የሚጫወቱት ሚና ተገቢውን ግምት አላገኙም። በሚደርስባቸው የኢኮኖሚና ባህላዊ ተፅዕኖ የተነሳ ከወንዱ እኩል ዕድል ስለማያገኙ በሁሉም መስክ ወደኋላ ቀርተዋል። በዚህም የተነሳ የድሆች ድሆች እንዲሆኑም ተገደዋል።

ሴቶች የወንዶች እናቶች፣ እህቶች፣ ሚስቶችና ልጆች ናቸው። የሴቶች መብትና ጥቅም ሲከበር ወንዶች፣ ቤተሰብ፣ ማኅበረሰብ ብሎም አገር ይጠቀማል። ስለዚህ ወንድን ዋና፣ ሴቷን ተቀጥላ፣ እሷን ተተቺ እሱን ተሞጋሽ፣ እሱን ባለንብረት፣ እሷን ንብረት አለባ፤ የሚያደርጉ አድሏዊ አሠራሮችና አመለካከቶች እንዲወገዱ ያላሰለሰ ጥረት እንዲደረግ ቁርጠኝነት (commitment) አስፈላጊ ነው። ማንኛውም እቅድና ፕሮግራም የሴቶች ፍላጎቶችን ያካተተና (Gender mainstreaming) ያገናዘበ መሆን ይጠበቅበታል። ይህ ሲሆን ብቻ ነው ወንዶችም ሴቶችም በሕግ ፊት እኩል የሚዳኙትና በአገሪቱ ሃብት እኩል ተጠቃሚ የሚሆኑት። ስለዚህ በግብርና፣ በጤና፣ በሥነ-ሕዝብ፣ በትምህርት፣ በውሃ ልማት፣ በአካባቢ ጥበቃ እና በመሳሰሉት የልማት እንቅስቃሴዎች ያታዊ ሚዛንን ባገናዘበ መልኩ ማከናወን እንዲቻል መለኪያዎች (Gender monitoring indicators) በድህነት ቅነሳ ሰነዱ ውስጥ መካተት አለባቸው። ሰነዱ የሚይዘው መረጃዎች ሁሉ በያታ የተሰባጠሩ (sex disaggregated) ሊሆኑ ይገባል። ለግንዛቤ እንዲረዳ አገር አቀፍ አበይት የያታ ጉዳዮች መለኪያዎች (Gender monitoring indicators) በእዝልነት በዚህ ጽሁፍ ውስጥ ተካተዋል።

CGRDA

የሚፈልገው ተጨባጭ የሆነ በዓይን የሚታይና የዕለት ጉርሱን ማግኘት የሚያስችለውን ሲሆን፤ እያንዳንዱ ዜጋ፣ ቤተሰብ፣ ጎብረተሰብ፣ መንግሥታዊና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች፣ የሴቶች ማኅበራት፣ አገር በቀል ድርጅቶች፣ ብሔራዊ፣ አጉራዊና ዓለም አቀፍ ድርቶች ሁሉም በተናጠል ሳይሆን በጎብረት፣ ለይስሙላ ሳይሆን በተግባር ለድህነት ቅነሳ አቅማቸውን፣ ሃብታቸውንና ዕውቀታቸውን በተቀናጀ መልኩ ማዋል ይኖርባቸዋል። ያለ ማኅበራዊ ንቅናቄና ያለ ሕዝቡ /ወንዶችና ሴቶች/ ተሳትፎ የድህነት ቅነሳ ራዕያችን ከቶውንም ከግቡ አይደርስም። የሕዝቡ አስተያየት የሌለበት ውጥን ሁሉ ምኞትና ተስፋ ብቻ ሆኖ ይቀራል።

የድሃው ድምፅ:–

ይነገር!

ይደመጥ!

ይስተዋል!

ይተግበር !

አመሰግናለሁ።

CCRDA

ዕ ዝ ል

አገር አቀፍ አበይት የፆታ ጉዳዩች መለኪያዎች

ተራ ቁጥር	የፆታ ጉዳይ መለኪያዎች
1	የሕግ ድጋፍ • ሕገ መግሥቱ የሴቶችንና የወንዶችን መብት ማስከበር • የቤተሰብ ሕጉ የሴቶችን መብት ለማስጠበቅና የንብረት ባለቤትነትን ማጎናጸፍ • የወንጀና ሕጉ የሴቶችን መበት ማስከበሩ
2	የፖለሲ ድጋፍ • የሴቶች ጉዳይ ፖሊሲ • በየሴክተሩ የሚወጡ ፖሊሲዎች፣እስትራቴጂዎችና መመሪያዎች ቁጥር • ሴቶችን በአመራርና በውሳኔ ሰጭነት ውስጥ ያላቸው ተሳትፎ መጨመር • የፆታ ጉዳይ መለኪዎች መኖራቸውና ጥቅም ላይ መዋላቸው • በብሔራዊና በየዘርፉ የሚወጡ የልማት ፖሊሲዎች የፆታን ጉዳይ ማካተታቸው
3	በፆታ የተሰባጠሩ መረጃዎች • በፆታ የተሰባጠሩ መረጃዎች መመንጨታቸው • በማንኛውም ደረጃ የሚገኙ ዕቅድ ነዳፊዎች በፆታ የተሰባጠሩ መረጃዎችን መጠቀማቸው

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4	የመገናኛ ብዙኃን • የመገናኛ ብዙኃን የሴቶች መብቶች የሚከበሩበትን፣ የፆታ ጥቃትን እንዲሁም ጎጂ ልማዳዊ ድርጊቶች ሊወገዱ ወይም ሊቀናነሱ እንዲችሉ ለኅብረተሰቡ የሚሰጡት ትምህርና ቅስቀሳ • የሴቶችን መብት ለማስከበር ለሚደረገው ትምህርትና ቅስቀሳ በአንድ ሳምንት ውስጥ የሚሰጥ የአየር ሰዓት
5	የመዋቅር ድጋፍ • ግልፅ የሆነ የሴቶች ጉዳይ መዋቅር መዘርጋት • የማዕከልና የክልል መሥሪያ ቤቶች፣ ሠራተኞችና ኃላፊዎች የፆታን ጉዳይ በዕቅድና በፕሮግራሞቻቸው ውስጥ ማካተታቸው • በተለያዩ የመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤቶች ውስጥ የሴቶች ጉዳይ መምሪያዎች መቋቋም • በሴቶች ጉዳይ የሚሠሩ አካላት በሰው ኃይል፣በገንዘብና በማቴሪያል በብቃት መደራጀት
6	ለፆታ ጉዳይ የሚደረግ ትብብር • ከአገራትና ከተለያዩ ድርጅቶች ጋር የተደረጉ ትብብሮች የፆታ ጉዳዩች ትኩረት የሰጡት ብዛት • በፆታና ልማት በተለይ የተቀረፁ ፕሮግራሞችና የተፈረሙ ትብብሮች • ፕሮግራሞች ፆታ ተኮር ሆነው በተግባር መተርጎማቸውን የሚከታተሉ ሠራተኞች ብዛት • የሴቶች ማኅበራትና የፆታ ሙያዊ ማኅበራት ብዛትና ትብብራቸው • በፆታና ልማት ላይ የሚሠሩ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ብዛት
7	የሴቶች ተሳትፎን ደረጃ ከፍ ማድረግ

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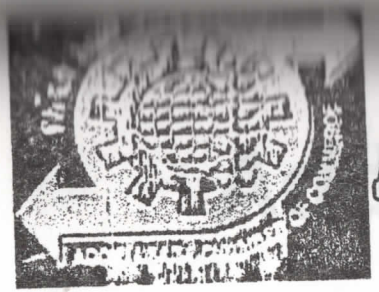
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ADDIS ABABA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



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Summary of Recommendations of the Business Community, Suggested to be Included In the Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

January 2002

Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce

Summary of Recommendations of the Business Community, Suggested to be Included in the Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

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January 2002

Compiled Recommendations of the Business Community, Suggested to be Included in the Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Document

Issues - General and Sectoral	Identified Shortcomings	Issues to be considered for the Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
1. General Issues 1.1.Concerning Agricultural Development Led Industrialization Strategy	Focus restricted on agricultural and agro-industry	- Broaden the center of attention to other economic sectors that have good prospects in economic growth and development such as manufacturing industry, construction, mining, tourism ... etc
1.2 Creating conducive environment for the private sector to further consolidate its key role in poverty reduction	- Ethiopia's poverty is multi faceted and rampant and the poverty reduction strategy should be designed to bring about speedy economic development. To that end whereas the private sector should have been enabled to extensively participate in poverty reduction, sufficient attention has not been given for its growth.	- The Government, taking into consideration the significant role the private sector plays in poverty reduction through creating job opportunities, generating revenue to the Government and supplying products and services to the public, should take administrative and policy measures mentioned in this document and other measures that help to create conducive environment for the development of trade and investment.
1.2.1. Rural and urban land policy	- the existing policy did not create favorable condition for the establishment of modern farms. - the land lease rates in urban areas are not parallel with the financial capacity of the investor and its implementation is not encouraging. - Those who are engaged in the informal economic sector and small scale business activities, especially in the city of Addis Ababa,	- The rural land holding policy should be improved in a way that is conducive for the creation and expansion of modern farms. - The urban land lease policy should be revised to encourage private investment and the lease price needs to be made affordable considering the financial capacity of investors. Reserve vacant spaces available along road sides and

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	face severe constraints of production and selling space. - Plots of land acquired in different ways other than lease could not serve as collateral to secure bank loans.	city centers for informal trading activities; establish permanent exhibitions for promotion of products, and make land available in discounted prices or for free. - Create a system that makes plots of land acquired in succession; purchase or any other forms eligible for collateral to get bank loans.
1.2.2 Tax and House Rent	The existing tax system is an obstacle for it does not enable entrepreneurs to emerge competitive in the market and engage in fair profit making investments. - Paying taxes on raw materials that are imported for local production and the levying of burdening taxes on local products have made uncompetitive with imported goods that enjoy export incentive privileges from their source country government. - Imposing repetitive taxes on few taxpayers by the Government in order to maximize revenue has negatively impacted investment initiative of investors. - Even though the government reduced customs duties and lifted surtax, increments on excise and sales tax have resulted in significant inflation of prices of consumer items. - Raw material suppliers add the amount of tax to be withheld on the prices of their products and that has negatively affected the competitiveness of local factories. The 2% tax paid prior to determining profit or loss creates constraints on	- Increase the duty tax on imported goods to stabilize the market, lift cumbersome taxes on local products, reduce tax on products assembled locally below duties levied on imported finished goods. - Even though tax is deemed as the main source of income for the government to undertake development endeavors, it should focus on broadening the tax base and improve the tax collection system and reduce tax rate. - The tax apportioning should be in such a way to speed up business activities, increase job opportunities and bring about economic development. - The recently introduced withholding tax proclamation is creating difficulties and should be revised.

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	working capital. - The 45% tax on house rent income and the absence of tax holidays discourage investors from involving in real estate development. - The inconsistency of corporate tax payment within the business community - Those engaged in small-scale trade and informal economic sector, even if they come across occasional rental houses for their business, could not pay the escalated fees requested by the Government and individuals. - The presumptive tax levying of Government tax offices at the very level and the requirement to pay 75% of the amount in advance for tax appeal.	- Tax on house rent income should have a grace period, which is not less than three years, and the tax rate should be set within the ranges of 5% and 20%. - The tax payment should consider all businesses on equal grounds and needs to be revised in view of its detrimental effects on the competitiveness of entrepreneurs - The Government needs to create a mechanism enabling those engaged in the informal economic sector get working space with reasonable prices. - The tax collecting system is affecting the private investors in terms of time and money. It needs to develop transparent valuation mechanism and build efficient payment system; and lift the 75% down payment required for appeal.
1.2.3. Financial Issues	- The accumulation and consolidation of investment capital will help accelerate economic growth. But in Ethiopia the infant stage of financial institutions and the absence of other financing sources are obstacles to the fight against poverty. - Absence of specialized financial sectors that exclusively serve key development sectors such as agriculture, export trade, manufacturing	- In order to strengthen and increase the number of financial institutions and create healthy competition among them and incite the institutions so as to provide efficient and wide-ranging services, the existing irregular market structure should be adjusted and ways of enabling private banks to sharpen their competitive edge should be looked for. - Devise policy and administrative measures that

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	industries . . . etc - Inability, especially by small and medium scale enterprises, to bring forth highly valuable collaterals demanded by banks. - Limited capacity of generating foreign exchange earning, the presence of foreign currency utilization control and denial of access to foreign loans. - Absence of organized venture capital market for local and foreign investors to transfer or buy stocks to engage in development investments. - The inexistence of policy that allows and encourage life insurance payments and provident funds, especially money collected monthly from employees of private companies, to be spent properly for investment. - The policy that Ethiopia currently follows prohibits the involvement of foreign banks in the local financial sector. - Loan extensions in the country for the most part are short-term credits of 2-5 years, while projects face intricate obstacles in due process and could not settle the loans within the given period, resulting in the auctioning of the enterprises.	would encourage the establishment of new banks. - Create the environment for the establishment and strengthening of services of specialized banks such as export trade bank, agricultural development bank and industrial development bank. - Set up credit guarantee scheme that help small businesses to have access to bank loans. - Take measures to gradually lift the foreign currency control and create conditions allowing easy access to foreign currency. - Take policy and administrative measures for the creation of well-organized stock market. - Make life insurance dividend and provident funds tax-free in order to promote and develop domestic savings. - Allow foreign banks to work in partnerships with local banks as foreign banks help develop modern banking systems and contribute in foreign currency earnings and in building confidence of foreign investors. - Establish specialized banks that provide long-term loans and create a mechanism to extend loan re-payment period by evaluating the nature of the project.

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1.2.4. Investment security and reinstating legitimacy	- The implementation of policies and directives issued by the Government has created unpredicted repercussions that harm investors. - Various products come in and out of the country without passing through the formal customs procedures. - These illegally imported goods are vended on streets and small kiosks, creating market constraints on legitimate businesses and denying the government the due revenues from tax. - The business activities of those entrepreneurs who perform their businesses based on the commercial code and regulation of the country was shared by illegal businesses. Due to these lots of enterprises were forced to shut down their businesses, and this has negatively impacted the revenues of the government. - As a result of the loose implementation capacity of banks, and a proclamation that allows banks to be lenders and at the same time re-possessors of properties owned by defaulters who have taken loans without securing sufficient collateral, properties that are being auctioned by banks are not getting their real market value. Not only borrowers but also banks should be held accountable for the bad debts or loans that could not be recuperated.	- Reinstate rule of law, responsibility, accountability and transparency. - Ensure, during their formulation, that policies and regulations issued by the government are safe and sound so as to not harm businesses and set up a mechanism to extend reasonable compensations in case the policies bring negative impacts on businesses. - The government should fervently wage war against contraband trade and take precautious measures to prevent legal businesses from going into illicit trade in an effort to avoid the repetitive tax overburden. - Trading out of the legal framework is crime, thus the government should take relentless measures and impose stringent control mechanisms to reinstate legitimacy. - As this proclamation is unjust, it has to be revoked and regular or courts dealing with commercial affairs must see such cases.

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1.2.5. Infrastructure development	It is doubtless that leaving infrastructure development activities only to the government will bring up impediments. Other countries' experiences show that the private sector has significant involvement in infrastructure development. Due to these, some of the problems are: - Even though the country has considerable size of arable land suitable for modern farms, the absence of roads, water, telecommunications, power, health facilities and educational centers could not allow the desired progress. - The telecommunications service could not show the much needed growth as a result of the 100 per cent monopoly of the government over the sector. - Electric power is inadequately available in rural areas because of the low level of expansion of diesel, small hydro electric and photovoltaic electric generators. - Because of low level of communication medium in the country, it is difficult to disseminate social education, and technological and market information, as well as other types of relevant information for the rural society. - Absence of exports processing zone and industrial zone.	Infrastructure facilities have to be developed and strengthened through the participation of the private sector. Some of the measures that have to be taken to foster the participation of the private sector in infrastructure development are hereunder underlined: - Infrastructure facilities should first be strengthened and developed on terrains that are suitable for modern farming. - Most of the telecommunications service can be provided by the private sector. Therefore the participation of the private sector in this field should be assisted. - Create conducive environment for the private sector to participate in the development and expansion of these forms of power generation and build and expand a coordinated loan extension system. - Expand modern communications media such as radio and television. - Establish full-fledged industrial zones and export processing zones in areas apposite for such facilities.

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1.2.6 Tender participation of the private sector	- Excluding the private sector from local tenders and giving priority for public enterprises. - Giving exclusive privilege to public enterprises to carry out government-owned infrastructure development activities. - The preconditions asked specially set by international donors and creditors being beyond the capacity of local businesses to participate in international tenders for the extensive procurement project implementation.	-Ensure that local tenders issued for the procurement of materials and services do not incongruously rule out private businesses. - Enable the private sector have a substantial participation in infrastructure development undertaken by the government. Towards that end, the government has to give priority for small and medium indigenous enterprises for tenders issued locally. - Create conducive environment by the government so as local companies to work in partnership with other companies who have better capacity.
1.2.7 Political and administrative issues	- Lack of consultations with organs capable to provide solutions to development problems. - The negative effect created on the private sector as a result of the detrimental competition with party affiliated companies.	- Enable scholars, intellectuals and experienced persons equipped with adequate knowledge and caliber to participate in decision-making at various administrational levels. - Transfer party affiliated companies to private ownership through public tenders.
1.2.8. Performance capacity and bureaucracy	- Lack of capacity and competence to implement policies and regulations. - Certain bureaucrats in the civil service creating obstacles for smooth investment activities.	- Identify implementation setbacks at federal and regional levels occurring as result of organizational structure, capacity, and inadequate resource and build the efficient capacity and transparent mechanisms that would enable to achieve competent and concerted implementation capacity. - Set up an independent body with the task to

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		oversee appeals and complaints on obstacles hindering investment due to the bureaucratic bottlenecks, and take administrational measures by creating collective as well as individual accountability. - Employ civil servants based on their merits. - Giving the necessary support for the strengthening of chambers of commerce, and assist industrial and sectoral associations to curb administrative flaws.
1.2.9.Education and training	- Lack of skilled, disciplined and trained manpower that makes use of modern technologies. - The structure of the existing education system could not produce human resource meets the prerequisites of modern investment and trade.	- Strengthen and expand the existing basic education programs. - Provide civic education in schools. - Establish institutions that provide short-term vocational trainings for farmers for creating alternative job opportunities for them. - Give incentives for the private sector to participate in the education sector especially in establishing vocational and technical schools in different parts of the country.
1.2.10. Employers and labor relations	- Lack of harmony in the relations between the employers and the labor, and breaches in the existing employers and labor law that result in long-lasting disagreements and conflicts.	- Improve and introduce the necessary amendments in the present employers and labor law to make it attractive to both local and foreign investors and enable employees get benefits proportional to the growth of the entity for which they are working. Assist the establishment and growth of employers' and labors associations.
1.2.11. Creating permanent public/private discussion forum	- the long overdue Establishment of a permanent dialogue between the government and the private sector at various levels that is presently in the early stage of formation is long overdue.	- The government and the private sector need to have continuous discussions during the conception of policies, laws and directives, and to sort out shortcomings faced by the private

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		sector. Therefore the creation of a joint forum between the private sector and the appropriate government officials at different level should be upheld and further strengthened. -
2. Sectoral Issues 2.1.Agricultural Sector	- Lack of due attention towards the expansion of modern and commercial farms. - Scarce local and international markets for agricultural products.	- Devise and implement the necessary policy and administrative measures for the expansion of modern mechanized private farms; for quality and diversified production of cash crops; and support farmers to put out technology-assisted. - Provide administrative and policy resolutions for the expansion of modern agricultural market facilities such as agricultural commodity exchange system.
2.2. Manufacturing industry sector	- Insufficient attention given for underdeveloped technological facilities used by the manufacturing industrial sector and low annual production capacity - The absence of a distinctive policy that formulates a strategy for the development of the country's manufacturing industry, as well as assistance schemes and priorities that should be given to the sector. - Lack of incentive programs that help in building the competitiveness of the industrial sector.	- Devise and implement a policy to bring about speedy development in the industrial sector. Expand the infrastructure, namely; electric power, telecommunications, water and road facilities, crucial for the endeavors of the private sector. Broach up and pout in practice stringent control mechanisms that prevent dumping and under-invoicing of industrial products. Introduce special tax incentive for locally manufactured goods. Establish specialized financial institutions that open special line of credits for investors entering in the manufacturing sector.
- 2.3. Tourism Sector	- Failure to provide the due assistance for the growth of the tourism sector.	- Make available land free from lease or at low rates for investors who are planning to invest in tourist attraction areas. Allow duty free importation of equipments and goods that would be utilized for the new construction or furnishing

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		of hotels. Intensively promote tourism resources both locally and internationally. Make inhabitants of the tourist attraction areas beneficiaries from the proceeds obtained from tourism to efficiently protect tourist attractions. - Taking into consideration tour operators' important role in the development of the sector, provide them with the assistance schemes slated for other sectors by, for instance, taking field vehicles as investment inputs and allow duty free import for such vehicles.
2.4. Mining Sector	- The government's concentrated focus on metallic minerals only and the limited involvement of the private sector in the mining sector.	- Apart from metallic minerals, attention and support should be given for exploration and development of industrial and construction minerals. Formulate and implement favorable rules and regulations that could attract potential investors who have the resource, technology and know-how to exploit minerals whose deposits are already proven to exist. - Provide support for local professionals in the field to engage in mineral exploitation activities.
2.5 Transport sector	- The government's unfair competition with private companies in this sector and the existence of a massive unutilized transport capacity due to shortage in demand.	- The government should abandon its involvement in the transport sector because it can efficiently be covered by the private sector. In order to utilize the existing potential in this field, the government should look for ways and promulgate administrative policies that would allow transporters to operate in neighboring

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		countries and remote areas where there are shortages of transportation facilities.
2.6. Construction Sector	- The presence of circumstances that exclude local contractors from participating in tenders; projects not being executed in accordance with the contract agreement and taking longer time and additional resources than initially planned because of flawed tender procedures.	- Not to accept any type of preconditioned loans or aids that omits local contractors from the ensuing international bids. Set up preconditions compelling foreign contractors to at least share 20% of the contract value with indigenous companies; and reject bid proposals offering 15% less than contract price valuations quoted by certified engineers.
2.7. Import and Export Trade.	- Export trade being dominated by agricultural products; the prevalence of high production costs that negatively affect the competitiveness of local manufacturers. Failure of the company hired to undertake pre-shipment inspection to properly discharge its duties.	- To engender new produces compatible for the international market and alter and diversify the combination of the existing export items. - Introducing counteractive measures for the burdensome bureaucratic procedures and monopoly by a single company to convey inbound and outbound shipments, which are factors contributing towards rising import-export costs. - Due to irregularities occurring in the service delivery of the pre-shipment company, the government has to set up strict follow up and controlling measures in order not to loose its revenues and prevent substandard goods from reaching the consumer community.

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በፌደራል ደረጃ ከመጋቢት 19–21/94
ለሚደረገው ምክክር የቀረበ)

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አዲስ አበባ
መጋቢት 1994

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CCRDA

1. መግቢያ

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ዘመናዊ ትምህርት ለመስጠት በመጀመሪያ የተሞከረው በ16ኛው መቶ ክፍለ ዘመን በጀሲዩት ሚስዮኖች እንደነበር ይጠቀሳል። ሆኖም ከአጼ ሱስንዮስ ከስልጣን መውረድ በኋላ ሚስዮኖች ሲባረሩ ሥራው ተቋርጧል። ቀጥሎም በሚሲዮኖች እ.ኤ.አ. በ1820ዎቹ የተደረገ እንቅስቃሴ ቢኖርም ከኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ቤተክርስቲያን ባጋጠመ ጠንካራ ተቃውሞ ሊቀጥል አልቻለም።

ከዚህ በኋላ የዘመናዊ ትምህርት ፍላጎት የታየው እንቅስቃሴም የተጀመረው በዳግማዊ አፄ ምንሊክ ዘመነ መንግሥት ነው። በመሆኑም በኢትዮጵያ የመጀመሪያው ዘመናዊ ትምህርት ቤት እ.ኤ.አ. በ1908 በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የተከፈተው የዳግማዊ አጼ ምኒልክ ት/ቤት ነው። ዘመናዊ ትምህርት የመስጠቱ ሥራ በአነስተኛ ደረጃም ቢሆን እስከ ጣሊያን ወረራ ድረስ ቀጥሏል። በዚያን ወቅት በአጠቃላይ 21 ት/ቤቶች የተከፈቱ ቢሆንም ከህዝቡ ጥርጣሬና ፍላጎት አለማሳየት የተነሳ በርካታ ተማሪዎችን ማስተማር አልተቻለም።

ይህ ዘመናዊ ትምህርት የመስጠት ሥራ በጣሊያን ወረራ ወቅት ቢቋረጥም ከ1933 በኋላ በአዲስ አወቃቀር እንደገና ሥራውን ጀምሯል። ሆኖም እስከ 1940ዎቹ መጀመሪያ ድረስ የትምህርቱ ሥራ ያተኮረው በ1ኛ እና በ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ላይ ነበር። በዚያን ወቅት ዘመናዊ ትምህርት ያስፈለገበት ዋና አላማ አገሪቱ ወደ ዘመናዊ የአስተዳደር ሥርአት በምታደርገው ጉዞ ለቢሮ፣ ለውትድርናና ለቴክኒክ ሥራ የሚያስፈልጓትን ሠራተኞች ማፍራት ነበር።

ዘመናዊ ትምህርትን ወደ ጎንና ወደላይ የማስፋትና የማሳደጉ ሥራ አዝጋሚ በሆነ ሁኔታ እስከ 1966 ቀጥሏል። በዚህ ወቅት የተሰሩት ት/ቤቶች አብዛኞቹ በከተሞች የነበሩ ሲሆን ማስተገናገድ የቻሉትም የተማሪ ብዛት ከጠቅላላው የትምህርት

CCRDA

ዕድል ሊያገኙ ከሚገባቸው ህፃናትና ወጣቶች አንፃር ሲታይ እጅግ አነስተኛ ነበር። በመሆኑም በ1966 የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ 15.3% ብቻ ነበር።

ከ1966 እስከ 1976 ባሉት አመታት የ1ኛ ደረጃም ሆነ የ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ከቀድሞው በተሻለ ፍጥነት አድጓል። በዚህም ወቅት የት/ቤቶችም ሆነ የተማሪዎችና የመምህራን ቁጥር ከእጥፍ በላይ አድጓል። ይሁን እንጅ በ1977 እና ከ1980 በኋላ እስከ 1983 ድረስ የተማሪዎች ቁጥር እየቀነሰ መጥቷል። ለዚህም ዋነኛ ከምክንያቶቹ በከፊል ድርቅና ጦርነት እንደሆኑ ይታወቃል።

ከ1983 የመንግሥት ለውጥ በኋላ የተማሪዎች ቁጥር መቀነስ በ1ኛ ደረጃ እስከ 1985 በ2ኛ ደረጃ ደግሞ እስከ 1986 ቀጥሎ ነበር። በ1986 በ1ኛ ደረጃ በትምህርት ገበታ ላይ ይገኙ የነበሩ ህፃናት ዕድሚያቸው ለትምህርት ከደረሰው 20.6% ብቻ ነበሩ። ይህ የተማሪዎች ተሳትፎ አነስተኛ መሆንና የሥርጭቱም ፍታሐዊ አለመሆን እንዲሁም የትምህርቱ ጥራት ዝቅተኛ ደረጃ ላይ መሆን አዲስ ፖሊሲ ማውጣትንና ስትራቴጅን መትለምን ጠይቋል። በመሆኑም አዲሱ የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲ በ1986 እንዲሁም የፖሊሲው ማስፈፀሚያ ስትራቴጅ በ1987 ወጥቶው በመተግበር ላይ ናቸው።

ይህ ጽሑፍ የደህንት ቅነሳ ስትራቴጅ ሰነድን ለማዘጋጀት በፌዴራል ደረጃ ለሚደረገው ምክክር ለውይይት መነሻ እንዲሆን የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን አላማው ለአዲሱ የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲ መወጣት ምክንያት የሆኑትን፣ የፖሊሲውን ዋነኛ አላማዎች፣ የማስፈፀሚያ ስልቶቹንና ፖሊሲውን በተግባር ለማዋል የተነደፈውን የትምህርት ፕሮግራም በአጭር በአጭሩ ማመልከት ነው። በመሆኑም ክፍል 2 በ1980ዎቹ መጀመሪያ ላይ የነበሩትን የኢትዮጵያ የትምህርት ዋነኛ ችግሮች ይዳስሳል። ክፍል 3 ለትምህርትና ሥልጠናው ፖሊሲና ለስትራቴጂው መውጣት ምክንያት የሆኑትንና የፖሊሲውንና የስትራቴጂውን ዋነኛ አላማዎች በአጭሩ ይገልጻል። ክፍል 4 ፖሊሲውን በተግባር ለማዋል የተዘጋጀውን የመጀመሪያ የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም አፈፃፀም በአጭሩ ይገመግማል፣ የሁለተኛውን የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም የትኩረት አቅጣጫውን ያመለክታል። በጨመረሻም በክፍል 5 ማጠቃለያ ቀርቧል።

CCRDA

2. ዋነኛ የኢትዮጵያ ትምህርት ችግሮች ከ1986 በፊት

በ1980ዎቹ መጀመሪያ ላይ የኢትዮጵያ ትምህርት ችግር ዋነኛ መገለጫዎች የትምህርት ሽፋን ውስንነት፣ የስርጭቱ መዛባት፣ የጥራቱና ተገቢነቱ ዝቅተኛነትና ለትምህርት የሚመደበው ፋይናንስ አነስተኛነት ነበሩ። እነዚህ ችግሮች እርስ በራሳቸው የተያያዙና ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜም እየተባባሱ የመጡ ነበር። ችግሮቹ እንዴት እንደሚያያዙና ደረጃቸው ምን ይመስል እንደነበር አጠር ተደርጎ እንደሚከተለው ቀርቧል።

2.1 የትምህርት ሽፋን ውስንነት

በ1ኛ እና በ2ኛ ደረጃም ሆነ በከፍተኛ ትምህርት የነበረው የትምህርት ሽፋን ዝቅተኛ ነበር። እጅግ አሳሳቢ የሆነው ችግር በየደረጃው ያለው የትምህርት ሽፋን አነስተኛነት ብቻ ሳይሆን የሽፋኑ መጠንም በ1ኛ ደረጃ ከ1980 በኋላ በ2ኛ ደረጃ ደግሞ ከ1984 በኋላ እያሽቆለቆለ መምጣት ነበር። ይህን ሁኔታ በሁለት ከፍሎ ማየት ይቻላል። የመጀመሪያው እስከ 1983 ድረስ ያለው ሲሆን ሁለተኛው ደግሞ ከ1984 እስከ 1986 ድረስ ያለው ነው።

ሠንጠረዥ 1 አጠቃላይ የትምህርት ተሳትፎ መጣኔ በትምህርት ደረጃ (1979–1983)

(በ%)

የትምህርት ደረጃ	ዓመተ ምሕረት				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
አንደኛ ደረጃ	34	35	34	32	31
መለስተና ሁለተኛ ደረጃ	20	21	20	19	19
ከፍተኛ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ	10	11	12	13	14

ምንጭ:- Ministry of Education Basic Education Statistics 1991

ከላይ ከሰንጠረዡ እንደሚታየው የአንደኛ ደረጃም (1–6) ሆነ የመለስኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ (7–8) የትምህርት ተሳትፎ እስከ 1980 ድረስ እድገት ቢያሳይም ከ1981 ጀምሮ እየቀነሰ መጥቷል። ይህ የትምህርት ተሳትፎ ቁልቁል መውረድ ያልታየው በ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ነበር። በዚህ ደረጃ በአነስተኛ መጠንም ቢሆን እያደገ መጥቷል። ለዚህ ወቅት በ1ኛኛ በመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ የትምህርት ተሳትፎ መቀነስ በወቅቱ የነበረው ጦርነትና አንዳንድ የገጠር አካባቢዎችና ትናንሽ ከተሞች በወቅቱ ከነበረው መንግሥት ቁጥጥር ውጪ መሆን በምክንያትነት ሊጠቀስ ይችላል። ይሁን እንጅ እያደገ መጥቷል በተባለበትም ወቅት (እስከ 1980 ባለው ጊዜ) በትምህርት ገበታ ላይ ይገኙ የነበሩት ህፃናት መገኘት ከሚገባቸው ጋር ሲነፃፀር በ1ኛ ደረጃ ከ3ቱ አንዱ በመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ ደግሞ ከ5ቱ አንዱ ብቻ በት/ቤት ይገኙ ነበር። ይህም በወቅቱ ከሰሀራ በታች

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ካሉ የአፍሪካ አገሮች አማካይ የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት የተሳትፎ መጣኔ (69%) ጋር ሲነፃፀር ከግማሽ ያነሰ ነበር። ይህ ሁኔታ በ1983 ከተደረገው የመንግሥት ለውጥ በኋላም በመጀመሪያዎቹ አመታት በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ቀጥሏል።

ሠንጠረዥ 2 አጠቃላይ የትምህርት ተሳትፎ መጣኔ በትምህርት ደረጃ (1984–1986)

የትምህርት ደረጃ	1984	1985	1986
1ኛ ደረጃ (1–8)	20.0	17.7	20.6
2ኛ ደረጃ (9–12)	8.0	7.7	7.3

ምንጭ:- Ministry of Education, Statistical Abstract 1997/98

በ1984 እና በ1985 በሁለቱም ደረጃዎች የተማሪዎች ተሳትፎ ከ1982 ጀምሮ እንደታየው በመጨመር ፈንታ መቀነስ አሳይቷል። እየቀነሰ የመጣው የተሳትፎ መጣኔው ብቻ ሳይሆን የተማሪዎች ቁጥርም ነበር። በ1984 በ1ኛ ደረጃ 2,422,746 በ2ኛ ደረጃ 416,082 በድምሩ 2,838,828 ተማሪዎች የነበሩ ሲሆን በ1985 ይህ ቁጥር ቀንሶ በ1ኛ ደረጃ 2,204,697 በ2ኛ ደረጃ 363,686 በድምሩ 2,568,383 ተማሪዎች ነበሩ። ይህ ወቅት ምንም እንኳን በጦርነቱ የፈራረሱ ት/ቤቶች የሚጠገኑበትና መልሰው የሚቋቋሙበት ቢሆንም የ1985 የተማሪዎች ቁጥር ከ1984ቱ አንሶ መገኘት ግን አሳሳቢ ነበር።

የቴክኒክና ሙያና የከፍተኛ ትምህርትን በተመለከተ አቅርቦቱ እጅግ አነስተኛና በተወሰኑ ትልልቅ ከተሞች የተወሰኑ ሲሆን ተማሪ የማስተናገድ አቅማቸውም ዝቅተኛ ነበር። በ1985 በከፍተኛ ትምህርት በሁሉም ፕሮግራሞች (ዲፕሎማ፣ ድግሪና ድህረ ምረቃ) የነበሩ ተማሪዎች 15,790 ብቻ ነበሩ።

2.2 የትምህርት ስርጭት መዛባት

ከላይ በክፍል 2.1 እንደታየው በሁሉም ደረጃዎች የትምህርቱ ሽፋን በዝቅተኛ ደረጃ እንደሚገኝ ተገልጿል። ይሁን እንጂ ይኸው አነስተኛ የትምህርት ሽፋን የተለያዩ አካባቢዎችንና ፆታዎችን ወስዶ ሲታይ ሚዛናዊነት የጎደለው ነበር። በመሆኑም በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች የነበረው የትምህርት ተሳትፎ የተራራቀ ነበር። ለምሳሌም ያህል በ1983 የነበውን የትምህርት ተሳትፎ ወስዶ ማየት ይቻላል። በዚያን ወቅት የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ በአጋዴን 2%፣ በአርሲና ምስራቅ ሸዋ 40% እና በአዲስ አበባ 71% ነበር። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታም የመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ በአጋዴን 1%፣ በአርሲ. 27%፣ በምስራቅ ሸዋ 35% እና በአዲስ አበባ 79% ነበር። ወደ 2ኛ ደረጃ በሚመጣበት ጊዜ ችግሩ የባሰ ሆኖ

CCRDA

ይታያል። ይኸውም በአጋዴን 0%፣ በአርሲ 15%፣ በምሥራቅ ሸዋ 26% እና በአዲስ አበባ 67% ነበር።

በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ያለው የትምህርት ስርጭት መዛባት በቴክኒክና ሙያና በከፍተኛ ትምህርት ደረጃ ሲታይም ሁኔታው እጅግ የባሰ ነው። የተቋሞቹ ቁጥር አነስተኛና በተወሰኑ አካባቢዎች ብቻ የሚገኙ ስለነበር የተለያዩ አካባቢዎች በዚህ ጉዳይ ሊወዳደሩ የሚችሉበት ሁኔታ አልነበረም።

ይህ የትምህርት ስርጭት ሚዛናዊነት መጓደል በአካባቢ ብቻ ሳይሆን በፆታም የሚታይ ነበር። በሁሉም ደረጃዎች የሴቶች የመማር ዕድል ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል አልነበረም። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በ1983 የነበረው የተማሪዎች ቁጥር ተወስዶ ሴት ተማሪዎች ከጠቅላላ ተማሪዎች ያላቸውን ድርሻ ሲሰላ በ1ኛ ደረጃ 39.8%፣ በመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ 44.7%፣ በከፍተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ 41.7% እና በከፍተኛ ትምህርት 10.9% እንደነበር ለማወቅ ተችሏል። በሁሉም ደረጃዎች ሴቶች ከጠቅላላ ተማሪ ያላቸው ድርሻ አነስተኛ ቢሆንም ሁኔታው እጅግ ብሶ ይታይ የነበረው በከፍተኛ ትምህርት እንደነበር መገንዘብ ይቻላል።

2.3 የትምህርት ጥራት ዝቅተኝነት

በወቅቱ በየደረጃው የነበሩ ተማሪዎች ምን ያህል ተምረዋል? ወይም ምን ያህሉ ያውቃሉ? በሚል ጥናት አልተካሄደም። በመሆኑም የትምህርቱን የጥራት ደረጃ ለመገምገም የተሞከረው በግባቶቹ የጥራት ደረጃ ነው። እንደሚታወቀው የትምህርት ግባት የትምህርት ጥራትን በተዘዋዋሪ ያመለክታል። በመሆኑም የመማሪያ ማስተማሪያ መሳሪያዎችን አቅርቦት፣ ሥርአተ ትምህርቱንና የመምህራንን የሰልጠና ብቃት በመውሰድ በወቅቱ የነበረውን የትምህርት ጥራት ደረጃ ማየት ይቻላል። በወቅቱ የነበረው ሥርአተ ትምህርት የተለያዩ አካባቢዎችን ፍላጎት ያላገናዘበና የተማሪዎችን የትግር ፈቸነት ባህሪ ማጎልበት ያልቻለ መሆን በዋነኛነት የሚጠቀሱበት ችግሮች ናቸው።

የትምህርት መሣሪያዎች አቅርቦትን በሚመለከት የተሟላ ማስረጃ ማግኘት ባይቻልም በየአመቱ ለትምህርት መሣሪያዎችና መጻሕፍት የሚመደበውን በጀት በመውሰድ በምን ደረጃ ላይ ይገኝ እንደነበር መረዳት ይቻላል። ከ1979–1983 ባሉት ዓመታት ለትምህርት መሣሪያዎችና ለመጽሐፍት በየትምህርት እርከኑ የተመደበው በጀት ተወስዶ በየትምህርት እርከኑ በተማሪ ያለው አመታዊ የነፍስ ወከፍ ወጪ ሲሰላ በ1ኛ ደረጃ ከብር 1.20ና በመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ ከብር 3.90 ያልበለጠ ነው። ሁለተኛ ደረጃን በሚመለከትም በ1979 ብር 6 የነበረ ቢሆንም ከአመት አመት እየቀነሰ መጥቶ በ1983 ብር 3.60 ደርሷል። ከዚህ መረዳት እንደሚቻለው በቂ መጻሕፍትንም ሆነ የትምህርት መሣሪያዎችን ለማቅረብ

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የሚያስችል የገንዘብ አቅም አልነበረም። በመሆኑም የመጻሕፍትና የትምህርት መሣሪያዎች እጥረት እንደነበር መረዳት ይቻላል።

የመምህራንን የሥልጠና እና ብቃት በሚመለከት ከጠቅላላ መምህራን የሰለጠኑ መምህራንን ድርሻ ለማሳደግ ጥረት የተደረገና ይህም የተሻለ ውጤት ማስገኘቱ ባይዘነጋም በ1982 የነበረው ለደረጃው ብቁ ያልሆኑ መምህራን ድርሻ ከፍተኛ ነበር። በ1982 በ1ኛ ደረጃ 17.6%፣ በመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ 69.6% እና በ2ኛ ደረጃ 62.5% የሚሆኑት መምህራን በደረጃው ለማስተማር በቂ ሥልጠናና ትምህርት ያልነበራቸው ነበሩ።

እነዚህ በሥርዓተ ትምህርት፣ በትምህርት መሣሪያዎች አቅርቦት እና በመምህራን ሥልጠና ዙሪያ የነበሩ ችግሮች ከ1983 በኋላም እስከ 1986 ባሉት ዓመታት ቀጥለዋል። በአጠቃላይ የሥርዓተ ትምህርቱ አካባቢን ያለማገናዘብና ተማሪውን ችግር ፈቺ ለማድረግ ያለመቻል፣ የትምህርት መሣሪያዎች አቅርቦት ማነስና ለየደረጃው የሚያበቃ በቂ ሥልጠና የሌላቸው መምህራን በማስተማሩ ሥራ ላይ መኖር በወቅቱ የነበረው የትምህርት ጥራት ዝቅተኛነት አመልካቾች ነበሩ።

2.4 የትምህርት ፋይናንስ

ለሁሉም የትምህርት እርከኖች ለካፒታልና ለመደበኛ በጀት መንግሥት ሚመድበው ገንዘብ ከ1979 እስከ 1982 ባሉት ሦስት አመታት በአማካይ በአመት ያደገው በ3.8% ነው። በ1979 ብር 419 ሚሊዮን የነበረው የትምህርት በጀት በ1982 ብር 495.6 ሚሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን በ1983 ደግሞ ወደ ብር 489.7 ሚሊዮን ወርዷል። ከ1979 እስከ 1983 ባሉት አመታት ትምህርት ከአጠቃላይ የአገሪቱ በጀት የነበረው ድርሻ ከ10.5% (1979) ያልበለጠ ነበር። በተለይ ለካፒታል በጀት በአመት ይመደብ የነበረው ገንዘብ በአብዛኛው ብር 40 ሚሊዮን አካበቢ ሲሆን ከነዚህ አመታት ውስጥ በ1981 ብቻ ብር 59.1 ሚሊዮን ተመድቧል። ይህም አዳዲስ የትምህርት ተቋማትን ለመገንባትና ለማስፋፋት የነበረውን ችግር በግልጽ ያሳያል። በነዚህ አመታትም የ1ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤቶች ቁጥር ያደገበት ዋናው ምክንያት አብዛኞቹ ት/ቤቶች በአነስተኛ ወጪ የሚሰሩ (Low cost schools) ስለነበሩ ነው።

ይሁንና በሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ በቴክኒክና ሙያና በከፍተኛ ትምህርት የሚደረገው መስፋፋት እጅግ አነስተኛ ነበር። ለዚህም ዋነኛ ምክንያቱ ትምህርቱን ለማስፋፋት መነሻ የሚሆን ፍላጎት (Demand for Education) አለመኖር ሳይሆን ሴክተሩ በቂ ፋይናንስ አለማግኘቱ ነው። በመሆኑም የትምህርት ፋይናንስ አነስተኛ መሆን ሌላው የሴክተሩ ዋነኛ ችግር ነበር።

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ከ1984–1986 ባሉት አመታት ለትምህርት ሥራ የተመደበው በጀት ከፍተኛ እድገት አሳይቷል። በ1984 ብር 528.5 ሚሊዮን የነበረው በ1986 ብር 997.0 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል። ሆኖም በዚህ ወቅት የነበረው ከፍተኛ ወጪ በጦርነት የወደሙ ት/ቤቶችን መልሶ ማቋቋምና መጠገን በመሆኑ ለአዲስ ትምህርት ማስፋፊያ የሚውል አልነበረም።

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3. አዲሱ የትምህርትና ስልጠና ፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂ

ከ1986 በፊት የኢትዮጵያ ትምህርት የሚመራበት ፖሊሲ ይገለጽ የነበረው በተለያዩ መልኮች ነበር። ይኸውም ቀደም ሲል በየአምስት አመቱ በሚዘጋጁ የልማት ዕቅዶች አካል ሆኖ ይገለጽ የነበረ ሲሆን በኋላም በአመታዊና በአሥር አመት የትምህርት ዕቅድ ይመራ ነበር። በተለያዩ ጊዜያትም የተለያዩ መመሪያዎችና ደንቦች እየተዘጋጁ በሥራ ላይ ውለዋል። እነዚህ ዕቅዶች፣ መመሪያዎችና ደንቦች በጋራ የሚያሳዩትም ትምህርቱ ይመራ የነበረበትን አቅጣጫ ነው። በመሆኑም ከአዲሱ የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲ መወጣት በፊት ትምህርቱ የሚመራበት ፖሊሲ በአንድ ሰነድ ተጠቃሎ የቀረበበት ሁኔታ አልነበረም።

3.1 አዲሱ የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲ

ከብዙ አመታት በፊት ጀምሮ ሲያያዙ የመጡትንና በ1980ዎቹ ጎልተው ይታዩ የነበሩትን የትምህርት ችግሮች ለመፍታት አዲሱ የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲ በ1986 ወጥቷል። ይህ ፖሊሲ መወጣት ያስፈለገበትንና ሊፈታቸው ያሰባቸውንም ችግሮች በሚመለከት በሰነዱ ገጽ 3 ላይ እንደሚከተለው ይገልፀዋል።

> የትምህርት ችግሮች መንስኤዎች ከሌሎች ሁኔታዎች ጋር ተደምረው በአገራችን ትክክለኛ የትምህርት ፖሊሲ አለመኖር፣ ትምህርት በአላማው፣ በይዘቱ፣ በማስተማር መማር ሥነ ዘዴው፣ በስርጭቱ፣ በአደረጃጀቱ፣ በአስተዳደሩ፣ በፋይናንስ፣ በምርምሩ፣ በድጋፍ ሰጪዎች ወዘተ. ብቃት ማጣት ናቸው።

የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲው አላማዎቹን በአጠቃላይና በዝርዝር ከፍሎ አቅርቧል። በዝርዝር አላማነት የተጠቀሱት 15 ሲሆኑ በአጠቃላይ አላማነት የቀረቡት አምስት ናቸው። እነዚህ አጠቃላይ አላማዎችም፣

ሀ. ትምህርትን በማስፋፋት በተለይም መሠረታዊ ትምህርትን ለሁሉም በማዳረስ የግለሰብን የአካልና የአእምሮ ተሰጥኦ በማጎልበት የሚያጋጥሙ ችግሮችን የማወቅና የመፍታት ዝንባሌና ችሎታ ያዳበሩ ዜጎች ማፍራት፣

ለ. የትምህርትን ግለሰባዊና ማኅበራዊ ጠቀሜታ ለማሳደግ ትምህርትን የምርት መሣሪያ፣ ምርትንም የትምህርት መሣሪያ በማድረግ ሀብትን የሚንከባከቡና በተገቢው መንገድ የሚጠቀሙ በልዩ ልዩ ተክህኖ የሠለጠኑ ዜጎች ማፍራት፣

CGRDA

ሐ. የማኅበራዊ ኑሮና ግንኙነት ባህልን በማበልጸግ ሰብአዊ መብቶችን የሚያከብሩ ለሰው ልጅ ደህንነትና እኩልነት ለፍትሕና ለሠላም የቆሙ በሥነ ምግባርና በዲሞክራሲ ባህል የታነጹ ለሕዝብና ለሀገር ፍቅር ያላቸው ሁለንተናዊ ሰብእናቸው የተሟላ ዜጎች ማፍራት፣

መ. የማመዛዘን፣ የመፍጠርና የመመራመር ችሎታን በማዳበር ጎጂ ባህሎችን ከጠቃሚዎቹ የሚለዩ እውነትን የሚሹ ለእውነት የሚቆሙ ውበትን የሚያደንቁ ለሳይንስና ቴክኖሎጂ መስፋፋት፣ መስረጽና ማደግ አዎንታዊ አመለካከት የሚያሳዩና አስተዋጽኦ ያላቸው ዜጎች ማፍራት እና

ሠ. ትምህርትን ለአካባቢው ተስማማሚና ተገቢ በማድረግ አካባቢያቸውን የማወቅ የማጤንና የመገንዘብ የመመዘንና የመገምገም የመተንተንና የመለወጥ የማድነቅ ችሎታ ያላቸው ዜጎች ማፍራት ናቸው።

ፖሊሲው ከአጠቃላይና ዝርዝር አላማዎች ባሻገርም አጠቃላይ የአፈፃፀም ስልቶችን ነድፏል። በአፈፃፀሙም ልዩ ትኩረትና ቅደሚያ የሚሰጣቸውን ሦስት ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች ለይቷል። እነዚህ ቅድሚያ የሚሰጣቸው ጉዳዮችም፣

- ሥርአተ ትምህርቱን መለወጥና የሥርዓተ ትምህርት መሣሪያዎችን ማዘጋጀት፣
- ለመምህራን ጉዳይ ትኩረት በመስጠት አስፈላጊውን ለውጥ ማድረግ እና
- የትምህርት አደረጃጀትን መለወጥ ናቸው።

3.2 የትምህርት ዘርፍ ስትራቴጂ

የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲውን አፈፃፀም የተሳካ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል የትምህርት ዘርፍ (Sector) ስትራቴጂ በመስከረም ወር 1987 ወጥቷል። የስትራቴጂው ሰነድ ፖሊሲው አላማዎቹን ለማስፈፀም በስልትነት ያስቀመጣቸውን ዘጠኝ ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች አፈፃፀም በዝርዝር አመልክቷል። ፖሊሲውን ለማስፈፀም በስልትነት የተመረጡትና ለውጡ የሚያተኩርባቸውም በሚከተሉት ላይ እንደሆነ ተመልክቷል። እነርሱም:-

- ሥርዓተ ትምህርት
- የትምህርት እርከን
- የትምህርት ምዘና
- የመምህራን ጉዳይ

CCRDA

- ቋንቋና ትምህርት
- የትምህርት፣ የሥልጠና፣ የምርምርና የልማት ተስተጋብሮት፣
- የትምህርት ድጋፍ ሰጪዎች (የትምህርት ማከናወኛ ግብአቶች)
- የትምህርት አደረጃጀትና አመራር እና
- የትምህርት ፋይናንስ ናቸው።

በነዚህ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያም በየደረጃው ሊከናወኑ የሚገባቸው ተግባራት በዝርዝር ተመልክተዋል። እነዚህም ስልቶች ሲተገበሩ በርካታ ለውጦች ታይተዋል። ከነዚህም ጥቂቶቹን እንደሚከተለው ቀርበዋል።

ሀ. የትምህርት እርከኑ መለወጥ

ቀደም ሲል የነበረው የትምህርት አወቃቀር 6+2+4 (6 ዓመት የ1ኛ ደረጃ፣ 2 ዓመት የመለስተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ እና 4 ዓመት የ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት) ሲሆን በአዲሱ ፖሊሲ ወደ 8(4+4) +4 (2+2) ተቀይሯል። ይኸውም የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት በአጠቃላይ 8 አመት የሚፈጅ ሆኖ በሁለት እርከኖች ማለትም የመጀመሪያ እርከን (ከ1–4) እና ሁለተኛ እርከን (ከ5–8) በሚል ተከፍሏል። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታም የ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት የመጀመሪያ እርከን ወይም አጠቃላይ ትምህርት (ከ9–10) እና ሁለተኛ እርከን (11–12) በሚል ተለይተዋል። የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ እርከን በሁለት ተከፍሎ የከፍተኛ ትምህርት መዘጋጃና የቴክኒክና ሙያ ትምህርት በሚል ተለይቷል።

በሌላ በኩል በከፍተኛ ትምህርት ቀደም ሲል ለዲፕሎማ ከ2–3 አመታት ለመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ ደግሞ ከ4–6 አመታት ይፈጅ የነበረው በአዲሱ ለዲፕሎማ ከ1–2 አመታት ለመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ ደግሞ ከ3–5 አመታት እንደሚፈጅ ተገልጿል።

ለ. የሥርአተ ትምህርቱን ደረጃ በደረጃ መለወጥ

ሥርዓተ ትምህርቱ በአገሪቱ የትምህርት አላማዎች ላይ ተመስርቶና በየደረጃው በየትምህርት እርከኖች መካከል ተገቢው መወራረስና መደጋገፍ ኖሮ የደረጃ ተመጣጣኝነትን በጠበቀ መልኩ እንዲዘጋጅ ተደርጓል። ዝግጅቱም በየትምህርት እርከኑ ተገቢው የተማሪ የባህሪ ገጽታ ሊቀረጽ በሚችልበት ሁኔታ ተከናውኗል። የሥርዓተ ትምህርቱ መቀየር አቅምን ባገናዘበ መልኩ ደረጃ በደረጃ ተካሂዷል። በዚህም መሠረት በቅድሚያ በ1987 በተወሰኑ ት/ቤቶች በ1ኛና በ5ኛ ክፍሎች ተሞክሮ በ1988 በሁሉም ት/ቤቶች (ከሶማሌ በስተቀር) በ1ኛና በ5ኛ ክፍሎች

CCRDA

እንዲተገበር ተደርጓል። ከመከራው በተገኘው ውጤት መጻሕፍቱን የሚሻሻሉበት መንገድ ተጠቁሟል። ከዚያም በኋላ በሁለት በሁለት ክፍሎች (2 እና 6፣ 3 እና 7፣ 4 እና 8) በቅድሚያ በመከራ ት/ቤቶች ቀጥሎ በሁሉም ት/ቤቶች እንዲተገበር ተደርጎ በ1991 ዓ.ም. የአንደኛ ደረጃ (1–8) ሥርዓተ ትምህርት መሉ በመሉ ተቀይሯል። በተከታታይም አንደኛ ደረጃ በአዲሱ ሥርዓተ ትምህርት ለተማሩት ተማሪዎች በሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርቱ ደረጃ በደረጃ እንዲቀየር ተደርጎ በያዝነው ዓመት 11ኛ ክፍል ደርሷል። በ1995ም ሥርዓተ ትምህርቱን በ1ኛና በ2ኛ ደረጃ የመለወጡ ተግባር መሉ በመሉ ይጠናቀቃል።

ሐ. የመምህራን ጉዳይ

መምህራንን በሚመለከት በቅድሚያ ከተወሰዱት እርምጃዎች በ1987 በሥራ ላይ የዋለው የመምህራን ሙያዊ የዕድገት መሰላል ነው። ይህ የዕድገት መሰላል መምህራን በትምህርትና ስልጠና ደረጃቸውና በሙያቸው ብቃት የተወሰኑ መስፈርቶችን በማሟላት ብቻ ሊያድጉ የሚችሉበት ሲሆን ይህም የሥራ ተነሳሽነትን ይፈጥራል ተብሎ ይገመታል። የደረጃ ዕድገት መሰላሉ የተዘጋጀው ለተለያዩ የትምህርት ዕርከኖች (1–4፣ 5–8 እና 9–12) ተለያይቶ ነው።

የመምህራንን የሙያ ብቃት ክፍ ለማድረግ የተለያዩ የሥራ ላይ ሥልጠናዎች የተዘረጉ ሲሆን አዲስ ወደ ማስተማር ሥራ የሚገቡትን መምህራን በብቃት ለማዘጋጀትም የመምህራን ኮሌጆች እንዲከፈቱና እንዲስፋፉ ተደርገዋል። በዚህም አምስት የመምህራን ማሰልጠኛ ተቋማት ወደ ኮሌጅነት (በዲፕሎማ የሚያስመርቁ) ሲያድጉ አንድ አዲስ ተከፍቷል። በዲግሪ ደረጃ ሥልጠና የሚሰጡ ፋክሊቲዎች በሁለት ዩኒቨርሲቲዎች እንዲከፈቱና እንዲስፋፉ ሲደረግ አንድ አዲስ ኮሌጅም ተከፍቷል።

መ. ቋንቋና ትምህርት

የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት በአፍ መፍቻ ቋንቋ መሰጠቱ ፔዳጎጃዊ ጠቀሜታ እንዳለው የታወቀ ነው። ከዚህ ባሻገርም ብሔር ብሔረሰቦች በራሳቸው ቋንቋ የመጠቀም መብታቸውን ስለሚያረጋግጥ ተጨማሪ ጠቀሜታ አለው። በመሆኑም ፖሊሲው የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት በአፍ መፍቻ ቋንቋ እንደሚሰጥ ይገልፃል። በዚህም መሠረት በአሁኑ ወቅት 21 ቋንቋዎች በ1ኛ ደረጃ በማስተማሪያ ቋንቋነት እያገለገሉ ነው። ከዚህ

CCRDA

በተጨማሪም በአገር አቀፍ ደረጃ ለሚደረገው ግንኙነት የአማርኛ ቋንቋ ከ1ኛ ደረጃ ጀምሮ በትምህርትነት ይሰጣል።

የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት በብሔር ብሔረሰብ ቋንቋዎች እንዲሰጡ ማድረጉ ጠቀሜታ ያለው ቢሆንም በአንዳንድ ቋንቋዎች ችግር መፈጠሩም የታወቀ ነው። ይኸውም ቋንቋውን የሚናገሩ የተማሩ ሰዎች በብዛት በማይኖሩበት ወቅት ብቃት ያላቸውን መጻሕፍት አዘጋጆችም ሆነ መምህራንን ማግኘት አስቸጋሪ ነበር። በመሆኑም ደረጃቸው ዝቅ ያሉ ባለሙያዎችንና መምህራንን መጠቀም የግድ ሆኗል። ሆኖም ይህ ችግር ደረጃ በደረጃ በሂደት የሚቀረፍ ሲሆን ከዚህ ችግር ልምድ በመውሰድም ሌሎች ብሔር ብሔረሰቦች አስፈላጊውን ቅድመ ዝግጅት ያደርጋሉ ተብሎም ይጠበቃል።

ሠ. ሌሎች

ከላይ በዋነኛነት ከተጠቀሱት በተጨማሪ የትምህርት ምዘና ማሻሻልን፣ የትምህርት ግብአቶች ማሟላትን፣ የትምህርት ፋይናንስን ማሳደግን፣ ወዘተ. በተመለከተ በርካታ ጥረቶች ተደርገዋል። እነዚህ ስልቶች ደረጃ በደረጃ የሚተገበሩበት ቅደም ተከተልም ተዘጋጅቶላቸው በመከናወን ላይ ናቸው።

CCRDA

4. የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም

የትምህርትና ሥልጠና ፖሊሲው ማስፈፀሚያ ስትራቴጂ በዋነኛ አላማነት ያስቀመጠው በ20 አመት ውስጥ (በ2008 ዓ.ም.) ጥራቱ የተጠበቀ የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ለሁሉም ማዳረስ ነው። ከዚህም በሻገር ትምህርትን የግለሰብንና የህብረተሰብን ፍላጎት በተገቢ ሁኔታ የሚሟላ ሁለንተናዊ ችግር ፈች እንዲሆን ማድረግ፣ የአገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ በተለያየ ደረጃ በሚኖረው የሰው ኃይል ፍላጎት ላይ ተመስርቶ የቴክኒክና ሙያ ትምህርትን መስጠት፣ የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ጥራቱ በተጠበቀና ፍትሐዊ በሆነ ሁኔታ መስጠት፣ ጥራቱና ተገቢነቱ የተጠበቀና በምርምር ላይ የሚያተኩር የከፍተኛ ትምህርትን ማራመድ፣ በአገሪቱ አቅምና ፍላጎት ላይ ተመስርቶ ልዩ ትምህርትና መደበኛ ያልሆነ ትምህርትን ማቅረብ፣ የመምህራንን ሥልጠና ጥራት፣ የሙያ ብቃትና የደረጃ ዕድገት ማሻሻልና የትምህርት ፋይናንስን ማስፋት የትምህርት ስትራቴጂው አላማዎች ሆነው ተቀምጠዋል።

የትምህርት ፖለሲውን ለማስፈፀም የወጣውን ስትራቴጂ በፕሮግራምና በጊዜ ገደብ ሸንሽኖ ማዘጋጀትንና በሥራ ላይ ማዋል በማስፈለጉ የመጀመሪያው የአምስት አመት የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም (Education Sector Development Program/ESDPI/) ከ1990 ጀምሮ በመተግበር ላይ ነው። የሁለተኛው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም (1995–1997) /ESDP II) ዝግጅትም በመጠናቀቅ ላይ ነው።

4.1 የመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም ግቦችና የተገኙ ውጤቶች

የመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም (1990–1994) የ20 ዓመቱ የትምህርት ስትራቴጂ የመጀመሪያ ክፍል (እርምጃ) ሆኖ ተዘጋጅቷል። የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራሙ በረጅም ጊዜ የትምህርት ስትራቴጂውን አለማ በአምስቱ አመት ደግሞ የአጭር ጊዜ አላማዎቹን በመለየት በግብነት አስቀምጧል። እነዚህም ዘርዘር ተደርገው ሲታዩ እንደሚከተለው ቀርበዋል።

ሀ. የረጅም ጊዜ ግብ

- የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ለሁሉም ዜጎች በ2008 ማዳረስ፣

ለ. የአጭር ጊዜ (የአምስት አመቱ) ግብ

ፕሮግራሙ በ1994 መጨረሻ ላይ ይደረስባቸዋል በማለት በግብነት ካስቀመጣቸው ውስጥ ዋና ዋናዎቹ፣

CCRDA

- የአንደኛ ደረጃ የተማሪ ብዛትን በ1987 ከነበረው ከ3.1 ሚሊዮን ወደ 7.0 ሚሊዮን በማሳደግ አጠቃላይ የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ መጣኔውን (Gross Enrollment Rate) 50% ማድረስ፣
- ፖሊሲውን መሠረት ያደረገውን አዲሱን ሥርዓተ ትምህርት በማስፋፋት ጥራቱን የጠበቀ ትምህርት በሁሉም ደረጃዎች መስጠት፣
- በአንደኛ ደረጃ የመጀመሪያ እርከን የሰለጠኑ መምህራንን ድርሻ ከ85% ወደ 95% ከፍ ማድረግ፣
- የተማሪ መጽሐፍ ጥመርታ በአንደኛ ደረጃ በዋና ዋና የትምህርት ዓይነቶች ከ5:1 ወደ 1:1 ዝቅ ማድረግ፣
- በአንደኛና በ2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤቶች የተማሪ ክፍል (ሴክሽን) ጥምረታን 50 ማድረግ፣
- በተለይ የማስፈጸም አቅማቸው ዝቅተኛ ለሆኑት ሁለት (አፋርና ሱማሊ) ክልሎች ትኩረት በመስጠት የአጠቃላይ የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ መጣኔያቸውን ከ16% ወደ 25% ማሳደግ፣
- ሴት ተማሪዎች በአንደኛ ደረጃ ካሉት ጠቅላላ ተማሪዎች ያላቸውን ድርሻ ከ38% ወደ 45% ማሳደግ፣
- ለትምህርት የሚያስፈልገውን ፋይናንስ መጠን በማሳደግ ከመንግሥት በጀት ትምህርት ያለውን ድርሻ ከ13.7% ወደ 19% ከፍ ማድረግ ናቸው።

ፕሮግራሙ ከእነዚህ ግቦች ለመድረስ በት/ቤት ግንባታ፣ በትምህርት መሣሪያዎች አቅርቦት፣ በመምህራን ሥልጠና፣ ወዘተ. በርካታ ተግባራት እንደሚከናወኑ ያለመለክታል። ይህን ፕሮግራም ለማስፈፀም ብር 12.25 ቢሊዮን እንደሚያስፈልግ የተገመተ ሲሆን ከዚህም ውስጥ 72.8% በመንግሥት ቀሪው 27.2% ደግሞ ከውጭ ዕርዳታና ብድር ይገኛል ተብሎ ታቅዷል። ከዚህ በተጨማሪም ህብረተሰቡ፣ የግል ባለሀብቶችና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የፕሮግራሙን 5% የሚሆን ተጨማሪ አስተዋጽኦ ይኖራቸዋል ተብሎ ተገምቷል። በፕሮግራሙ ትግበራ መጀመሪያ ላይ ከእርዳታ ሰጪና አበዳሪ ድርጅቶች ጋር በተደረገው ውይይት ከፕሮግራሙ ወጪ 16% ለመሸፈን ቃል የገቡ ሲሆን ቀሪው 11.2% በወቅቱ ቃል ያልተገባለትና ወደፊት ድጋፍ ሊፈለግለት የሚገባ መሆኑ ተመልክቶ ነበር። ይሁን እንጅ የፕሮግራሙ የመጀመሪያ ሦስት አመታት (1990–1992) አፈፃፀም እንደሚያመለክተው በሦስት አመት በሥራ ላይ የዋለው ለፕሮግራሙ ማስፈፀሚያ ከሚያስፈልገው

CCRDA

79.8% ሲሆን ከዚህም አጠቃላይ ወጪ መንግሥት 93.1% ሲሸፍን ዕርዳታ ሰጪና አበዳሪ ድርጅቶች ድርሻ 6.9% ብቻ ነበር።

ለፕሮግራሙ ለመጀመሪያ ሦስት ዓመታት ያስፈልጋል ተብሎ የተገመተውና በሥራ ላይ ከዋለው ገንዘብ ጋር ሲነፃፀር ከመንግሥት የወጣው የፕሮግራሙን 74.2% ሲሆን ከዕርዳታና አበዳሪ ድርጅቶች የወጣው ደግሞ 5.5% ነው። ከዚህም መንግሥት በሥራ ላይ ለማዋል ካቀደው በላይ ማውጣቱን ከውጭ ምንጭ ይገኛል ከተባለውና ቃል ከተገባው ከግማሽ በታች ብቻ በሥራ ላይ መዋሉን መገንዘብ ይቻላል።

ለፕሮግራሙ ማስፈፀሚያ ይገኛል ተብሎ የተጠበቀው ገንዘብ ሙሉ በሙሉ አለመገኘቱ፣ ከዕርዳታና አበዳሪ ድርጅቶች ጋር በገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ያለው አሠራር ረጅም ቢሮክራሲ ያለውና በአጭር ጊዜ ሊከናወን የሚችል አለመሆኑ፣ በአንዳንድ ተግባራት ዙሪያ ካለው የማስፈፀም አቅማችን አነስተኛነት ጋር ተዳምሮ ለከናወኑ ከታቀዱት ተግባራት አንዳንዶቹን ሙሉ በሙሉ ማጠናቀቅ የሚቻል አልሆነም። በመሆኑም በፕሮግራሙ መጨረሻ (በ1994 መጨረሻ) የተቀመጡት ግቦች ከአራት አመቱ (እስከ 1993) አፈፃፀም ጋር ሲነፃፀሩ በተወሰኑት ግቦቹ ቀድሞ የተደረሰባቸው ሲሆን በሌሎቹ ደግሞ በአምስቱም አመት መጨረሻም የሚደረሰባቸው መስለው አይታዩም። ይህንንም ቀጥሎ ከቀረበው ሠንጠረዥ 3 በዝርዝር ማየት ይቻላል

CCRDA

ሠንጠረዥ 3

የመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም ግቦችና በአራተኛው ዓመት አፈፃፀም የተገኙ ውጤቶች

ተ/ቁ	አመልካች	በ1989 የነበረ መነሻ	ለ1994 የተጣለ ግብ	በ1993 የተደረሰበት
1	የትምህርት ሽፋን አመልካች			
	• የአንደኛ ደረጃ (1-8) አጠቃላይ የትምህርት ተሣትፎ	30.1%	50.0%	57.4%
	• ጠቅላላ የ1ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤቶች ቁጥር	9,670	12,595	11,780
2	የትምህርት ጥራት አመልካቾች			
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (1-4) ለደረጃው ብቁ የሆኑ መምህራን ድርሻ	85.0%	95.0%	96.6%
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (5-8) ለደረጃው ብቁ የሆኑ መምህራን ድርሻ	20.9%	54.4%	23..8%
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ የተማሪ ክፍል (ሲክሽን) ጥምርታ	52	50	70
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ የተማሪ መጽሐፍት ጥምርታ	5:1	1:1	2:5
3	የትምህርት ብቃት (Efficiency) አመልካቾች፣			
	• ከአንደኛ ክፍል የሚያቋርጡ ተማሪዎች መጠኑ	28.5%	14.2%	27.9%
	• የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት የማቋረጥ መጣኔ	8.4%	4.2%	17.8%
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ ክፍል የመድገም መጣኔ	12.8%	6.4%	10.3%
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ የሴቶች ክፍል የመድገም መጣኔ	16.2%	8.%	13.4%
4	የሥርጭት ሚዛናዊነት አመልካቾች፣			
	• የአንደኛ ደረጃ የትምህርት ተሣትፎ በሁለት ልዩ ድጋፍ በሚፈልጉ ክልሎች፣	16.2%	25.0%	10.8%
	• በአንደኛ ደረጃ ሴት ተማሪዎች ያላቸው ድርሻ ከጠቅላላ ተማሪ	38.0%	45.0%	40.6%

CCRDA

ከዚህም መረዳት እንደሚቻለው የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ በከፍተኛ ደረጃ የአደገ ሲሆን ከውጤቱም ለ1994 የተቀመጠው ግብ (50%) ከፕሮግራሙ ፍጻሜ አንድ አመት በፊት የታለፈ (57.4%) መሆኑን ነው። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በአንደኛ ደረጃ የመጀመሪያ እርከን (1–4) ለደረጃው ብቁ የሆኑ መምህራን ድርሻን በሚመለከት የአራቱ አመት አፈፃፀም ለአምስት አመቱ ከተቀመጠው ግብ በላይ ነው። የአንደኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ እርከን (5–8) መምህራንን በሚመለከት ለአምስት አመቱ የተቀመጠው ግብና በአራት አመት የተደረሰበት የተራራቁ መስለው ቢታዩም ከ1993 ጀምሮ ደረጃቸውን ከሠርተፊኬት ወደ ዲፕሎማ ከፍ ለማድረግ በርቀት ትምህርት የሥራ ላይ ሥልጠና በመከታተል ላይ ያሉት 21400 መምህራን በ1995 ሲመረቁ በዚህ እርከን ለደረጃው ብቁ የሆኑ መምህራን ድርሻ ከ70% በላይ እንደሚሆን ይገመታል።

ሊሎቹንም ግቦች በተመለከተ የተፈለገውን ያህል ባይደርስም የተገኙት ውጤቶች አበረታች ናቸው። ይሁን እንጅ፦

- የተማሪ ክፍል ጥምረታና
- በአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት የማቋረጥ መጣኔ በመቀነስ ፈንታ እያደጉ መምጣትና
- በሁለቱ ክልሎች (አፋርና ሶማሌ) የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ መጣኔ ለ1994 ከተቀመጠው ግብ እጅግ ርቆ መገኘቱ ከፍተኛ ትኩረት የሚሹ ሆነዋል። በመሆኑም ሁኔታውን ለመለወጥ የተለየ ስልት መጠቀምን የሚጠይቅ ነው።

4.2 የሁለተኛው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም (ESDPII) የትኩር አቅጣጫዎች

ሁለተኛው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም ከ1995 – 1997 ባሉት 3 አመታት የሚከናወን ሲሆን መነሻም ያደረገው የመጀመሪያውን የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም አፈፃፀም በመገምገም ጠንካራ ጎኖቹ በተሻለ መልኩ የሚቀጥሉበትን እንዲሁም ደካማ ጎኖቹ የሚሻሻሉበትን ስልት በመንደፍ ነው። ትግበራው ከሐምሌ 1 ቀን 1994 የሚጀምር ይሆናል። የመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም ሁሉንም የትምህርት ደረጃዎች የሚያካትት ቢሆንም ዋነኛ ትኩረቱ መደበኛው የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ነው። ይሁን እንጅ ሁለተኛው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም የተለያዩትን የትምህርት እርከኖች እርስ በርስ ተደጋጋፊነትና ከሌላው ሴክተር ጋር

CCRDA

ያላቸውን ግንኙነት በማገናዘብ ዋነኛ የትኩረት አቅጣጫዎቹን በሚከተሉት ላይ አድርጓል። እነርሱም:-

- የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ጥራቱን ጠብቆ መደበኛና መደበኛ ባልሆነ ትምህርት ፍታሐዊ በሆነ መንገድ ሽፋኑን ማሳደግ፣
- የቴክኒክና ሙያ ትምህርትን በጥራት ማስፋፋትና
- የከፍተኛ ትምህርትን ማስፋፋትና ማጠናከር ናቸው።

ፕሮግራሙ አጠቃላይ (የረጅም ጊዜ) ግቦችና የማስፈፀሚያ ስልቶች ያደረጋቸውም ቀጥሎ የተመለከቱት ናቸው።

ሀ. አጠቃላይ ግብ

- መልካም ዜጎችን መፍጠር፣
- ጥራቱ የተጠበቀ የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ለሁሉም ዜጎች ማዳረስ፣
- ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ ቴክኒክና ሙያና ከፍተኛ ትምህርትን በማያያዝና በማቀናጀት ኢኮኖሚው የሚፈልገውን የሰው ኃይል በብዛትና በጥራት ማፍራትና
- የትምህርቱን ሥርአት የማስፈፀም አቅም ቀጣይ በሆነ መልኩ በየደረጃው ማሳደግ ናቸው።

ከእነዚህ ግቦች ለመድረስም ያስቀመጣቸው ዋና ዋና ስትራቴጂዎች የሚከተሉት ናቸው።

ለ. ዋና ዋና ስትራቴጂዎች

- ት/ቤቶች ዋነኛ ተልዕኮአቸው መልካም ዜሩ መፍጠር በመሆኑ ይህን ከግብ ለማድረስ የሚያስችሉ ተግባራትን ማከናወን፣
- የትምህርቱን ጥራት ይጠብቃል በሚል በከፍተኛ ወጪ የሚሰሩት ት/ቤቶች ብዛታቸው ከፍላጎት ጋር ባለመሄዱ ከፍተኛ የተማሪ ክፍል (ሴክሽን) ጥምረታ አስከትለዋል። ይህንን ችግር ለመፍታትም በአነስተኛ ወጪ የሚሰሩ ት/ቤቶችን (Low cost schools) መገንባትና ሌሎች አማራጭ የትምህርት አቅርቦቶችን (Alternative routes) መጠቀም ተገቢ ነው። ስለሆነም መንግሥት በዚህ ረገድ ለሚያከናውነው ተግባር ህብረተሰቡና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ከጎኑ እንዲቆሙ ማድረግ፣

CCRDA

- መደበኛ ያልሆነውን ትምህርትና እንደአካባቢው ሁኔታ ሌሎች አማራጭ የትምህርት አቅርቦቶችን በሥራ ላይ ማዋል፣
- ሀብረሰቡ ትሪቤቶችን በገንዘብ እንዲረዳ ብቻ ሳይሆን በትምህርት ቤቱ አመራር ላይ ተሳታፊ እንዲሆን ማድረግ፣
- የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ለሁሉም ለማዳረስ የተቀመጠውን ግብ ለመድረስ እንዲያግዙ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶችንና የግል ባለሀብቶችን ሚና ማጠናከር፣
- በመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም አፈፃፀም የታየውን የማስፈፀም አቅም ችግር ለማስወገድና በቂ የማስፈፀም አቅም ለመፍጠር በአደረጃጀት፣ በሥራ መሣሪያዎች አቅርቦትና በሥልጠና ዙሪያ የተጠናከረ ሥራ መሥራት፣
- ወረዳዎችን በማጠናከር ሀብረተሰቡ በትምህርት አመራር ላይ ያለውን ሚና ማጠናከር እና
- የመምህራንን የሙያ ብቃት ማሻሻል ብቻ ሳይሆን ለሥራ ተነሳሺ የሆኑ፣ ተገቢው ሥነ ሥርአት ያላቸውና የመምህርነት ሥነ ምግባር የተላበሱ እንዲሆኑ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል ጥረት ማድረግ ናቸው።

ፕሮግራሙ ከዚህም ባሻገር በሦስት አመቱ መጨረሻ ላይ የሚደርስባቸውን ግቦች (Targets) እና ከግቦቹ ለመድረስ የሚያስችሉትን ዝርዝር ተግባራት ለይቶ አስቀምጧል። ሰንዱ በአሁኑ ወቅት በረቂቅ ደረጃ የሚገኝ ሲሆን የ1995 በጀት አመት ከመጀመሩ በፊት ይፀድቃል ተብሎ ይገመታል።

CGRDA

5. ማጠቃለያ

የትምህርት ፖሊሲው በወቅቱ የታዩትን የትምህርት ችግሮች ማለትም የትምህርት ሽፋን አነስተኛነት፣ የሥርጭቱን መዛባት፣ የሥርአተ ትምህርቱ ተገቢነት ማጣትና አካባቢን አለማገናዘብ፣ የትምህርት ጥራት ማነስ፣ የትምህርት ሥርአቱ ብቁ አለመሆንና የትምህርት ፋይናንስ እጥረትን ለመፍታት ያለመ ነው። እነዚህንም ችግሮች ለመፍታት የማስፈፀሚያ ስልት ተዘጋጅቶ ተከታታይነት ያላቸው ፕሮግራሞች እየተቀረጹ ነው። በዚህም የመጀመሪያው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራም ተዘጅቶ እየተተገበረ ሲሆን በዚህ በጀት አመት መጨረሻም የሚጠናቀቅ ይሆናል። ከ1995 ጀምሮ እስከ 1997 ድረስ የሚተገበረው ሁለተኛው የትምህርት ዘርፍ ልማት ፕሮግራምም ዝግጅት በመጠናቀቅ ላይ ነው።

ፖሊሲውን ለማስፈፀም እስከአሁን በተከናወኑት ተግባራትም የሚከተሉት ውጤቶች ታይተዋል።

- የሥርዓተ ትምህርቱ ለውጥ ከ1–12ኛ ክፍል ተጠናቋል። ከ1–11ኛ ክፍል ድረስ ያለው የመጽሐፍት ዝግጅት ተጠናቆ በሥራ ላይ ውሏል። የ12ኛ ክፍል የመጻሕፍት ዝግጅትም በዚህ አመት ተጠናቆ በ1995 በሥራ ላይ ይውላል።
- የትምህርት ሽፋን በከፍተኛ ፍጥነት አድጓል። የሴቶች እና የገጠር አካባቢዎች የትምህርት ተሳትፎም ጨምሯል።
- የትምህርት ጥራትን ለማሻሻል የመምህራን የሥራ ላይና የቅድመ ሥራ ስልጠና ፕሮግራም በስፋት ተዘርግቷል። የመጻሕፍትና የትምህርት መሣሪያዎችን አቅርቦት ለማሻሻል ጥረት ተደርጓል።
- ለትምህርት የሚመደበውም በጀት ከፍተኛ እድገት አሳይቷል።

ይሁን እንጅ አሁንም:-

- አጠቃላይ የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ ከሌሎች አገሮች እና ሊደርስበት ከታሰበው የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ለሁሉም የማዳረስ ግብ አኳያ ዝቅተኛ መሆን፣
- በ1ኛ ደረጃ የሴቶች ትምህርት ተሳትፎ በከፍተኛ ፍጥነት እያደገ የመጣ ቢሆንም በወንዶችና በሴቶች የትምህርት ተሳትፎ መካከል ያለው ልዩነት ሰፊ መሆን፣
- በተለያዩ ክልሎች መካከል በ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ተሳትፎ የጎላ ልዩነት መኖር፣
- በ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች ክፍል የሚደግሙና ከደረጃው ትምህርት የሚያቋርጡ ተማሪዎች መጣኔ በሚፈለገው መጠን አለመቀነስ፣

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- ት/ቤቶች አሁንም የትምህርት መሣሪያዎችን በሚፈልጉት መጠን ሙሉ በሙሉ አለማግኘታቸውና
- ለትምህርት የሚመደበው በጀት በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ቢጨምርም መከናወን ካለበት ተግባር አኳያ በቂ አለመሆኑ አሁንም በትምህርት ዘርፍ የሚታዩ ችግሮች ናቸው።

እነዚህ ችግሮች በቅርጽ (በስያሜ) ሲታዩ ፖሊሲው ከመውጣቱ በፊት ከነበሩት ችግሮች ጋር ተመሳሳይነት አላቸው። ሆኖም በይዘት ሲታዩ እጅግ የተለያዩ ናቸው። በዚያን ወቅት የትምህርት ሽፋን አነስተኛው ሲባል ዕድሜቸው ለትምህርት ከደረሰው ናሙናት ከ5ቱ አንዱ ብቻ የትምህርት ዕድል የሚያገኝበትን ሁኔታ የሚያመለክት ሲሆን በአሁኑ ወቅት ግን ከ2ቱ አንዱ የትምህርት ዕድል ያገኘበትን ያሳያል። በሌሎቹም መለኪያዎች ሁኔታው ተመሳሳይ ነው። በመሆኑም የችግሮቹ አይነት ቢመሳሰልም የችግሮቹ ደረጃ የተለያየ ነው።

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Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia

Inclusion of a Chapter on Pastoralism in the National PRSP of the Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia

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the right
to
information
is
human right

March 2002
Addis Ababa

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I. Background

The pastoral regions of Ethiopia, as elsewhere in Africa, are characterized by harsh climatic conditions as well as by an ecological environment made fragile by incessant environmental degradation and depletion of the fauna and flora. These ecological and environmental features made a transhumance mode of livelihood based on a livestock production system an absolute necessity to cope with this natural reality. It is through this mode of life, -what we call the pastoral way of life-, and the concomitant knowledge system that pastoral communities lived and sustained their civilizations for centuries. Pastoral way of life is one of the two major traditional ways of life in Ethiopia, the other being the farming community.

Pastoral communities command livestock wealth, which Ethiopia can be proud of and be able to incorporate it into the national economy as it has the largest cattle per head in Africa. Besides, the pastoral regions of Ethiopia are rich in other natural resources, in traditional and cultural heritage, diversity of flora and fauna, minerals, aquatic and energy resources. Though the constraint to exploit these natural resources to benefit the community is common to all the regions of the country, the fact that pastoralism as a way of life and as viable as that of the farming community was not recognized by the past governments has been a major policy hurdle that led to the neglect of pastoral communities only to generate and exacerbate poverty among them. On top of that, pastoral land was unlawfully and against the consent of pastoral communities passed on to commercial farms and game-park reserves.

Far from being recognized as a viable way of life, pastoralism was not even properly understood by Ethiopian policy makers, who in the main, have always been from the highland farming community by origin. This has enormous impact on policy making. Ethiopia's macro-economic policy has for the last fifty years completely neglected pastoral communities, and has always seen settlement as the ultimate solution to pastoral poverty and under-development. It is only in September 2001 that the EPRDF government made a radical shift in policy on pastoral development.

On the other hand, the interest of pastoral communities seems to have attracted much more attention at the international level. The UN which considers pastoral communities as authentic indigenous peoples from Africa, have paid serious attention to their plight at various global for a as well as at the various global summits. As a consequence, the UN has developed international instruments to defend the rights of pastoral communities as part of the global indigenous populations. Apart from the various conventions developed by the UN General Assembly to protect the interest of indigenous populations, the UN Conference on Environment and Development of 1992 popularly known as the Rio Summit or the Earth Summit has clearly incorporated articles that specifically refer to the right to development of indigenous populations in its Agenda 21; and it is well known that the latest UN Global Summit Against Racism and Racial Discrimination also addressed the plight of indigenous populations throughout the world. Above all, the UN set up a Working Group on Indigenous Populations in 1982 under the UN Human Rights Commission that in turn comes right under ECOSOC. Recently, the UN Secretary General has appointed a Special Rapporteur for Indigenous Populations Affairs. In addition, the World Bank has also recently developed interesting development interventions for pastoral communities particularly for pastoralists in Ethiopia and the ILO has produced its own Convention 169 regarding indigenous populations. Indeed, the international community and the UN in particular is paying special attention to pastoral rights and pastoral development. Seen against this background and the new policy on pastoralism adopted by the Ethiopian government, pastoral development in the ultimate and pastoral poverty reduction strategy in the immediate has more than ever favorable opportunities to be listened to.

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II. The National [I] PRSP and Pastoralism

In the Autumn of 2000, the Federal Government of Ethiopia issued its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Understandably, as consultation at the [I] PRSP phase was not mandatory, the [I] PRSP was not comprehensive enough to incorporate sectors crucial to questions of poverty and poverty reduction such as pastoral communities were not incorporated. Cognizant of this, the Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE) was prompted to start the process through which pastoralist voices be heard, as we believed firmly that a poverty reduction strategy document by definition needed to incorporate the voices of the poorest of the poor.

The process that the PFE followed was organizing a two-days national conference on pastoral development that looked at poverty reduction strategy and pastoral development. The conference was organized in May 2001 in Addis Ababa attended by practically all the stakeholders in the PRSP process. The conference was the first of its kind on the PRSP in the country. At the conference, it was decided that the PFE takes the consultation process to pastoral communities and come up with a proposed chapter on pastoralism and PRSP. At the consultation workshops, representatives of pastoralist communities themselves defined what poverty meant to them and articulated their expectations from a national poverty alleviation process. The workshops were conducted in Gambella for the Nuer community; in Awassa for pastoral communities from Borena and Southern Ethiopia; and in Awash for Somali, Afar and Kereyu communities. In these consultations, regional governments and NGOs also took part. 65.7% of the participants were representatives of pastoral communities while the rest were from regional governments and NGOs. Female participants accounted for 20% of the total.

General Recommendation

Ethiopia's pastoral communities making up to 12% of the total population and inhabiting 61% of the total land mass lead a viable way of life, as viable as the farming communities of the country. They are engaged in a livestock production system, a viable mode of livelihood commensurate with the historical situation they are in. Pastoral livestock production system if supported and provided with the marketing mechanism it deserves, can constitute an important sector of the national economy thereby contributing to the poverty reduction process in the immediate as well as making a strong contribution to the capital accumulation process that the country badly needs in the long run.

The following categories constitute areas of concern as far as reducing poverty in the pastoral context goes.

III. Poverty: Symptoms and Recommendations

The concept of pastoral poverty in general goes along with the definition of absolute poverty, a situation of deprivation of basic needs, independent of the general style of living in a given society. Poverty in the pastoral context is thus, a condition characterized by:

- disempowerment at the level of self-administration, access to education, health and other social services
- lack of livestock as resource
- deprivation of the basic needs (food, shelter, and clothing, etc...)
- lack of skill and knowledge to boost livestock production
- unable to keep up with ancestral cultural heritage/norms
- instability due to conflict, and dislocation
- being either widow, orphan, or disabled

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- spiritual loss due to inability to undertake religious rituals "inability to communicate with God"

3.1 Drought and flood

Until a few years ago, drought had been a natural phenomenon that occurred once in a long period of time. However, since recently it occurs more frequently particularly in pastoral areas. Although the degree and impact of the drought varies across pastoral groups, drought remains a major cause of asset loss and resource degradation exacerbating poverty. Drought also increases the vulnerability of livestock to perish and equally threatens the livelihood of pastoralists themselves.

Including mortality, sales, and slaughter, cattle herd reduced by an estimated 72% in Afar Region during the 1972/74 famine, by 60% in Borena during the 1984/85 famine, and by 78% in Somali and Borena areas during the 1995/7 drought (Sandford and Yohannes 2000: 6)[1]. During the drought of 1998 in southern Ethiopia, herds had no time to recover from the earlier drought in 1995/7. In one year, May 1999 to May 2000, the southern Somali and Borena regions suffered great losses of cattle that exceeded 70%. In recent survey conducted in Borena (Taffese: 2001)[2], the per capita Tropical Livestock Unit [3] declined from 4.1 in 1998 to 2.25 in 1999. The major catastrophic loss of livestock was due to drought and drought induced diseases. The low herd recovery rate coupled with continuous drought has gravely affected livestock resources. According to estimates made by Dahil in 1976 following a drought period then, the herd left was only 20% of the original number and that the recovery period would take 6, 10, 24, 28 years for goat, sheep, cattle, and camel, respectively. Therefore, the cumulative effect of drought has increased the number of pastoralists to 'depend' on food aid and from 10-20% in 1990s to 40% in 1997/99 (Sandford and Yohannes 2000: 32).

On the other hand, most of the Ethiopian river courses cross pastoral regions. Thus, the problems of flood have been there with pastoralists of Somali (Wabi Shebele river), Nuer (Baro and Akobo river), S.Omo (Omo river), and Afar and Kereyu (Awash river). The problems with flood are predominantly seen in crops on the riverbank, access denying to school, health center and to others, and causes water born diseases both for animals and livestock. Furthermore, flood from Awash River, for instance, has degraded much of the rangelands in Afar Region.

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Recommended Strategies

- developing participatory drought management mechanisms: preparedness including community development, capacity building of grassroots institutions, drought contingency planning, community based drought early warning systems; and mitigation measures
- linking relief with development and sharpening the food aid targeting mechanisms

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[1] **Sandford, S. and Yohannes Habtu,** 2000. *Report of the Pastoral Appraisal Team: on emergency response interventions in pastoral areas of Ethiopia.* London: DFID

[2] **Taffese Mesfin, 2001. What should a Pastoral Development Strategy Constitute towards Poverty Reduction among Pastoral Communities in Ethiopia?** *Proceedings of the 2nd National Conference on pastoral Development in Ethiopia: Poverty Reduction Strategy and Pastoral Development,* held May 22-23, 2001 in Imperial Hotel, Addiss Ababa, Ethiopia. Pastoralists Forum Ethiopia (PFE).

[3] Tropical Livestock Unit = 250 kg of live weight (i.e., equivalent to 0.7 cattle, o.5 donkey, 0.1 goat/ sheep (ILCA 1992)

- encouraging livelihoods/asset diversification (fishery, agro-pastoralism, herd diversification, mining etc)
- developing the use of wild food sources (wild fruit, roots, stems, tubers, and leaves)
- provision of 'feed aid' for productive livestock groups (calves and lactating animals)
- encouraging preservation of hay, and dry season range reserves
- focusing on timely restocking and de-stocking activities
- possible arrangements of the use of by-products from local investment for livestock feed (State Farms-cottonseed cake, Sugar Factory-molasses and cane stalk etc)
- controlling the diversion of natural river courses (especially Awash River)
- appropriate measure to alleviate flood hazards (specially River of Wabi Shebele, Omo, Baro, Akobo, and Awash)
- controlling drought-induced livestock diseases

3.2 Lack of Basic Social Services

The inadequacy/lack of basic social services such as education and health care are among the major problems in pastoral areas.

3.2.1 Education

The education coverage in percent for the Afar, the Somali, and the SNNP were 10%, 9%, and 12% respectively (Beruk Yemane, 2002[4]). The key problems of education are lack of accessibility, quality and efficiency. The root causes of the education problems sprang from shortage of trained staff, inappropriate curriculums, school calendar, infrastructure, and cultural taboo towards sending girls to school, inadequate/lack of school furniture, teaching aid, and learning equipment, low motivation of teachers due to lack of incentives, unable to keep schools from disturbances of non-students, shortage of human resources, etc...

Recommended strategies

- developing pastoral friendly school curriculum and school calendar
- introduction of mobile school systems
- recognizing and encouraging the traditional schooling such as Quoranic schools
- expansion of both formal and informal school systems by giving attention to boarding schools, training of teachers from the community (pastoral background)
- special attention to girls' education
- provision of incentives for teachers (reasonable salary/allowances, better careers structure)
- encourage and support community based organization (CBOs) to engage in the supply of teaching/learning materials
- vocational skill training for school drop-outs
- strengthening the capacity of local authorities to participate in the planning and management of school systems

[4] Beruk Yemane, 2001, Quoting Regional Bureaus sources. *The Reality of Pastoralism in Ethiopia.* A paper presented on NGOs Perspective on PRSP Workshop. Organized by CRDA, September, 2001, Addis Ababa

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3.2.2 Human Health

According to Beruk Yemane (2001) [5], the rate health coverage for the Afar, the Somali, and the SNNP were 29%, 24%, and 35% respectively. The available health facilities are found haphazardly distributed. The major problems of health development are lack of access to health services, infant mortality, lack of medicines and medical equipment, shortage of human resources, less attention to primary and reproductive health education, harmful traditional practices (FMG), incidence of epidemic resulted from flood, prevalence of HIV/AIDS etc.

Recommended strategies

- focus on community based health development system (TBAs training and equipping them with TBA Kits, attention to Information, Education and Communication (IEC), facilitate primary and reproductive health education)
- introduction of mobile clinics
- expansion of Extended Program of Immunization (EPI)
- controlling HIV/AIDS expansion by targeting on urban and peri-urban dwellers, ex-soldiers, returnees/refugees, immigrants, and tourists
- special attention to control fatal diseases such as malaria, STD, respiratory diseases (TB), and water born diseases, etc ...
- construction of new and rehabilitation of strategic health posts/health centers, and improving their efficiency through staffing with incentives, supplies of drug and equipment
- attention to both preventive and curative health care
- focus on nutrition and sanitation
- encourage the involvement of NGOs in providing health services

3.3 Water Development and Environment Pollution

In pastoral areas, water shortage for both humans and especially for livestock during dry seasons is a major problem. The water service regional coverage (potable) for Afar, Somali and SNNP were estimated to be16%, 14% and 27%, respectively (Beruk Yemane 2001[6]). Pastoralists shared the available water with the livestock. Environmental pollution has become additional burden. Chemical waste from Mojo and Woldiya Tanneries is dumped into the Awash river with disastrous consequences. In addition, plastic bags and other synthetic materials are polluting the range environment.

A large-scale deforestation is threatening pastoral lives and livestock. Massive cut of acacia trees in pastoral areas for charcoal making purposes by non-pastoral communities has already depleted availability of natural fodder for camels. A proliferation of harmful and useless weeds is also degrading the rangeland.

[5] Beruk Yemane, 2001, Quoting Regional Bureaus sources. *The Reality of Pastoralism in Ethiopia.* A paper presented on NGOs Perspective on PRSP Workshop. Organized by CRDA, September, 2001, Addis Ababa

[6] Beruk Yemane, 2001, Quoting Regional Bureaus sources. *The Reality of Pastoralism in Ethiopia.* A paper presented on NGOs Perspective on PRSP Workshop. Organized by CRDA, September, 2001, Addis Ababa

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Recommended Strategies

- use of environmentally friendly water harvesting technologies (pond, micro-dams, roof catchments (especially in school compounds), and cement cisterns/ '*Birkas*'
- expansion of deep boreholes that are environmentally sound in strategic sites
- strengthening traditional water management system
- development of community based water schemes
- discouraging extensive production of plastic bags by exerting high tax, but at the same time seeking alternatives for plastic bags
- strong controlling mechanism on factories/state farms polluting rivers
- reinforce the traditional system of preserving the environment trees and the forest in particular
- act swiftly to deal with the environmental disaster created by the undesired weed

3.4 Livestock Marketing Mechanism, Veterinary Services and Livestock Feed

The inefficiency and ineffectiveness of livestock marketing in the pastoral regions have contributed to pastoral food insecurity. In the dry season and drought period, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals becomes unbearable for the pastoral household. For instance, in Borena in the 1998/9 period price of sheep, cattle, and camel declined by a rate of 38%, 35%, and 29%, respectively. During the same period, the price of sorghum and maize rose by 113% and 61% respectively.

The inadequacy and inefficacy of veterinary services constitute a bottleneck to pastoral development. Endemic diseases like CCPP, CBPP, FMD, anthrax, external (tick and mange mites), and internal parasites are causes of low livestock productivity and huge livestock losses. In addition, feed shortage resulting from drought, range degradation, and land shrinkage due to inappropriate land policy are major constraining factors to livestock development and pastoral livelihood.

Recommended Strategies

- establish an effective livestock marketing mechanism specifically to access pastoral livestock to local as well foreign markets
- facilitating and strengthening of cross-boarder livestock trading through credit provision, certification for quarantine in the Eastern African level, and capacity building
- establishment of livestock marketing information systems so that the producer could decide when to sale
- restoring the stocker/feeder program through private or livestock cooperatives
- privatization of veterinary to enhance the possibility of controlling livestock diseases that have negative impact on the export quality of livestock and livestock products
- appropriate market infrastructure (development of stock-routes, water points, veterinary service, sale of mineral lick etc)
- special attention to control external parasites (ticks) and other economically important diseases such as FMD
- training of community based animal health workers
- facilitating immunization campaign program in sustainable way
- encouraging dry season feed reserve ('Kello') and use of crop residue in the agro-pastoral areas

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- promotion of 'commercialization' of livestock production
- improving the traditional animal husbandry techniques to efficiently use the available feed resources (separate feeding of productive and non-productive livestock groups) and improving access and use of supplements from the factory by-products (molasses, various oil seedcakes)

3.5 Conflict

Pastoral areas are the most conflict prone areas in the country. Pastoralism as a production system requires movement across 'boundaries' and within in search of water and pasture. This movement when restricted often leads to disputes between them and other neighboring groups. Most traditional conflict resolution mechanisms that were strong enough in gaining acceptance in earlier times are weakened today. Hence, conflict in pastoral areas for the majority of the pastoralists have greatly contributed to exacerbating poverty. The causes of conflict are largely multi-dimensional the major ones however are associated with restricted movement, and range and water resource limitation resulted from the growing expansion of crop encroachment and 'privatization' of prior communally owned water and rangeland resources.

Recommended Strategies

- due attention to address the root causes of conflicts and their frequency thus designing a participatory conflict management system
- reintroduction of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms
- capacity building for the community on local governance and leadership
- establishment of conflict early warning and mitigation systems

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3.6 Gender

Gender issues are part of any development course and processes that are crucial in understanding pastoral poverty and poverty reduction. The imbalance between gender in pastoral areas in terms of food production, resource ownership and consumption requires basic gender analysis in the context of pastoral poverty. Pastoral women are the most marginalized groups that any development intervention needs to address. They are also victims of harmful traditional practices. The often-stated micro financing schemes, which cater for the need of poor women, did not address most pastoral women.

Recommended Strategies

- involvement of women in political and other public spheres
- creation of diversified income generating activities for women
- studying and acting to gradually eradicate customs and traditions that affect women
- availing social services like medical services and simple delivery kits for women in an emergency states

1.7 Land Tenure

Pastoral communal range management system has not been understood properly for too long. As a result, lands belonging to pastoralists were taken away unlawfully and turned into large parks, state farms, from which pastoralists have not benefited. Nevertheless, the federal government has set a policy that protects pastoral lands although it is not yet implemented fully.

Recommended strategies

- implementation of the law on land property right and formulation of by-laws as to their right
- developing participatory land use and ownership policy based on traditional communal land use system

3.8 Institutional Policy

Pastoral communities are characterized by low participation in governance structures. Governments' pastoral policy has assumed that pastoralists resist change and are not responsive to the market and social change in general. An understanding of pastoralism requires grasp of the multi-dimensional reality of the pastoralist situation today, which is a product of the dynamics of change within their own system and their neighbours. An undertaking such as poverty reduction schemes can best be effective if based on understanding these dynamics. The initiative taken as a consultative process on PRSP can be a big step forward in this sense and further continuation of forums for designing, planning and implementation of development policies can make this initiative more realistic. Besides, the pastoralists also seek for a friendly pastoral development policy.

Recommended strategies

- pastoralism should be recognized as a viable way of life under the circumstances
- the formation of a high-level pastoral institution that operates like a ministry of pastoralism
- environment policy should take pastoral development into account
- a strong network between pastoral communities, NGOs and policy makers
- development of micro- financing schemes that improve the lives of pastoralists
- improving cross -border relations including market exchanges
- involvement of minority groups (Hammer, Themai, Arbore, etc.) in development schemes
- consultation of the pastoral community in designing and implementation of development projects that concern them
- helping them benefit from investment, tourism and industries in their areas
- understanding and balancing the economical advantages with the social costs

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3.9 Infrastructure and Communication

The low level of infrastructure in pastoral areas has negatively affected their lives. The existing infrastructure is far from what not only is required but also obsolete and cannot cater for the pastoralists need. The lack of roads, market facilities, social services, research and development institutions are underdeveloped. These lacks of infrastructure in pastoral areas has not only impaired socio-economic development but also hampered relief and emergency assistances at times of calamities. In addition, lack of communication facilities like telecommunication, postal, radio and television services detached the pastoral community from the national development arena. The media communication in particular is useful in adult education, conflict resolution and provision of information and knowledge for social development

Recommended Strategies

- rehabilitation/construction of main and feeder roads (eg. Gambella-Elaya- Adura)
- encourage media and communication role in dissemination information on pastoralism and pastoral development

- marketing infrastructure (stock-route, watering points, and medium range abattoirs)
- promoting development of VHF radio communication that assist dissemination of marketing information, community based early warning systems (drought and conflict) etc
- development of school, water and health infrastructure in strategic pastoral areas
- encourage solar energy development

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NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

Strategy: *Any effort to be made in achieving a better performance between objectives, organizational competencies and field tasks.*

1. Pastoral areas of Ethiopia

2. Major socio-economic constraints of pastoral development.
3. Strategies for pastoral development.

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Pastoralism :

A method of agricultural exploitation based upon extensive herding including the system in which the movements of the herds & men are major components.

Pastoralism can be mentioned as :-

Nomadic Pastoralism :-

Non cyclical movements of herds & encampments made at risk of upset & destruction of vegetation which follows in vast territories whose use is regulated by custom or by force.

Transhumance Pastoralism :-

Cyclical seasonal movement of herds in synchrony with the rainfall regime, in order to exploit the forage & temporary water resoruces (wet & dry season grazing areas).

Pastoralists:

As difined by socio anthropologists, they are the part of the society who mainly ***live & derive most of their food source & income from raising of domestic livestock*** (above 50%of the livelihood is based up on livestock production.)

Agropastoralism :

Defined as a part of pastoralism where by the pastoral society could promote opportunistic crop farming integrated to their livestock husbandry practices

Agropastoralists:

Are segments of the pastoral society who promote opportunistic crop farming integrated to their livestock husbandry practices.

(Jean pagot, Animal production in tropics, 1992)

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Causes of Nomadism & Transhumance Pastoralism

- Exploitation of the area by herds which cannot continue to ensure its maintenance & the stock man cannot do any thing about this deterioration, then the animals should be moved.
- Insufficiency of available forage & water resources.
- Temporary occupation of the land by crops & rivers / flood /.
- Swarming of insects & parasites (e.g. Tsetsefly).

Pastoral /Agropastoral Areas of Ethiopia

- Found in North-Eastern,Eastern,Southern-Eastern,Southern, & South-Western part of the country
- categorized as- arid areas (64%)
  - Semi arid (21%)
  - Sub humid (15%)
  - Below 1500 mts elevation (EPA, 1998)

Human population

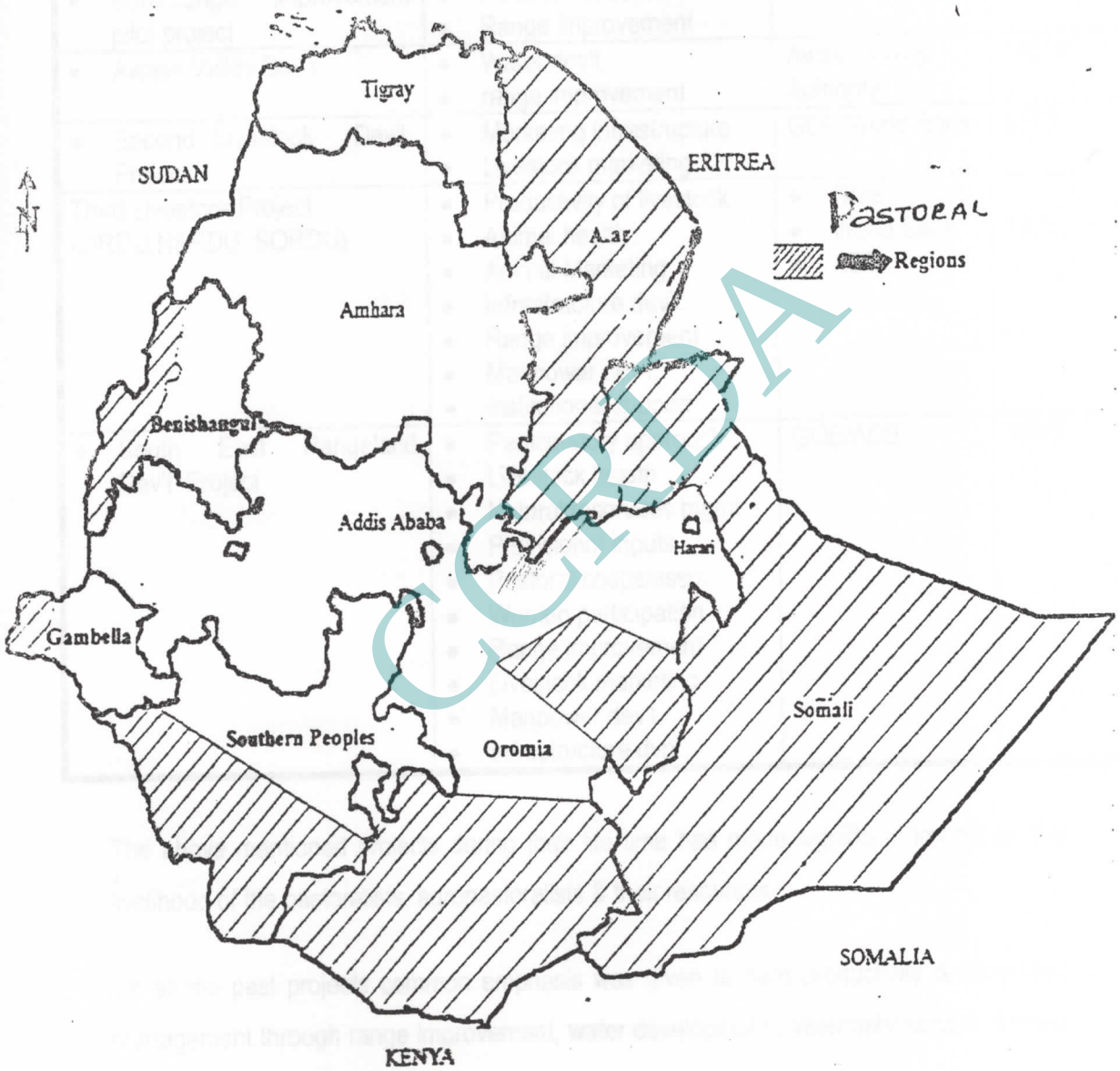
- Estimated to be. (12-15% of the country)
- 29 nilotice & kushitic ethnics
- 93% pastoral/agropastoral
- 7% on other agricultural activities, hunting, petty trade, mining etc.

Livestock population : **(26%** of the country)

- Cattle - 28%
- Goats - 66%
- sheep 26% & All camels

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MAP OF ETHIOPIA



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The map has been drawn by the African Development Bank for the use of its readers only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Bank.

Table 3. Major past pastoral development projects.

Project	Objective	Sponsored by	Date Started
• Boranrange improvement pilot project	• Pond construction • Range improvement	MoA/USAID	1950s'
• Awash Valley Dev't.	• Water dev't. • range improvement	Awash Valley Authority	1950s'
• Second Livestock Dev't. Project	• Marketing infrastructure • Livestock marketing	GOE/World Bank	1973
Third Livestock Project (JIRDU,NERDU, SORDU)	• Productivity of livestock • Animal health • Animal Marketing • Infrastructure dev't. • Range improvement • Manpower dev't. • Institutional support	• GOE • World Bank • ADB	1976
• South East Rangeland Dev't. Project	• Participatory approach • Livestock health • Natural resoruces mgmt • Provisionof inputs • Pastoral coops/asso. • Women participation • Range improvement • Livestock marketing • Manpower dev't. • Infrastructure dvpt.	GOE/ADB	1990

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The above mentioned projects during their life time had made significant impact on the livelihood of the pastoralists, agropastoralists & their resources.

In all the past projects common emphasis was given to herd productivity & rangeland management through range improvement, water development , veterinary service, human resource & infrastructure development.

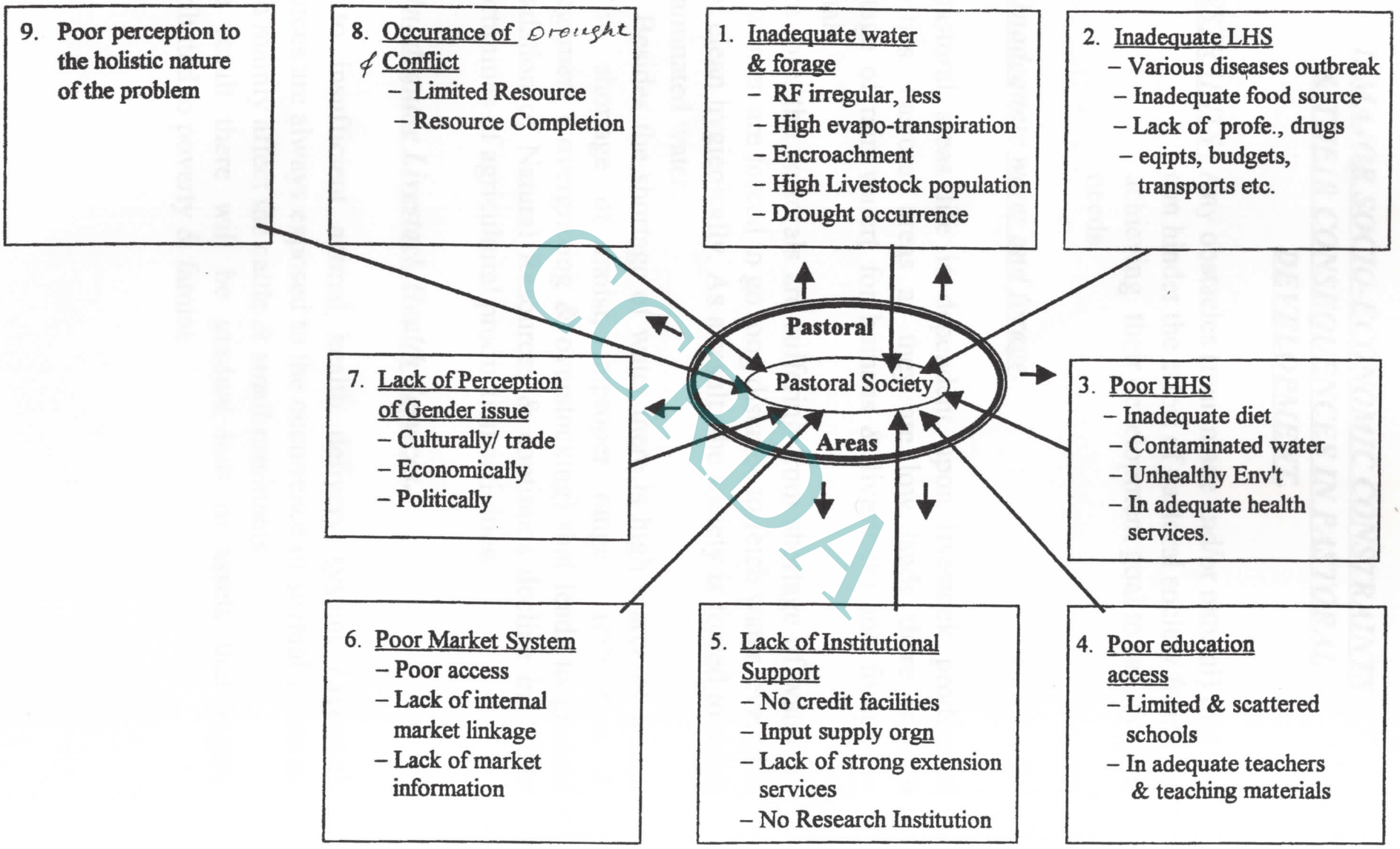
The general consensus by most development workers & researchers is that projects implemented in the past have met their short & medium term objectives.

However,the long term objectives of these projects have not been met the target due to the following major reasons:-

- Wrong conceptual application of dynamic equilibrium in a non - dynamic equilibrium of pastoral & agropastoral situation of the country.
- Piece meal (sectoral)as opposed to Holistic (integrated) pastoral & agropastoral development.
- Interventions focused more on activity based projects.
- Projects were designed & implemented using a blue print top - down approach.
- Projects did not allow full participation of the local community from inception to actual implementation & final handing over.
- The duration of the project period which was ranging between 3-5 years was not sufficient to undertake planned project activities & meet the target set.
- Shortage of trained manpower & underdeveloped institutions during & after phasing out of project activities.
- Lack of & insufficient research out put & technology that can be used in pastoral & agropastoral development interventions.
- Frequency of drought & famine which was pronounced in the last 30- 40 years in the pastoral & agropastoral areas has significantly affected development interventions.
- Internal conflicts & conflict with the neighboring Somalia in the last 30 - 40 year had brought about significant effect in project implementation.

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Major Scio-economic Constraints in Pastoral Development



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1. MAJOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS & THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

CONSTRAINTS : Any obstacles (man made and/or natural) that can hinder the effort of pastoral society from achieving their development goal to satisfy their needs.

1.1. *Inadequate water and forage*.

In pastoral areas life is dependent upon livestock production activities. Pastoral areas as they are low lands there is high shortage of rain water(for humans & livestock) and forage for animals.

There fore, the pastorals are suffering from shortage of water, so that women are forced to go long distance to fetch water, even that is not clean hygienically. As a result the society is forced to drink contaminated water.

Besides the shortage of water there is high scarce of forage due to shortage of moist, improper range utilization & management (overgrazing & overstocking) that leads to gradual degradation of Natural Resources & continuos decline in other opportunities of agricultural production activities.

1.2. *Inadequate Livestock Health Services*.

Due to insufficient animal health delivery system Livestock resources are always exposed to the occurrence of several diseases, which mainly affect the cattle & small ruminants.

As a result there will be gradual loss in assets that highly contributed to poverty & famine.

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1.3. ***Poor Human Health Services*.**

Despite the presence of various human diseases, their is an inadequate public health delivery system. Hence, there is an increase in time off sick and people are forced to spent more time on nursing.

In addition to this people are disable to carryout seasonal activities, as the result the fate of family & family members is always under risk.

1.4. ***Poor Educational Services*.**

In pastoral areas schools are not available else where as required. Therefore, people are forced to guide illiterate life and failed to get detail understanding, unable to analyze on going changes in their surroundings and unable to react/give immediate responses . This does has its own negative impact on the livelihood of the pastoral community.

1.5. ***Lack of infrastructures and Institutional Support***

In the pastoral areas of the country credit funding institutions like, (different commercial & development banks, micro-financing inst. cooperatives etc.) and technology generators like, (research organizations, technology promotion centers) are very limited & poorly developed.

As the result the pastoral communities do have poor access to participate in investment and/or in any income generating activities.

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On top this they are unable to get appropriate & pertinent technological inputs for agricultural & nonagricultural activities that helps to improve their livelihood.

1.6. *Poor Marketing System*.

Like others in the pastoral ares there are no sufficient marketing infrastructures, therefore the community is forced to travel long distance to sell and to buy goods for their consumption.
In addition there is also poor marketing information system, so that they are intending to sell with low price.

1.7. *Lack of Perceiving Gender Issues*.

In pastoral community still there is misperception of gender issues, that might be due to lack of awareness, traditional, cultural & religious factors. therefore women are engaged on several activities and have no extra time for schooling to improve themselves and able to bring changes in their families. In addition pastoral women are not empowered & unable to participate in decision making.

1.8. Occurrence of drought and Conflicts.

Drought is becoming a recurrent phenomenon in the low lands of the country. as the result people are loosing their asset and get decline in their livelihood. on top this, the resources (water & range) will become so scarce and limited access. Due to this incidence conflicts are occurring among pastoralists which results in destruction of life and resources that enables to create obstacle for development.

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1.9. *Poor perception of the Holistic Nature of the problems*.

It is quite known that, the pastoral areas are marginalized and do have poorly developed infrastructures. The problems and constraints as explained above , they are so complex and interweaven each other. Inspite of the presence of these problems there is poorly understanding of the holistic natuer of the problems existing in the respective areas. For example the past development interventions were following a peice meal development approach and a the development failed to be sustainable with contnious deterioration and declining in the life and wel- being of the pastoral society. Therefore it is paramount important to appriciate the holistic approach way of development for sustainable endeavors.

2.0 Current development Approaches/ interventions in pastoral areas.

- All development programs should be participatory and community based with the respect and using of indigenous/ local knowledge by following a holistic/ integrated way of development approach.
- Needs to pay due attention to location specific interventions, recognizing the ecosystem (natural resource) and learning from the past development efforts.
- Needs to strengthen local / traditional institutions for the proper use of Rangelands and systematic handling and management of conflicts.

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- Develop and design appropriate extension system and creating strong linkage with research institutions & the pastoral community.
- Design a proper Range improvement, water development and land use management system.
- Needs improving animal breeding, animal health delivery and livestock marketing system.
- Strengthening the EWS/LEWS & encouraging diversification of herd species.
- Build up institutional capacity and skilled man power development.
- Improving public health delivery service.
- Building up infrastructures, strengthening traditional /small scale irrigation schems & encouraging voluntary settlement.
- Establishing micro-financial institutions and facilitating credit and saving mechanisms.
- Providing an appropriate technology for activities related to women and making available income-generating opportunities.
- Making available non-agricultural job opportunities.

2.1. *Objectives.*

- To ensure food self sufficiency and food security of the pastoral society.
- To increase the income of the pastoral society.

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- To increase the contribution of pastoral society for National Economy.
- To improve the well-being & living standards of the pastoral society.

2.2. *Strategies.*

- Improving water resources development & supply.
- Improving irrigation development
- Encouraging Natural resources management (Rangeland development & Management).
- Improving livestock resources development.
- Strengthening Institutional Support.
- Strengthening local & traditional Institutions.
- Improving local capacity through effective training programme,
- Conducting community-driven development programme
- Considering the issues of Gender in pastoral development,
- Encouraging and Initiating "Voluntary Settlement".

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2.3. *Technical Interventions.*

2.3.1. *To improve water supply & Irrigation development.*

- Introducing the technologies of water harvesting techniques such as, Construction of ponds, birkas etc.
- Constructing water points in adjacent to range resources for dry season utilization.
- Collecting & using road side run off water for crop & forage prod.
- Introducing necessary technology with regard to SWC, tied-ridges, furrow practices etc.
- Diverting rivers & streams flooding during rainy season and supporting local & traditional irrigation practices.

- Providing appropriate crop varieties, & necessary production & pest control techniques.

2.3.2. *Livestock & Rang resources Development.*

- Improving the Indigenous breeds.
- Improving Veterinary Services.
- Improving forage production through the provision of adaptable forage spp such as grass, shrub, tree & leguminous,
- Providing necessary awareness & controlling means on unpalatable plant spp.,
- Strengthening livestock early warning system.
- Initiating & conducting community-based rangeland mag't demonstration practices.

2.3.3. *Strengthening infrastructures and Institutional Support.*

- Improving the infrastructure (road, communication) market, access to education & training, human health services.
- Strengthening local traditional institutions.
- Encouraging the establishment of viable pastoral associations.
- Establishing research institutions and rural technology promotion centers etc.
- Improving the provision of appropriate and strong extension services creating strong linkage between research institutions and the pastoral community.
- Establishing micro-financing institutions and enhancing credit & saving schemes.

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