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Editorial

Corruption, fraud, embezzlement, nepotism, kickbacks and other improprieties have become the burning issues of the world in general and the developing countries in particular. As researches conducted by different international organizations like World Bank, Transparency International and etc disclose, these are common in countries where transparency, accountability, meritocracy and good governance are not prevailed.

Even though, the developing countries are the most affected, some developed countries of Latin America and Asia are rated among the most corrupted.

These days, various initiatives have emerged and won international attention to curb these improprieties. In Ethiopia, though the level of corruption is not as that of other countries, it has been long since its manifestations observed. To combat

Improprieties in general and corruption in particular, few years ago Ethiopia has established Federal and Regional

Anti-Corruption Commissions. Since their establishment, these Commissions have been undertaking different activities in their respective levels. These initiatives should be communicated to the society and concerned bodies to show its magnitude and these efforts.

“Naamusaa”, being the voice of Oromia Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, deals with national and international news, major performances of the commission and experience of other countries in the sphere of Corruption and improprieties. Moreover, some literary works and humorous writings have been included to make the bulletin enthusiastic.

Any Comments or suggestions are highly appreciated for we use them in the forthcoming edition. Enjoy the bulletin, and forward your view

Editor- in-chief

Dhaamsa Komishinaraa

Malaammaltummaa fi hojimaatni badaan ummanni bal'aan rakkoolee hawaasummaa, diinagdee fi siyaasaatiif akka saaxilamu godhan kun ammoo tajaajillan bu'uuraa akka qancaraniif fi bulchiinsi gaariin akka boorahu godhee mootummaa fi ummata afaan walwallaalchisa.

Rakkoon kun ammoo sodaa addunyaa maraa waan ta'eef, dhimmoota dursi kennameefii irratti duulamaa jiran keessaa malaammaltummaan isa tokkoo ta'eera.

Malaammaltummaan sodaa biyyoota addunyaa ta'e kun sodaa biyyaa fi naannoo keenyaa ta'uun waan hubatameef, duulli gama hundaan irratti gaggeessamaa jira.

Naannoo Oromiyaatti dhimmicha irratti abbummaan akka duulu yaadamee kan hudeessame Komishiniin Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Oromiyaa, hojiisaa bifa sadiin adeemsisaa jira.

Kunis hawaasa malaammaltummaa baachuu hinbarbaannee fi irratti duulu horachuuf barumsa naamusaa babal'isuu, adeemsawwan hojii malaammaltummaf saaxilaman qo'achuun fooyyessuu fi, yakka malaammaltummaa qorachuun yakkamtoota seeratti dhiyeessuun ibsama.

Akkuma yeroo hunda jechaa turre, yakki malaammaltummaa fedhii nama fudhatuu fi kennuutin waan raawwatamuuf walxaxaadha. Dhimma kana qorataniif ifa baasuun ammo obsa, kutannoo fi tumsa gaafata.

Waan kana ta'eef, tumsi hawaasaa fi deeggarsi gama mootummaatiin godhamaa jiru daran cimee yoo itti fufe, Komishiniin keneya obsaa fi kutannoon akka hojiisaa fiixa baasu ibsuun barbaada.

1. GIDDUU-KANA

1.1 Adabbiin Cimaan Waggaa 1-10

Kenname

Manni Murtii ol'aanaa godina Shawaa kibba Lixaa dhaddacha 1ffaa gaafa 08/03/98 magaalaa Walisootti taa'een, namoota Yakka Malaammaltummaa tiin shakkaman irratti adabbii cimaa waggaa 1 hanga 10 dabarseera. Namoonni adabaman kunneen, mana barumsa Qaro-Dhabeeyyii Sabbataa keessatti Yakka raawwataniiru jechuudhaan mana murtiitti kan dhiyeesse Komishinii Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Oromiyaa si'a ta'u, yakki namoonni kun raawwatanis,

1. Caalbaasii malee daldaltootaan waliigaluun bittaa raawwachuusaanii,
2. Kuppoonii boba'aa konkolaataa hojiidhaaf sababa jedhuun baasanii qarshitti jijjiirachuusaanii,
3. Daldaltoota nyaata barattootaa dhiyeessan waliin waliigaluun meeshaa hin dhiyaatiniif kafaltii qilleensarratti raawwachu isaaniitiifi,
4. Aangoo Mootummaatti fayyadamuun badii adda addaa raawwachuusaanii

ragaan abbaa alangaa Komishinichaa mirkaneesseera,

Kanaan duras namoota yakka malaammaltummaa raawwatani dhaddacha kanatti himataman keessaa namoonni lama balleessaa raawwachuun isaanii mirkanaa'ee adabamaniiru.

1.2 Dubartootaa fi Dargaggootaaf

leenjiin kenname.

Komishiniin Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Oromiyaa Dubartootaa fi Dargaggoota Godinaalee fi Aanaalee Oromiyaa keessaa babba'an dhibba sagalii fi afurtamii afuriif (944) Fulbaana 20-Onkoloolessa 18 bara 1998 wirtuu afuriiti leenjiseera.

Hirmaattoonni leenjii kanaas oggantootaa fi miseensota waldaa Dubartootaa fi Waldaa Dargaggootaa sadarkaa Naannootii hanga Aanaa jiraniidha.

Wirtuuwan leenjiin kun itti kennames Bushooftuu, Shaashamannee, Walisoo fi Naqamtee yemmuu ta'an, leenjiin ogeeyyota komishinichaatiin kenname kun kaayyoo fi caaseffama, **KNFMO** Maalummaa

Malaammaltummaa, Naamsuua fi Bu'aa isaa, Miidhaa Malaammaltummaa akkasumas Malaammaltummaa Ittisuuuf Gahee Dubartootaa fi Dargaggootaa qabxiilee jedhaman irratti kan xiyyeffatee dha.

Leenjiin akkanaa kun oggantoota siyaasaa dabalatee kutaalee hawaasa garaagaraatiif haala itti fuufinsa qabuun kan kennamu ta'uusaa karoorri Komishinichaa ni mul'isa.

1.3. Gareen Komishinichaa tokko.

Godina 14f Barumsa Kenne

Gareen Komishinii Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Oromiyaan hundaa'e tokko godinaalee kudha afurii irra naanna'uun waa'ee Malaammaltummaa fi Hojimaata badaa akkasumas Naamusaa fi Bu'aasaa irratti barumsa kennuun isaa beekame.

Hojjatoota barumsa kana argatan keessaa godina Jimmaatti Bulchitoota Aanaa, Godina Wallaggaa Lixaatti oggantoota Poolisii Aanaa, Ittigaafatamtoota Waajjira Bulchiinsaa fi Haqa Aanaa, Abbootii Alangaa fi

Dame Milishaa Aanaalee akka ta'an gabaasni garee kanaa addeesseera.

Godinaalee Baalee, Boranaa, Gujii, Shawaa Kaabaa fi Arsitti ammoo hojjatoota fi itti gaafatamtoota herregaatiif barumsi kan kenname si'a ta'u, godinaalee hunda keessatti Ofisaroota Naamusaatiif barumsi hubannoo uumuu fi gahee ofisarootaa ilaalchisee mariin taasisamuun isaa beekameera. Godina Shawaa Lixaatti ammoo barsiistota afaan Ingiliffaa 120 ta'aniif barumsichi kennameera.

Kanamalees barruulee, biroosharii, paamplateetii fi poosteroonni gosa adda addaa lakkoofsaan 64,251 ta'anii fi Malaammaltummaarratti hubannoo hawaasaa cimsan raabsamaniiru.

1.4 Barattoonni Yunivarsitii Ummata

Barsiisan

Barattoonni Yunivarsitii Finfinnee dhibba tokko ta'an ganna yeroo gara qa'eesaanii deebi'an, hawaasa naannawa isaanii waa'ee Malaammaltummaa fi

Hojimaata Badaa barsiisuun isaanii ibsame,

Barattoonni kun barumsa kana kan kennan kaayyoo, fi Hundeessama Komishinii Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Oromiyaa fi miidhaa malammaltummaa ilaalchisee leenjiin guyyaa sadii Komishinichaan ergaa kennameefii booda gara qe'eesaanii deebi'aniiti .

Dokumentii Leenjii fi meeshaalee barreessaa barnoota kana kennuuf gargaaran dabalatee xalayaan deeggarsaa barattootaaf kennameera.

Barattoota hojii kanarratti hirmaatan keessaa hedduun isaanii Komishinichaaf gabaasa hojii gannaa dhiyeessuun isaani beekameera.

1.5. Zumaan Aangoorraa Ari'aman

Itti aanaa Prezidaantii Afrikaa Kibbaa kan turan Yaaqoob Zumaa Malaammaltummaa raawwatan jedhamanii aangoorraa kan ari'aman yemmuu ta'u, dhimmi isaanii mana murtii ol'aanaa Durbaanitti ilaallamaa

akka jiru ibsame. Zumaan kan himataman abbaa qabeenyaa Shaabir Shaa'ik nama jedhamu irraa maallaqa miliyoonaan lakkaahamu fudhatan jedhameeti. Zumaan maallaqa kana fudhachuusaanii kan mirkaneessan ragaan adda addaa mana murtichaaf dhiyaataa akka jiru oduun toora interneetii irraa arganne mul'iseera.

1.6 Ugaandaatti Torbaan Farra

Malaammaltummaa Kabajame

Tibbana guutuu Ugaandaatti torbaan Farra Malaammaltummaa kabajamuun isaa beekame. kun ammo duula Farra Malaammaltummaa Ugaandaatti jalqabame keessaa isa tokkoodha.

Ugaandaan biyyoota addunyaarratti malaammaltummaan beekaman keessaa ishee tokko akka taatee fi sadarkaa 38^{ffaa} irratti akka argamtu qindeessaan duula kanaa beeksisaniiru.

Lammiin biyyattii kamiyyuu malaammaltummaa irratti duuluun

dirqama heera Mootummaa akka bahu akkasumas qabeenyi Mootummaa yemmuu qisaasamu cal'jedhanii ilaaluun akka isaan irra hin jirre ibsameera.

Torban Farra Malaammaltummaa kana keessa walga'iinii fi qophiileen malaammaltummaarratti duuluuf gargaaran adeemsifamuu isaanii burqaan oduu Chaayinaa Shinuwa jedhamu gabaaseera.

1.7 Indooneeziyaa

Malaammaltummaan Itti Hammaate

Jedhamee

Sababa Malaammaltummaatiin Indooneeziyaan Doolaarii Biliyoonaan shallagamu dhabaa jirti jedhame. Oduun tibbana Dhaabbanni Tamsaasa oduu Awustiraaliyaa gara toora weeb-saayitii isaa tamsaase akka ibsetti, waggoota lamaan darban kana keessa Indooneeziyaan sababa Malaammaltummaatiin doolaarii Ameerikaa Biliyoona 2 fi kuma dhibba sadii oli dhabde.

Waajjira Abbaa Alangaa Ol'aanaa Indooneeziyaa waabeffachuun dhaabbanni kun akka jedhetti, doolaariin jedhame saamamuun isaa kan beekame himannaa Yakka Malaammaltummaa 1,198 ta'an irraati qorannoo taasisameen.

Kana kessaa Doolaariin 128,000 bakka saamametti akka deebi'u kan godhamee fi inni hafes yeroo gabaabaa keessatti ni deebi'a abdiin jedhu jiraachuusaallee Dhaabbanni kun beeksiseera.

1.8 Gargaarsa Miidhamtootaa

Baraaruuft Malli malame bu'aa fide.

Gargaarsi miidhamtoota Sunaamiif kenname malaammaltootaan akka hin saamamne to'annoon mootummaa Indooneeziyaa taasisse bu'aa qabeessa akka ture ibsame.

Gabaasni karaa toora interneetii "Laksamana.net" jedhamuu tamsa'e akka mul'isetti, balaa Sunaamii

Indooneeziyaa Bulchiinsa “Aceh” irraa gaheen qabeenya manca’e deebisanii ijaaruuf gargaarsi argame abdachisaa ture.

Haa ta’uu malee gargaarsi lubbuu namoota balaa kanaan miidhamanii baraarsuu fi qa’ee isaanii deebisanii ijaaruuf biyyoonni addunyaa gumaachan Malaammalootaan saamama sodaan jedhu waan baayyateef mootummaan giddu galeessaa to’annoo akka cimsu dirqisiisameera.

Haaluma kanaan bittaaanii fi waliigalteen taasisamu kamiyyuu haala ifa fi bilisa ta’een akka raawwatu akkasumas bulchiinsi “Aceh” mootummaa giddu-galeessaa osoo hin eegin namoota Malaammaltummaa raawwatanii argamanii fi yaalii godhanis tarkaanfii cimaa akka irratti fudhatu aangoon kennameef jedhameera.

Kun ammoo gargaarsi biyyoota addunyaa irraa argame kaayyoo


ergameef qofa akka oolu gochuun isaa beekameera.

** * **

2. Raawwii Hojii ijoo Komishinichaa

2.1 Qajeelcha Barnoota Naamusaa, SQQIYM

Humna hojataota qabuun Qajeelchi Barnoota Naamusaa, Sub-Qunnamtii, Qo’annoo fi Ittisa Yakka Malaammaltummaa hojiiwwaan adda addaa hojataa kan ture yammuu ta’u, hojiiwwan ijoo ta’aan;

 *Yakki Malaammaltummaa akka hin uumamnee fi ummata malaammaltummaa baachu hin dandeenye uumuuf;*

- *Barattoota Yunivarstii 100 (dhibba tokko) ta’an boqqonnaaf gara qa’ee isaani osoo hin deemin dura leenjii mataduree addaddaarratti keennameefii ummata iddo dhalatan jiraniif leenjii akka keennan taasifameera.*

- *Miidhaa malaammaltummaa fi gahee ummanni bahuu qabu kan mul’isan Ispootii gaggabaa fi diraamaa*

dheeran tokko Televiziyoonii fi raadiyoon akka tamsa'an taasifameera.

- Faaruu Komishinii keenyaan qophaa'ee Cafee Motummaa Naannoo Oromiyaatiin erga eebbifame booda, raadiyoo fi televiziiniin qileensarra akka oolu taasifamee jira.
- Wirtu afurii (Magaala Bishoftu, Shaashamannee, Walisoo fi Naqamtee) irratti godina Addaa Addaamaa fi Jimmaa dabalatee godinaalee kudha jaha irraa kan babba'an Dubartoota fi Dargaggoota baay'inni isaanii 944 (dhibba sagali fi afurtami afurii) ta'aanif mata duree adda addaarratti leenjiin kennameera

* * *

2.2 Qajeelcha Himata Yakka Malaammaltummaa

Akkuma beekamu Qajeelchi Himata Yakka Malaammaltummaa hojii isaa kan eegalu yoo galmooleen yakkaa qoratamanii dhiyaataniidha. Kanaafuu Qajeelchi Kun hojii keessa Kan gale Qajeelchoota

Komishinichaa keessaa boodatti hafee, bara 1997 kurmaana 4ffaa keessaadha. Hojiiwwan ijoo qajeelchi raawwates;

Hangaa ammaa galmeen Qajeelcha yakka malaammaltummaaf dhiyaatan torba (7) yoo ta'an kana keessaa galmeen shan (5) himannaan irratti banameera. Galmeen lama (2) ammoo gara Qajeelcha Qorannoo Yakka Malaammaltummaatti deebi'ani godhameera.

Haala galmoota himannaa irratti hundefaman ilaalichise;

1ffaa Himatamitoonni 2(lama) aangoon seeraan alaa fayyadamudhaan qarshii mootummaa faayyida dhunfaaf waan olfatanif himannaa irratti hunda'ee yakka himatamaanin balleesaa ta'anii waan argamanif M/M/OI/G/K/L/ Shawaa murtii balleessumaa fi adabbii irratti kan dabarse (kennee) yoo ta'u, A/Alangaa Komishinii Adabbii irratti komii waan qabuuf ol'iyyannoo M/M/W/O/dhiyeeffatee jira.

2ffaa Mana Barumsa Qaro-dhabeeyyi Sabbataa keessatti namoonni aangoon

qaban kan raawwatan yakka Malaammaltummaan himatamanii galmeen himata namoota kudhan (10) irratti A/Alangaa Komishinichaa ragaa nama kudha tokko (11) olii fi ragaa barreefama fuula dhibba jahaa (600) olii ta'u dhiyeessuun himatee M/M/Ol'aanaa G/K/L/Shawaa ragaa bitaa mirgaa erga dhagayeen booda himatamtoota jaha (6) irrattii hidhaa cimaa waggaa 1 hanga 10 adabbii cimaa yoo murteessu, himatamtootaa 4 billisa basee jira.

A/Alangaa komishinii himatamtoota billisa bahanii fi adabbii saliphaan adabaman irratti ol'iyyannoo gaafateera.

3ffaa G/H/Bahaa Mana Barumsa Sad. 2ffaa

Jaajaa ijaramu irratti yakkaa malaammaltummaa ijaarsa waajjin wal-qabatee qarshii mootummaa milliyoona walakkaa olii saamamuu ilaalchisee namoota shakkaman jahaa (6) I/G/Mahandisoota Projeekti kana hojachiisanii fi towatan, akkasumas kontraktara irratti

M/M/Ol'aanaa Godina Adda Adaamaa himannaa hundeessinee ragaa nama sagal (9) fi ragaa barreefama fuula dhibba afur (400) oli dhiyeeffannee dhageesifannee galmeen xinxalamee jalaa murtii kennuuf beellama irra jira.

4ffaa G/K/L/Shawaa Aanaa Alamganaattii hojjataa I/G/lojistikii waajjira Damee Milishaa Aanaa, nama iddoo waranaa deemee wareegame maatii isaaf beenyaa kafalamu irraa walakkaa angoon garmalee fayyadamee waliindha'uudhan waan M/M/Ol'aanaa G/K/L/Shawaatti himannaan hundaa'ee ragaan nama fi ragaan barreefamaa dhiyeeffannee dhageesiffannee galmeen qoratamuuf beellama irra jira.

5ffaa M/M/Ol'aanaa G/H/Bahatti, Abbaa Seeraa tokko abbaa dhimma irraa matta'aa fudhate harkaa fi harkatti waan qabameef M/M/Ol'aanaa G/H/Bahatti himannaa hundeessinee ragaa bitaa mirgaa dhagahuuf beellama irra jira.

Gama birootin Q/H/Y/ Malaammaltummaa wa'ee yakka malaammaltummaa wajjin wal-qabate himatamtoonni kudha torba (17) ta'an mirga waabii M/Murtii Ol'aanaa Adda Adaamaa fi Waliisotti dhiyeeffatan irratti akka labsii 434/97 keewwata 4, keewwata xiqqaa 1 tiin mormii dhiyeessinee himatamtoota kudha sadii (13) irratti M/Murtii mormii keenya fuudhatee yoo dhorku, himatamtoota 4 ilaalchisee mormii A/Alangaa fudhachuu didee mirga wabii eegeefii jira. Namoota mirgi wabii isaanii eegameef irratti akka labsii 434/97keew. 5 keew. Xiqqaa 2 tiin dhorkisifinee M/M/W/Oromiyaatti ol'iyyannoo gaafannee bellama irra jira.

Gama biraatiin galmoota kana hordofuun ciinattii ji'oota darban kana keessa haala falmii yakkaa kana gaarii fi bu'a qabeessa gochuuf kan dandeessisan wixinee qajeelfamoota hojii fi maanuuwaaalii Qajeelchaan qophaa'anii jiru.

Kanaan alas Komishinii Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Federala wajjin ta'uudhan qaamota seera naannoo keessattuu Abbootii Seeraa, Abbootii Alangaa fi

Qorattootaa leenjii fi mariin gaggabaabaan gageeffamee jira.

* * *

2.3 Qajeelcha Qorannaa Yakka Malaammaltummaa

Hundeefama Komishiincha kaassee Qajeelchii Qorannaa Kaayyoo komishiincha galman ga'udhaaf bu'uura hanga ammaa hojiin hojjetame qubsa jechun ni-danda'ama.

Karaa kutaa eeruu qajeelcha keenyaa eeruuwwaan fi iyyattoota baayyina qaban kan dhufan yoo ta'u, qajeelchichi fudhachudhaan akkaataa kaayyoo komishiinchaatin akkataa ulfinaa fi salphinaa isaatiin ilaaludhaan komishiincha kan hin ilaallee fi aangoo Komishiinchaa kan hin taane; addaan baasudhaan aangoo komishinchaa kan ta'an ammoo qorannaa duraa fi qorannaa idilee irratti taasisudhaan akka addan bahan godhameera.

Adeemsa himataa keessattis himatamtoota fi ragoota dhiyeessisuu keessatti Qajeelchichi hirmannaa gochaa tureera. Qajeelchii

fulduratti humna nama hiri'atee fi wantoota adda-addaa guutachudhaan haala fooyya'aa ta'een hojjechudhan mul'ata qaba.

Qajeelchatti hojjettoonni qorannaa fi hojjetaan eeruu (odeeffannoo) dandeetti ogummaa akka qabaatan taasisudhaaf gama Komishiin Naamusaa fi Farra Malaammaltummaa Feederalawaatiin leenjii fooyya'insa ogummaa akka kennamuuf godhameera. Kana malees miseensota komishinii Poolisii Oromiyaa

kan ta'an qorattootaa fi Poolisoota Odeeffannoo irra hojjataniif leenjiin kennameefii jira. Qajeelchichii Maanuwaali hojii qorannaatiif barbaachisaa ta'e baasee socho'aa kan jiru yoo ta'u, hojii qorannaatti barbaachisaa kan ta'e gucaa eeruu irratti fuudhamu, kan himatamaa fi ragaa irraa jechii itti fuudhamu galmee qopheessudhaan hojii irra akka oluu godhameera.

* * *

3. Og-barruu (Literature)

Abdii n'kutatinaa

*Hojimaatni badaan aadaa hojii ta'us,
Hidda dheereffatee hundeedhaan jabaatus,
Ooggantoonni hojii jijjiirama didanus,
Ummanni mirga isaa gaafachuu dadhabus,
Abdii hin kutatin gaaf tokko milkooftaa,
Kaayyoo fi mul'ata kee numa bakkaan geetta.*

*Warri malaammale furdatee sicaalus,
Konkolaataa “Kobraan” sigatee utaalus,
Sochii kan kee doomsuudhaaf gurmuu sassaabatus,
Maallaquma hateen dhar dhugaa fakkeessus,
Keessi isaa duwwaadhaa gonkumaa hinshakkin,
Injifannoon kan keetii abdii hinkutatin.*

*“Ani yeroo gaarii mana ijaaradheeraa,
Konkolaataa manaa kan fe'aas biteera,
Firoottan koo hundaa sirritti gargaareeraa,
Kan xinnoo barate hojii qabsiiseeraa,
Kan mana barbaadeef lafa kennisiiseera,
Kana caalaa maal fedha anoo nagaheeraa
Hojii fi taayitaallee nan'dhiisa har'arraa”.*
*Jedhee sidoorsisus tasuma hinsodaatin,
Harki isaa duwwaadhaa jalaa gad-hinjedhin.
Ummatni dammaqeera koophaa jirta hinse'in.*

*Ooggantoota siyaasaa kaayyoo kee deeggaran,
Kan faaydaa ummataaf dursa of wareegan,
Isaan waliin ta'ii hundee jabeeffadhu,
Ogeeyyotas qabii gurmuukee godhadhu,
Ummatas barsiisii of cinaa hiriirsii,
Mirgaa fi dirqamasaa itti'm addaan baasii,
Dirqama hojii keessani hubadhu amaanaa,
Injifannoon keetii abdii n'kutatinaa,
Jabaadhaa yaadhiiroo abshii ni milkooftaa!*

**Jamaal Waabee
Onko.09/02/98**

Kana beektuu laata?

- ✚ *Yemmuu gaddinu lafee keenya dhibbaa sadiitti fayyadamna, yemmu gammadnu ykn kolfinu garuu lafeen kudha torba qofti gahaadha. Kanaafuu jiruu keessan keessatti gammadaa.*
- ✚ *Antuunni yeroo hunda wanta adda addaa waan qorqituuf beektuu? Nyaachuu qofaaf otoo hin taane guddina ilkaan ishee to'achuufiidha.*
- ✚ *Ilmi namaa guyyaatti yoo xiqqaate sekendii sadiif akka maraatu beektuu?*
- ✚ *Addunyaa keenya irratti jimaa gama'u dhaan lammi biyya Yaman Alii Abdallatiin kan morkatu hin jiru.*
- ✚ *Waraanni guddaa fi kan duraa kan adeemsifame Faransaayota fi Ingilizota jiddutti yoo ta'u kunis waggaa 120 fudhate.*
- ✚ *Addunyaa kana irratti ammoo kan yeroo gabaabaa fudhate Yunaayit Kingidamii fi Zaanziibaar jidduutti A.L.A. Bara 1896 yoo ta'u daqiiqaa 38 qofa fudhate.*
- ✚ *Magaalaan guddoon Faransaayi paaris jedhamti, hiikni ishees amoluu jechuudha.*
- ✚ *Kan Argentinaa Bonas Ayires yoo jedhamtu, hiikni ishee ammoo biyya qulqulluu jechuudha.*

***Ayyalaa Gonfatiin
(Kanan dubise irraa)***

Dargaggoo Dhaga'i

*Midhamtoota, hubamtoota hojiimaata badaan,
 Dhibamtoota, dhiphattoota hojii malaammalaan,
 Gubachaa, sodaachaa kadhachaa rifachuun
 Dargaggoo ! dhaga'i kankeetii dhaamsi kun*

*Gonkumaa haahafuu isa kooluu galchuun,
 Kan naamusa hinqabne baatanii jiraachuun,
 Dogoggora kan ta'e kan nyaatu matta'aa,
 Hawaasa kan saamu nama of jaallataa,
 Balaa irra kan buusu walabummaa biyyaa,
 Ofirraa fageessi itti qabsaa'uu wayya,*

*Yaa malaammaltummaa,
 Ibsama hattummaa,
 Harkiftuu hiyyummaa,
 Wal lolchiiiftuu ummataa fi mootummaa,
 Ibsama kee beektaa? dhaga'ii sittan himaa,*

*Kenna fudhachuu, loogiin hojjachuun,
 Mirga namaa sarbuun, iccitii gurguruun,
 Qabeenya hatuu fi dubbii waliin dhachuun,
 Firummaa fi jaalalaan loogiidhaan hojjachuun
 Mallattoo kan keetii gaariidha hubachuun,*

*Dhageetee yaa maluu?
 Dargaggoon si baruu,
 Yaa malaammaltummaa,*

*Ganneerra doofummaa,
Dhaabneerra gowuummaa,
Barreerra haxxummaa,
Siquucarsuuf kaanee dhaga'i sitti himaa*

*Malleen nuti siif qarre malli si quuccarsuu,
Osoo hin mul'atiin achumatti si gogsuu,
Hawaasa barsiifnee maandhee kee balleessu,*

*Maallaqaan hin bitamu mirgi ilma namaa
Dhuunfaadhaan hin saamamu qabeeny mootummaa
Tasuma hin manca'u qabeenyi uumamaa
Wareegama kenyaan dhalootaaf kaaham,*

*Jireenyi dargaggoo hawwiin humna haaraa,
Abdiin dhaloota boruu kan daa'ima maraa,
Kutannoon argamaa hubadhaa yaa firaa,*

Tseggayee Warqinaa

Go/I/A/booraa

Waldaa Dargaggoota Aanaa Baddallee

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 XÄdrg Yg³LÝÝ

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 yir-ÑSÂ ÷, ¹N UR bxµL XÂ bSLK
 ytlÃ† yS% täKéäCN Xyqsm
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- btlÃ† yS% £dèC \$Y ÑãêE yMKR
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3. sãCN bS¥cW ym_%T LMD Yn#RH
4. btmSõ xDM_
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÷, ¹N xBYT KNWñC

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XNÄ!ÃStM,, tDRÜLYÝ

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**6. Role of Women and Youth
In Curbing Corruption**

Corruption undermines economic development by generating considerable distortions and inefficiency. Moreover, corruption can,

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uSK¾f pÉS U`S^ [] SÁU— U`S^ uTÉ[Ó []Ç=Kç
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- ✚ Pose a series development challenge.
- ✚ Generate economic distortions in the public sectors by diverting public investment to capital projects, where bribes and kickbacks are more plentiful.

Different segments of the society have to exert maximum endeavor to alleviate corruption and improprieties from Ethiopian in general and from Oromia in particular.

Due to the existence and expansion of corruption in the country the most vulnerable segments of the society are Women and Youth. This is because Women and Youth have largest share in the total Population and need different advantages from the government. But when corruption prevailed they encountered with low public service delivery, low income generating means, etc. So Women and Youth have to be an engine to fight corruption by working together with the rest of society and government. To do so, they should have to have good understanding of the kind and nature of corruption which is prevailed in their region and commitment of citizens and political leaders.

6.1. Role of the Youth

The Youth can be resilient, resourceful and responsive, and there is a need to

encourage and establish mechanisms in countries to involve youth in playing a role addressing corruption teachings to youths others and the society at large. Of all the ways youth can participate in governance and awareness creation activities. The youth can help to convince fellow citizens and policy makers that reforms in governance are crucial for economic, social, and political development. They can be educators within their communities and make people know their obligations and act accordingly. To be active participants in the fight against corruption, the youth should organize themselves and target their efforts in a systematic way.

They can make presentations about corruption and the harm it does, how to fight the corruptors, manifestations of corruption and its causes. These presentations can be conducted in schools, clubs, scout troops, different associations, churches or mosques, public meetings, idir and etc.

In general the youth must play exemplary roles through their association and be in a position to;

- a. Refuse to pay bribes and/or report requests for bribes from public officials.*
- b. Form anti-corruption clubs that organize social events, stimulate group discussions, etc*
- c. Educate citizens about their role in the fight against corruption*
- d. Research on source of corruption and other related factors to corruption*

Source; Report of world Bank. Dept for International Development.

6.2 Role of Women

Women are mothers of every humna being and we all have brought up by women. Women are first teachers who care and teach their family how to behave in the society. They are cornerstones of the family who can regulate and coordinate activities of the family members, including their husbands. So, educating a single woman is amount to teaching the whole family members.

However, due to different factors, women were deprived of their basic rights including education, economic, social and political issues. Hence, organizations' structures are male based and women participation in decision making activities was almost nil. These days things have been changing and women's participation in every activity is considered as of paramount importance.

Researches conducted in the area have disclosed that when women's participation increases in decision making positions, the government will be honest and less corrupted. This is because women have less tendencies in bribery.

Women, therefore, can play a vital role, in the fight against corruption by using the overwhelming desire of their participation in decision making positions and parliamentary seats.

Like the youths, women should organize themselves and teach their family members and the society about corruption

and the harm it does, the role of different segments of the society. This can be possible through their associations at social gatherings, ‘Idir’, worshipping places, work places, etc. Moreover, they can question and correct their husbands and young children when they bring home a wealth of unknown source.

In addition to these, they can create a network and fight the corruptors by forming corruption free villages, stigmatizing family of corruptors and etc.

To do all these, our women must build their capacity through education, discussions, and attending different media (electronics and print).

* * *

*Compiled by; Jemal Wabe
Senior PR Expert*

7. SPECIAL PAGES

7.1 Does this Describe “Habesha”?

There is good old barber in some city in USA. One day a florist goes to him for a haircut. After the cut he goes to pay, but the barber replies I cannot accept money from you, I am doing community service. “The Florist is happy and leaves the shop.

The next morning when the barber goes to open his shop, there is a thank you card and a dozen roses waiting at his door.

A policeman goes for a haircut and he also goes to pay the barber after the cut.

But the barber replies: “I am sorry. I cannot accept money from you.

I cannot accept money from you. I am doing community service.”

The Habesha engineer is happy and leaves. The next morning when the barber goes to open his shop, guess what he finds there... Can you guess? Do you know the answer yet? Come on, think like a Habesha.....

A dozen Habeshas waiting for a free haircut!

I am doing community service. “The cop is happy and leaves the shop. The next morning when the barber goes to open his shop; there is a thank you card and a dozen donuts waiting at his door.

Source: Internet

* * *

A Habesha engineer goes for a haircut and he also goes to pay the barber after the cut. But the barber replies: “! I am sorry.

7.2 Few points about Marriage

1. *You have two choices in life: You can stay single and be miserable or you can get married and wish you were dead.*
2. *At a cocktail party, one woman said to another, “Aren’t you wearing your wedding ring on the wrong finger?” The other woman replied, “yes I am; I married the wrong man.”*
3. *A lady inserted an ‘ad’ in the classifieds. ” Husband wanted”. The next day she received a hundred letters. They all said the same thing: “You can have mine.”*

7.3 African Proverbs without meanings

- ✚ *A child’s fingers are not scalded by a piece of hot yam which his mother puts in to his palm.*

* * *

4. *A little boy asked his father, “Daddy, how much does; it cost to get married?” and the father replied, “I don’t know son, I’m still paying.”*
5. *Young son: “Is it true, Dad, that in some parts of Africa, a man doesn’t know his wife until he marries her?”
Dad: not only in Africa! No one knows his wite until he marries.*
6. *If you want your spouse to listen and pay strict attention to every word you say, talk in your sleep.*
7. *Just think, if it weren’t for marriage, men would go through life thinking they had no faults at all.*
- ✚ *A chick that will grow in to a cock can be spotted the very day it hatches.*
- ✚ *A man, who pays respect to the great, paves the way for his own greatness.*
- ✚ *A proud heart can survive a general failure because such a failure does not prick its pride.*
- ✚ *A wise man who knows a proverbs, reconciles difficulties.*

- ✚ *Do not look where you fell, but where you slipped.*
- ✚ *The mouth which eats does not talk.*
- ✚ *When the moon is shining the cripple becomes hungry for a walk.*
- ✚ *If you don't stand for something you will fall for something.*
- ✚ *You must judge a man by the work of his hands.*

* * *

7.4 African Proverbs with their meanings

- Proverb:** *A true person is the one who gives birth to a foolish child.*
- Meaning:** *There is no guarantee that an honored man must beget responsible and honorable child.*
- Proverb:** *If it doesn't resemble dad, it resembles mam.*
- Meaning:** *Children take after their parents; not only in looks, but also in character.*
- Proverb:** *A fence does not enter another.*
- Meaning:** *A spouse should not have an affair with his/her neighbor.*
- Proverb:** *A tree is straightened while it is still young.*

Meaning: *It is easy to correct children's behaviors when they are still young.*

Proverb: *Failure to bring up correctly your child leads to being insulted by the sons in law*

Meaning: *Bad up bringing leads to disgrace.*

Proverb: *You don't look up wards at a tree that you know you are not supposed to climb.*

Meaning: *One is not supposed to have lustful thoughts for what she/he has no right to.*

Proverb: *Don't imitate everything you observed in town, better to avoid that at home.*

Meaning: *Be prudent with what ever you discover in the street. Respect your home.*

Proverb: *Stream, it knows where to flow.*

Meaning: *There is a particular way of doing things right.*

Source: MISNA Website,

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7.5 The lazy Cock

In ancient times, a cock had been living peacefully in his lord's house. The cock was serving his lord in telling the time by crowing. The lord was proud of the service he got from his cock. Once up on a time being proud of his importance the cock said "My lord goes out to work on time because I am a harbinger, I crow at dawn, midday, and mid night. Without me he cannot do his work on time. So, unless my lord does whatever I ask him to, I can no longer live in his house!"

As days passed, the cock's pride and feeling of importance increased. One day he summoned all hens in the village and said "My deed in this world is great; people go to work when they hear my voice. The sun also goes in and out hearing my voice"

The hens supported his discourse and his farther strengthened his snobbish feeling.

One day the cock stopped crowing. The lord confused by the situation of the cock and offered him food and water. When the cock realized how much his lord worried, he said "I no longer crow!" and totally stopped crowing.

The lord being extremely annoyed by the cock slaughtered him and bought an other young one.

Source: Anonymous

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8. CORRUPTION, A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

In the previous publication of "Naamusaa", I have discussed how corruption is perceived, treated and

manifested in the world in general and in Africa in particular. I also promised to proceed this discussion on particular example of some countries that have experience of corruption and impropriety.

In this edition, keeping the promise, I have come with experience of Nigeria (from Africa) and Indonesia (from Asia). From a thorough reading of this script, one can observe how corruption is prevailed in these countries and role of civil society in curbing it. Let's begin with corruption overview.

8.1 Corruption where and when

*Even though its magnitude differs accordingly, corruption is found in democratic and dictatorial politics, feudal, capital and social economies. It is also undeniable that **Christian,***

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***Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist** cultures are partially bedeviled by corruption.*

*Similarly, the practices of corruption have been an overlong agenda. Its history is as old as the history of human being. Ancient civilizations have traces of widespread illegality and corruption. Thus “Corruption has been ubiquitous in complex societies from ancient **Egypt, Israel, Rome and Greece** down to the present” (Lipset and Lenz 2000, pp.112.113)*

Since corruption is not new phenomenon and a global challenge, it is not peculiar to certain countries or nations. The same is true for Nigeria and Indonesia (Countries under discussion). But corruption seems pandemic in these countries from other Africa and Asian nations.

8.2 Nigeria

Nigeria, whose official name is the Federal Republic of Nigeria, is the most populated of Africa's countries. The country has a federal form of government

and is divided in to 36 regional states and a federal capital territory.

The economy of the country is dominated by the production of petroleum, which lies in large reserves below the Niger Delta, while oil wealth has financed major investments in the country's infrastructure. The country remains among the world's 20 poorest countries in terms of per capita income.

Nigeria covers an area of 923, 768 k.m. and the countrys topography ranges from lowlands along the coast and in the lower Niger Valley to high plateaus in the north and mountains along the eastern border. (Encarta encyclopedia, 2004).

*Since Nigeria declared its independence in 1960, on and off military rule has endured the country. From its military rulers, **General Sani Abacha** is identified (Transparency International) as the world's 4th corrupted leader.*

Many writers, critics and journalists are used to blaming the political leaders of the country not sincerely combating corruption and identified most corrupted

government sectors. These include Nigerian Airways, National ID Cared Scheme, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) country's area of Sports, particularly Football, Custom and Tax Collection areas.

*The current Nigerian president **Olusegun Obasanjo**, in his presidential inaugural speech, in 1999, pointed to pervasive corruption as the biggest problem facing Nigeria and promised the Nigerian to make the fight against corruption the first priority of his government.*

*Even though **General Obasanjo** has launched strong and praiseworthy push to fight corruption in general and to recover Sani Abacha's stolen loot, in particular, his refusal not to do the same for **Ibrahim Babangida's** loot has made the president's effort worthless. Some Nigerian scholars associate this case with that Babangida was one of the sponsors of Obasanjo's 1999 presidential campaign while Abacha has imprisoned Obasanjo and threatened him with execution.*

Nigerian political commentators like IKE Naijama, Victor Dike and Rev.Fr.Felix Ajakaiye have frequently, condemned the political leaders of the country, specially, Olisegon Obasanjo for partial or superficial effort to curb corruption.

Among these political commentators, Victor Dike has identified the following five points as leading factors of corruption in the country.

1. *Great inequality in distribution of wealth,*
2. *Political office as the primary means of gaining access to wealth,*
3. *Conflict between changing moral codes,*
4. *the weakness of social and governmental enforcement mechanisms; and*
5. *The absence of strong sense of national community.*

For effective control of corruption in the country, these scholars strongly recommended that, the society must develop a culture of relative openness, in

contrast to the current bureaucratic climate. Moreover, a merit system should be adopted in government sectors and distribution in national resources regardless of the tribal bias, state of origin and nepotism or favoritism.

RevFr.F.Ajakaiye, finally comments that there should be rigorous campaign against corruption in Nigeria, further more, prayer is greatly needed for Nigeria to turn away from corruption and live morally.

But concerted effort of the citizens should be there to avoid corruption once and for all.

8.3 Indonesia

*Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country after **China, India and the USA**. More than half of the people live in Java, where Jakarta, Indonesia's capital and largest city is located. The country is home to more than 100 (hundred) ethnic groups*

and most of Indonesians are of mixed Malay origins.

Indonesia's estimated population in 2003 was 234,893,453 giving it an average population density of 123 people per sq.km. (Encarta Ency. 2004)

Indonesia with some of the richest natural resources in the world, should have been an attraction center for foreign investors. But, as recent comments by political analysts indicated, due to corruption the country has been a place where some investors are glad to escape from. It is also a country where presidential candidates put eradicating corruption as the top agenda for campaigning.

For instance, Susilo Bambang and Jusuf Kalla were elected president and vice-president by promising to eliminate corruption and (Kiikbacks) during their election campaign. (Encarta Ency. 2004)

Transparency international in its (Corruption Perceptions Index) global corruption report identified Indonesia as the fifth corrupted country in the world and put Suharto, the former president, as first most corrupted leader in the world.

In early 1998 riots broke out in several Indonesia cities following Suharto's reelection for seventh term. This is because Suharto's regime was widely seen as corrupt and in capable of handling the economic crisis.

*When Suharto resigned in May 1998 Megawati Sukarnoputri came to power and decentralized its government into 416 municipalities. Even though this decentralization boosts local democracy, it didn't reduce the magnitude of corruption in the country. As **Stewart Hall**, Chief Executive of Standard Chartered Bank in Indonesia commented, the decentralization empowered regional governors to make their own rules and even raise false extra taxes which make the business activities more difficult.*

When Susilo came to power as successor of megawati, he lounched the national Movement for the Eradication of Corruption and marked December 9 as International Corruption Eradication Day.

President Susilo also urged National Police Chief and Attorney General's Office as well as Prosecutors to do their best in curbing corruption. More over, Susilo had given permission to the National Police Chief to question his 25 government officials, either as witnesses or suspects in corruption investigation.

These efforts indicate that the top-management is committed to eradicate corruption. However, many scholars comment that, the campaign against corruption should not be left to executive only. The legislative bodies must join the executive in the battle. Public hearings are also useful tools in preventing corruption. This enables

the government to identify and prioritize Anti-Corruption actions.

Mean while, much must be done to awaken the public's collective awareness that corruption is a crime against humanity.

To sum up it is important to learn from president Susilo that political commitment is of paramount importance in curbing corruption. Because corruption is an extra ordinary crime, extra ordinary measures must be taken to determine the future ajenda for corruption eradication.

Anyway, the future efforts will be better than the past.

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9. THE STATUS OF HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA

Africa has been hit harder by the HIV/AIDS virus than any other region of the world. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Anann Confirmed this; saying that "HIV/AIDS is 'robbing' African communities of their future and they must do more to combat the disease on the

continent” (Reuters, July 12, 04) Statistical evidence manifests the severity of the problem vividly. According to ‘Debt AIDS trade Africa’s report on December 1st, 2005; more than 17 million Africans have died from AIDS and another 25 million are infected with the HIV, approximately 1.9 million of whom are children. Moreover, HIV/AIDS kills 6,600 people, 8,800 people are also infected with the HIV, 1,400 new born babies are infected during child birth or by their mothers milk every day and 12 million African children have already lost one or both parents to AIDS in Africa.

Poverty, in deed, is the major driving force behind the fast growth of HIV infection in the continent. Alliened with poverty, HIV devastates the entire communities; farmers, merchants, doctors, teachers, children, elders, male, female etc. with out any discrimination.

On the other hand, this monster devil – HIV attacks mostly the sub-Saharan African region with in which approximately 25 million people living

with HIV/AIDS. Sub-Saharan African is a region which accounts for 10% of the world’s population but in which more than 65% of the world’s HIV/AIDS cases and 2.2 million deaths encountered in 2002 (Kaiser sally HIV/AIDS Report 2003).

By the same token, it is unquestionable to mention about our country-Ethiopia which is the member of the Sub-Saharan region and part and parcel of the problem. The number of HIV Positive People in the country was 2.8 million with 105, 781 cumulative reported cases and the estimated and projected number of AIDS orphan was 1.1 million in 2002 and will be 2.3 million in 2014 (MOH, 2002).

The Impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa

HIV/AIDS have a widespread impact on many parts of society. Many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have failed to bring the epidemic under control. Nearly two thirds of the world’s HIV positive people live in sub-Saharan Africa, although this region contains little more than 10% of the world’s population. As the number of people falling ill and subsequently dying

from AIDS has a tremendous impact on social & economic aspects.

The Social Impact

Socially the impact of HIV/AIDS is more tremendous than we think.

In all affected countries the HIV/AIDS epidemic is bringing additional pressure to bear on the health sector, As the epidemic matures, the demand for care for those living with HIV/AIDS rises, so does the toll among health workers. Similarly, the epidemic is also having a negative impact on the overall quality of care provided in hospitals.

The toll of HIV/AIDS on households can be very severe. A study in Zambia revealed that 65% of households in which the mother had died had dissolved, but much happened to a family before this dissolution; HIV/AIDS strips the family of assets and income – earners further impoverishing the poor.

On top of this HIV/AIDS dramatically affects labour, setting back economic activity & social progress. As different

evidences depicted, the vast majority of people living with HIV/AIDS in Africa are between the ages of 15 & 49 in the prime of their working lives.

The extent to which schools & other education institutions are able to continue functioning will influence how well societies eventually recover from the epidemic. A decline in school enrolment is one of the most visible effects of the epidemic.

Fewer families have the money to send their children to school. Often both of the parents are HIV positive in Africa; as a result more children have been orphaned by AIDS in Africa than any where else.

This will in itself have an effect on HIV preventing, as a good basic education ranks among the most effective and cost-effective means of preventing HIV. Moreover, average live expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa is now 47 years where as it would have been 62 years without AIDS.

The Economic Impact

AIDS weakens economic activity by squeezing productivity, Adding costs, diverting productive resources and depleting skills.

Through its impacts on the labour force, house holds & enterprises, HIV/AIDS can act as a significant brake on economic growth & development.

A study in several southern African countries has estimated that the combined impact of AIDS- related absenteeism, productivity declines, health care expenditures, and recruitment & training expenses could cut profits. On top of this, company costs for health care, funeral benefits and pension fund. Commitments are likely to raise unexpectedly as early retirement and deaths rise.

Besides; AIDS limits the ability of African Countries to attract industries that depend on low-cost labour and makes investments in African business less desirable. HIV/AIDS therefore threatens

the foundations of economic development in Africa.

What needs to be done to make a difference in Africa.

A continuing rise in the number of HIV infected people is not inevitable. Thus to minimize this as much as possible & as a result to make a difference,

- *leaders commitment for the campaign becomes mandatory*
- *The sociocultural context of HIV/AIDS with respect to taboos, beliefs and cultural expectations should be explored and the traditional healers and chiefs should join with medical professionals in the task of discovering vaccines.*
- *The gender gap calls for the empowerment of women in the exploration of the issues that affect them & their legal right to protect from abuse in the society.*
- *Money is needed to make it possible to achieve higher levels of implementation of successful prevention programmes such as;*

- ❑ *Provision of voluntary counseling & testing (VCT)*
 - ❑ *Awareness creation*
 - ❑ *Increasing access to life-saving anti-retroviral drugs (ARVS).*
- for all Sub-Saharan African Countries.*

difference Africa has to fight against corruption.

*Compiled by: Tadesse Gezu
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In general everyone has to act now, as a matter of great urgency, and to contribute in whatever way they can. And there fore, if enough people act now,if the leaders get committed; lives of millions can be saved.

The money granted from funding agencies and countries has to reach and properly used for the purpose it is granted. Obiviously, corruption agravetes the problem. So to make a