



Gambella Peoples' National Regional State

Villagization Program Action Plan (2003 EFY)

**August 2002 E.C
Gambella**

1. Preamble

Although the Gambella Region is endowed with natural resources suitable to expand agricultural production it is one of food unsecured areas of the country. Traditional/cut & burn farming practices; scattered settlement; and river side settlement are the causes for the vulnerability among others. To alleviate the problem the regional government has developed strategy on villagization program on voluntarily, participatory and up on thorough investigation.

This program has got support from the beneficiaries and is meant to give access to socio-economic infrastructures and to exercise good governance and the program would have been done before to find solution to this paradox. This program will be launched in all districts of the region on selected kebeles. It has a three years life span and it is targeted to resettle 45,000 households. The program is started in 2003 EFY having 15,000 households target beneficiaries.

It is also envisaged that the resettlement will be based on watershed and each beneficiary household will have access to arable land up to 3-4 hectare. The 2003 EFY action plan of the program is described here with in detail.

Goal

- To have access to basic socioeconomic infrastructures of those people who are settled scattered and along the riverside which are prone to flood hazard and those who practiced cut & burn shifting cultivation & ultimately to enable them food secured and to bring socioeconomic & cultural transformation of the people.

Objectives

- 45,000 rural households (in 2003-05 EFY) of which 15,000 HH will be settled on voluntarily basis in selected 49 kebeles.
- 60,000 ha area will be delineated and given for housing and arable land for the targeted beneficiaries.
- Socio-economic infrastructures will be erected on those settlement areas, viz-a- viz; 19 primary schools, 51 water schemes, 22 health posts, 18 vet. Clinics, 40 flour mills, 49 ware houses/ storages and 195 km roads.

Enabling Environment and opportunities

The program has backup by the political leaders from federal to the grass root level. Accordingly, the objective and the strategy of the program is propagated to the

community stakeholders in different sessions and reached at consensus. In some parts of the regional districts the community has inquired the local authority to resettle some years before.

Villagization according to this program is to move the beneficiaries within the same locality. That is to say there is no movement from one zone to the other and from one wereda to the other. Therefore, the people will shift from the vulnerable area to the new nearby area with no significance distances from their original land. It is rather clustering the people in the ideal place up on their interest and makes ease of delivering development services to bring tangible and radical change to the lives of the rural community.

Implementation arrangement is also set so that from the region to the local levels steering & technical committees has been established with their respective duties and responsibilities. (Implementation manual has prepared and endorsed by the regional government council)

2. Program activities

2.1 Capacity building

Cognizant to this continuous awareness raising is mandatory to different stakeholders at all levels. This is critical to make the program achievable. There is no idea left to be dubious. The role of the government and the role of the community should be identified & put clearly so that the program will be implemented in coordination between the two parties.

Training will also be rendered to surveyors, zonal administrators; woreda steering & technical committee members; local administrators (kebele) and community leaders on how to allocate lands for housing and arable farming.

2.2 Socio-economic infrastructure development

The erection of socioeconomic infrastructure is paramount important and should be in place before moving the target population to the new sites. However, this needs an outlay of huge amount of money. Therefore, the following infrastructures will be set in the new settlement sites which did not have infrastructure before.

Rural road

Road is an essential part of infrastructure for any development. None the less, it demands huge investment. Thus, a total of 195 km rural roads will be opened to the sites and this will be done either on labor base or using machines.

Education

Universal access to primary education is one of the millennium development goals. To this end, the federal and the regional governments have given due attention and considerable result had obtained. Concerted effort to the accessibility and quality will continue to be vested up on the sector in general. Hence 19 primary schools will be constructed in the settlement sites.

Health

Similarly, to achieve the health sector policy which is geared to give primary health education through deployment of health extension agents in the initial plan period 22 health posts will be erected in the settlement areas.

Animal health clinics

Where the livestock resources are the domain for the lives of the target beneficiaries 18 animal health clinics will be constructed.

Water

Depending on the area or the locality where the settlement is due 51 water schemes will be constructed of which 10 schemes are on spot spring development.

Flour mills & ware houses

The rural community especially women are subjected to arduous work in preparing flour using partly buried wooden made mortar for the meals of the society. Therefore, to mitigate the problem 40 flour mills are going to be purchased & installed in the settlement sites. Together, 49 ware houses for the mill and other goods (grains) should also be constructed.

2.3 Provision of Agricultural & other inputs

The outcome of this program is to realize the target beneficiaries whom production and productivity is boomed so that they are capable of making wealth. To do so, provision of extension services is mandatory. Under the policy framework of the agriculture & rural development, three agricultural extension agents should be engaged at each kebeles. And the extension agents should enthusiastically follow and consult the target beneficiaries.

In the program entry point the beneficiaries rarely had assets to overcome the lean period till they enjoy the first year agricultural production. Therefore, agricultural inputs like improved/quality crop seeds, farm implements (agricultural hand tools including oxen for

plowing) will be rendered. In addition, grain ration and cooking oil shall be considered for utmost 8 months.

In the mean time villagization activities are logically interconnected with the natural resource use. Hence, due consideration will be given not to destruct the natural resource recklessly. In this regard, nursery sites should be established and tree seedlings will be raised to replenish the loss that would be used for construction, fuel wood, etc.

2.4 Establishment of cooperatives

On voluntarily basis, the target beneficiaries should establish cooperatives in order to get synergy to manage and sustainably use the common properties in their respective kebeles as flour mill and to have access to credit among others.

3. Implementation strategy

This villagization program is the regional government development agenda and it is regulated by the regional government through the structural arrangement which were in place to the grass root level. It is also implemented per the principles put clearly in the implementation manual. Of which partnership is one of the principles. Though the government plays the leading role any developer be it private or company including NGOs does have its own stake to realize the plan.

In general terms, the capacity of the regional government is limited and only industrial products and services will be delivered to erect the socio-economic infrastructures in the new villagization sites. In virtue of this to change the existing fertile land and abundant water resource that the region is naturally endowed much is expected from the people (target beneficiaries).

To this end, the role of the government officials, experts and other partners is also critical to add value to the aforementioned endeavors.

The following points are some of the implementation strategies;

- **Transparency** and clear understanding of the objectives and goals of the program at all levels should be made;
- **Participatory approach**-the target beneficiaries should contribute local material & labor; and encouragement of private sectors & NGOs involvement;
- **Timeliness**: as far as possible those infrastructures (as packages-water, health, education, etc) should be in place before the relocation of target beneficiaries; and those agricultural inputs should also be delivered in time;

- **Land certification**-to avoid land disputes and to make sure the land use rights vested to the people in the constitution, land certification system should be in place;
- **Monitoring & evaluation (M&E)**-it is one of the management tools to realize the plan and it should be done at all levels continuously.

4. Threats

- Owing to different cultural affiliation the target beneficiaries might change their ideas against the program;
- Lack of resource/budget;
- Some of the deliverables may not be in place in a logically sequenced manner due to project management problems (late of erection of basic infrastructures, etc.).

Table 1: Villagization Action Plan for 2003 EFY

| S. No | Activities | Unit of measure'mt | Target | Implementer | Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|------|
| | | | | | 1 st Quarter | | | 2 nd Quarter | | | 3 rd Quarter | | | 4 th Quarter | | |
| | | | | | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
| 1 | Training on land measurement & allotment | | 783 | | | 783 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surveyor | No. | 30 | Region | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Weredas' & kebeles' Steering & Tech. committees and zonal administrators | No. | 753 | Region | | 753 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Awareness raising on the program at various levels | No. | 2411 | | 141 | 870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zone & Woreda Administrators | No. | 141 | Region | 141 | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Das & kebele administrators | No. | 560 | Zone, woreda | | 560 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Community stakeholders | No. | 210 | Zone, woreda | | 210 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target beneficiaries | No. | 15,000 | >> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Land arrangement for settlement & due of land certificate | No | 15,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Godere Woreda | No. | 850 | Zone, W./K | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Woredas | No. | 14,150 | Zone, W./K | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | |
| 4 | Infrastructure Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary Schools | No. | 19 | BoE | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | |
| | Health posts | No. | 22 | BoH | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| | Vet. clinics | No. | 18 | Wore/keb | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| | Ware houses | No. | 49 | Coops agency | | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | | |
| | Procurement of flour mill | No. | 40 | BoARD | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural road | kms | 195 | R/R/Authority | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| | Water schemes | No. | 51 | BoWMED | | X | X | | | | X | X | X | | | |

| S. No | Activities | Unit of measure'mt | Target | Implementer | Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | | | | | 1 st Quarter | | | 2 nd Quarter | | | 3 rd Quarter | | | 4 th Quarter | | |
| | | | | | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
| 5 | Provision of Agricultural inputs & food grain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Food grain (ration) | Qts. | 90,000 | NGOs | 1125 | 1125 | | | | | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | |
| | Cost of pounding & oils | Birr ('000) | 4,200 | >> | 525 | 525 | | | | | 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 | |
| | Oxen (plowing) | No. | 200 | BoARD | | | | | | | | 200 | | | | |
| | Farm Implements | No. ('000) | 105 | BoARD | | | 105 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Agricultural Inputs | Qts | 3,940 | BoARD | | | | | | | 3940 | | | | | |
| | Cuttings (sweet potato) | No. ('000) | 750 | BoARD | | | | | | | | | 750 | | | |
| 6 | House Construction & resettlement | No. | 15,000 | Reg/Zone/W /Kebeles | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 7 | Monitoring & Evaluation | Rounds | 12/4/4 | Woreda/Z/R | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |

Table 2: Activity plan in respect of financial flow

| S. No | Activities | Unit of measure'mt | Target | Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | Total Budget | Budget Source |
|-------|--|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | 1 st Quarter | | 2 nd Quarter | | 3 rd Quarter | | 4 th Quarter | | | |
| | | | | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | | |
| 1 | Training on land measurement & allotment | | | | | | | | | | | 290,000 | |
| | Surveyor | No. | 30 | 30 | 80,000 | | | | | | | 80,000 | |
| | Wereda & kebele Steering & Tech. committees and zonal administrators | No. | 753 | 753 | 210,000 | | | | | | | 210,000 | |
| 2 | Awareness raising on the program at various levels | No. | 2,411 | 2,411 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zone & Woreda Administrators | No. | 141 | 141 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Das & kebele administrators | No. | 560 | 560 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Community stakeholders | No. | 210 | 210 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target beneficiaries | No. | 15,000 | 15,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Land arrangement for settlement & due of land certificate | | | | | | | | | | | 140,000 | |
| | Land allotment | Ha | 60,000 | | | 3,400 | | 56,600 | | | | | |
| | House construction | No. | 15,000 | | | 850 | | 14,150 | | | | | |
| 4 | Infrastructure Building | | | | | | 49,545,000 | | | | | 49,545,000 | |
| | Primary Schools | No. | 19 | | | 19 | 9,500,000 | | | | | 9,500,000 | |
| | Health posts | No. | 22 | | | 22 | 2,200,000 | | | | | 2,200,000 | |
| | Vet. clinics | No. | 18 | | | 18 | 1,800,000 | | | | | 1,800,000 | |
| | Ware houses | No. | 49 | | | 49 | 4,900,000 | | | | | 4,900,000 | |
| | Procurement of flour mill | No. | 40 | | | 40 | 3,200,000 | | | | | 3,200,000 | |
| | Rural road | kms | 195 | | | 195 | 19,500,000 | | | | | 19,500,000 | |
| | Water schemes | No. | 51 | | | | 8,445,000 | | | | | 8,445,000 | |

| S. No | Activities | Unit of measure'mt | Target | Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | Total Budget | Budget Source |
|-------|---|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | 1 st Quarter | | 2 nd Quarter | | 3 rd Quarter | | 4 th Quarter | | | |
| | | | | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | | |
| 5 | Provision of Agricultural inputs & food grain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a | Food grain (ration) | Qts. | 90,000 | | | | | 45,000 | | 45,000 | | 54,000,000 | NGOs |
| b | Cost of pounding & oils | Birr ('000) | 4,200 | | | | | | 2,100,000 | | 2,100,000 | 4,200,000 | NGOs |
| | S. Total | | | | | | | | | | | 58,200,000 | |
| c | Oxen (plowing) | No. | 200 | | | | | 200 | 300,000 | | | 300,000 | |
| d | Farm Implements | No. ('000) | 105 | | | 105,000 | 3,080,000 | | | | | 3,080,000 | |
| | • Spade | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 675,000 | | | | | 675,000 | |
| | • Machetes | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 450,000 | | | | | 450,000 | |
| | • Sickle | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 455,000 | | | | | 455,000 | |
| | • Axe | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 600,000 | | | | | 600,000 | |
| | • Traditional plow sheer (Maresha) | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 225,000 | | | | | 225,000 | |
| | • Wogel (Iron metal) | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 225,000 | | | | | 225,000 | |
| | • Hoe | No. | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | 450,000 | | | | | 450,000 | |
| | Sum (c & d) | | | | | | | | | | | 3,380,000 | |
| e | Agri. Seeds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | • Maize | Qts | 1,875 | | | | | 1,875 | 2,531,250 | | | 2,531,250 | |
| | • Sorghum | Qts | 563 | | | | | 563 | 281,500 | | | 281,500 | |
| | • Rice | Qts | 1,000 | | | | | 1,000 | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 | |
| | • Sesame | Qts | 500 | | | 500 | 75,000 | | | | | 75,000 | |
| | • Sweet potato cuttings | No. | 500,000 | | | | | | | 500,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| | • Vegetable seeds | Qts | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| | • Tree seeds | Qts | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| f | Input Transportation cost | Birr | 500,000 | | | | | | | | | 500,000 | |
| 6 | Monitoring & Evaluation | Birr | 800,000 | | 200,000 | | 200,000 | | 200,000 | | 200,000 | 800,000 | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | 58,792,750 | |
| | Contingency (5.2%) | | | | | | | | | | | 3,107,250 | |
| | Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | 61,900,000 | |

N.B: The cost for food grain (a & b) which is amounted to Eth. Birr 58,200,000 is not included in the Grand Total Cost estimation.

Table 3: Program Targeted Kebeles and Woredas with the proposed socio-economic infrastructures

| S. No | Woreda | Kebele | Primary Schools | Health Posts | Vet. Clinics | Water Schemes | Flour Mills | Ware House | Rural Road (Kms) | Remarks |
|-------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| 1 | Godere | 5 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 3 | 5 | 50 | |
| | | Gelesha | | | | 1 (Spring) | | 1 | | |
| | | Goshinie | | | | 1 (Spring) | | 1 | | |
| | | Dunchai | | | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | 15 | |
| | | Chemi | | | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Gonchi | 1 | 1 | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | 35 | |
| 2 | Mengeshi | 5 | - | 3 | - | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | |
| | | Baya | | 1 | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Kumi | | 1 | | 1 (Spring) | | 1 | 4 | |
| | | Kokori | | | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Dushi | | 1 | | 1 (Spring) | | 1 | | |
| | | Godere Mission | | | | 1 (Spring) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 3 | Gog | 3 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 | |
| | | Jangjor | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Awkoy | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| | | Dipach | | | | 1 (SHW) | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Abobo | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| | | Tegne | 1 | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Ukuna | | | | 1 (SHW) | | 1 | | |
| | | Chebokir | | | | 1 (SHW) | | 1 | 3 | |
| | | Perpengo | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| 5 | Gambella | 6 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | |
| | | Abolkir | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Pignkew | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Opagna | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| | | Pimoli | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | - | 1 | | |
| | | Gnekwo | | | | 1 (SHW) | - | 1 | | |
| | | Uchoi & Elay | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 6 | Dima | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | |

| S. No | Woreda | Kebele | Primary Schools | Health Posts | Vet. Clinics | Water Schemes | Flour Mills | Ware House | Rural Road (Kms) | Remarks |
|-------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| | | Akula | 1 | 1 | - | 2 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Achagna | - | - | - | 2 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 7 | Jor | 4 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | Utel-01 | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Shentewa-02 | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Alemi | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Olew | | 1 | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 8 | Itang | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| | | Drowong | 1 | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Puldeng | | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Wankey | | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 9 | Jikawo | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 | |
| | | Bildak | | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Kwatguar | 1 | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | Lekchour | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| | | Nibnib | | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| 10 | Wantwa | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 13 | |
| | | Gadie | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| | | Cholpiew | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| | | Pajing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| | | Moun | 1 | | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 11 | Lare | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | |
| | | Katir | | | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | Koworly | 1 | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Kwotnewal | | | | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Kowormechar | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Etai | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | | |
| 12 | Akobo | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 76 | |
| | | Buye | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| | | Tore | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | Kochair | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 20 | |

| S. No | Woreda | Kebele | Primary Schools | Health Posts | Vet. Clinics | Water Schemes | Flour Mills | Ware House | Rural Road (Kms) | Remarks |
|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| | | Yiryir | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (SHW) | 1 | 1 | 37 | |
| | Total | 49 | 19 | 25 | 18 | 51 (10 springs) | 41 | 49 | 195 | |