

**South Omo zone Pastoralist Areas
Agriculture Bureau
Pastoralist Areas Department**

**Revised 2004 (E.C.) Budget Year
Villagization Plan**

Tir 2004 (E.C.)

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1. Introduction

Ethiopia's economy is primarily based on agriculture, and the majority of the population (84%) live in rural areas.

The agriculture-led industrialization policy has considered this objective condition. Besides, as part of the economic reform programs [measures] undertaken by the federal government, various sectoral policies and strategies have been put in place and are under implementation for some years now. As a result, encouraging results have been achieved.

Our region is one of the zones where deep-rooted food security problem often prevail. Various programs have been designed and are being implemented with a view to sustainably root out this problem. One of these programs is implementing (undertaking) villagization, which will be implemented on a voluntary basis. A strategic objective has been laid and is under implementation involving the resettlement of people from densely populated zones and woredas affected by recurrent drought, and whose land has lost fertility to areas that are relatively fertile, suitable for agricultural activities.

In light of the above, the government has also been implementing various policies and strategies with a view to ensuring sustainable development in pastoralist areas, thus registering numerous positive results. However, as pastoralist communities have for long been neglected in previous times, the problems existing thereon have been so complicated, demanding more works than that which has so far been undertaken. Cognizant of this, a firm resolve has been taken to carry out activities that could enable ensure sustainable development by changing the life style of pastoralist communities. One such undertaking, which is incorporated in the Growth and Transformation Plan, is the envisaged resettlement program. The program taken on the establishment of a sugar factory whose construction has already began, as well as a water-centered settlement that would enable change the economic and social conditions of pastoralists and ensure sustainable development by making them out-growers for the sugar factory.

Over the past years, the government has been undertaking several activities with a view to improving the living conditions of pastoralists in a sustained manner and ensuring food security. The five-year Integrated Pastoralist Development Program has been implemented from zone down to woreda levels by allocating substantial budget on an annual basis.

The pastoralist communities in our zone were exposed not only to food insecurity but also for [resource-based] conflicts owing to their mobility in search of water and pasture. The planned voluntary villagization project would not only alleviate this problem, but also facilitate transfer of technology, building of economic and social facilities as well as creating a conducive situation for the maintenance of good governance and democratic order.

Accordingly, it has been planned to undertake in 2004 (Eth.) fiscal year voluntary villagization of more than 8,877 household heads comprising a total of over 44,385 people in five woredas, the detailed plan of which is presented in this document.

2. Goal

Enabling pastoralists, who have been exposed to deep-rooted food insecurity due to shortage of rain, flooding and scattered living caused by the search for water and pasture, ensure their food security through a voluntary, water-centered resettlement to areas suitable for living and agricultural activities where they would benefit from social and economic services.

3. Main Objective

More than 8,877 pastoralist household heads in the zone would ensure their food security through voluntary villagization based on rain and irrigation.

4. Specific Objectives

- Some 8,877 household heads would benefit from irrigation-based development using water pumping generators and through harnessing rivers;
- Building social service facility packages in five woredas where pastoralists would settle;
- To build ___ deep and ___ medium-size water wells that could provide services through water treatment;
- Install 11 flour mills that would provide services for settlers;
- Supply 22 irrigation pump generators with a capacity of developing 50 hectares, and five water pumping generators with a capacity to develop 30 hectares of land;
- Build ___ ponds that provide water for animals;
- Providing various agricultural inputs and house utensils

5. Implementation Strategy

- Each pertinent zonal sector offices would be directed to prepare detailed plan and upon the approval of their plans by the zonal villagization and sugar development steering committee, would execute the necessary activities and render support;
- Support would be given to administrative organs at different levels to enable them design and implement resettlement program plan and schedule;
- Conduct awareness creation activities using community conversation
- Conduct selection of relocation (settlement) sites with the participation of the public;
- Implement water-centered villagization in areas where there is sufficient water and carryout water-centered irrigation activities in rain-short areas;
- Build social and economic service facilities in advance at selected villagization sites;

6. Major Activities

1. Create awareness on the benefits of living in group in village through community conversation;
2. Undertake villagization study;
3. Undertake land division and measurement
4. Undertake construction of infrastructure (irrigation, road and water facilities) and social service facilities;
5. Supply agricultural inputs;
6. Provide food ration and household utensils;
7. Undertake natural resources [conservation] activities;
8. Undertake agricultural extension works;
9. Conduct monitoring (follow up) and render support;

6.1. Detailed Activities

6.1.1. Awareness creation through Community Conversation

Pastoralist communities live in various scattered locations and often move from one place to another in search of water and pasture, thus becoming susceptible for conflict and other hazards.

It is therefore very important to undertake resettlement program to enable these communities lead a stable life and ensure their long-term food security in a peaceful working environment. In order for the pastoralists to resettle voluntarily, it is necessary to create/[raise] the communities' awareness [on the benefits of resettlement]. To this effect, discussion documents would be prepared and the discussion would first be held at woreda level among woreda leadership and civil servants. Then the discussion would go down to Kebeles where kebele leadership, local elders and clan leaders would deliberate on the matter and raise their awareness. Woreda and Kebele executives who participated in these discussions would then go to the wider community and sensitize them on the issue. This activity has already been started particularly in Salamago Woreda, and it will continue there as well as in other woredas widely and in a strengthened manner. This awareness creation activity would also target the youth who move from place to place herding their cattle for grazing.

6.1.2. Conducting Villagization Study

Previously, water-centered resettlement site identification study had been conducted by professionals drawn from the regional, Zonal and woreda administrations at areas selected by community representatives, particularly in Salamago, Dassenech, Nyangatom and Hamer woredas in order to determine areas most suitable for the resettlement of the communities. The study has generally identified sites for residential purposes, agriculture and pasture. Moreover, a detailed resettlement package study, which is necessary to implement the resettlement, has been conducted. Similarly, a technical team drawn from the region, in coordination with the food security, Early Warning and Emergency Response Process of the regional Agriculture Bureau, has conducted a detailed study in Nyangatom, Dassenech and Hamer woredas. A similar site identification study has also been conducted in Bennatsemay Woreda by a team of professionals drawn from the regional Pastoralist Affairs Bureau, Zonal Pastoralist-Agriculture Department as well as Woreda professionals.

On the other hand, resettlement site identification, and detailed resettlement package studies as well as identification of pastoralists to be resettled would be conducted in all woredas for the resettlement program that would be implemented in 2005 (E.C.). Budget has been set aside for this undertaking from the MDGs implementation fund.

6.1.3. Undertaking Land Allocation, Measurement and Distribution (Transfer)

Once farm, residential and grazing sites have been identified in resettlement areas found in the five woredas where the villagization program would be implemented, division and measurement of residential and farmlands for settler pastoralists would be carried out. As regards measurement and apportioning of residential spots, a model village map would be designed in conjunction with the regional Design and Construction Supervision Authority, and the model village map will be distributed for woredas to implement the villagization accordingly. A training manual on land apportioning, measurement and land use system would be developed in collaboration /coordination with the Authority and training would be conducted to engineers, zonal level surveyors as well as professionals and development agents at zonal and woreda levels.

After the training is properly conducted, equipment and tools necessary for the purpose of measurement would be supplied, laborers would be recruited and then measurement and titling of land for residential and farming purposes would be undertaken.

Following these activities, pastoralists would be moved to the settlement areas and stay in make-shift shelters for about a week, during which time they would be engaged in the construction of their respective residential houses using dry woods and trees cut from plots designated for farming in such a way that shall not harm environmental natural resources. With regard to allocation of plots for residential houses, 0.5 hectares of land would be apportioned to every settler pastoralist. On the other hand, allocation of farmland would vary according to topographical considerations. Hence, in the case of land that relies on rain [for cultivation] 2 hectares would be apportioned to each settler pastoralist, where as those pastoralists settling on irrigable land would be apportioned 0.5 hectares each.

Areas for animal pasture would also be identified and put to better communal use. Designation [and/or allocation] of grazing land would be based on settlement villages and community's needs.

6.1.4. Undertaking Construction of Infrastructure

Construction of various infrastructures would be carried out in settlement sites around pastoralist areas. These mainly include constructions of road, safe drinking water facilities and irrigation development.

➤ **Road Construction**

Undertaking the construction of all-weather roads at the settlement areas is very crucial. Accordingly, the construction of new roads and finalization of ongoing projects would be undertaken. Hence, construction of alley roads would be carried out through public participation, while Kuraz Sugar Development Corporation would undertake the construction of 21-km alley road in Salamago Woreda.

➤ **Irrigation**

Implementing water-centered resettlement is a very vital intervention to ensure the long-term food security of pastoralists. Accordingly, irrigation development works would be undertaken in areas selected for resettlement, the details of which is presented as follows:

➤ **Dassenech Woreda**

Irrigation scheme with a capacity to develop 1,000 hectares of land is under construction in this woreda by the South Water Works Construction Enterprise. Currently, construction of headwork as well as main and secondary canals is well underway, and close follow up would be conducted to ensure speedy finalization and implement the resettlement activity.

On the other hand, 292 hectares of land would be developed through irrigation using 46 water-pumping generators supplied by the [Regional] Pastoralist Affairs Bureau, and 428 pastoralists would be made to live in a village. Moreover, five generators, each with a capacity to develop 30 hectares would be purchased to develop additional 150 hectares of land, where it is planned to resettle 300 household heads. (The bid process is finalized and an agreement is being concluded with the supplier.) Overall, some 2,728 households [with their families] would be made to live in a village and benefit from irrigation development.

The digging of five medium-size deep water wells is planned to be undertaken for the six settlement villages to be established in this woreda. Birr 250,000 has been allotted for each water facility. The projects would be implemented under the auspices of the South Water

Works Enterprise. As construction of deep water well is impossible in Demch settlement site, settlers there would be provided with treated water.

➤ **Nyangatom Woreda**

Some 81 water pumping generators each with a capacity to develop 5 to 8 hectares, 11 generators each with a capacity to develop 4 hectares and 12 generators each with a capacity to develop 50 hectares would be put to use to develop a total of 1,352 hectares of land through irrigation in Nyangatom Woreda, and resettle and benefit 2,176 pastoralist households.

Moreover, four water distribution fountains and water treatment facilities would be constructed to render services to communities in the four settlement villages in the woreda by purifying water from the Omo River. Some 250,000 birr budget is planned [allocated?] for each water facility. The Regional Water Bureau would implement the scheme.

➤ **Hamer Woreda**

Ten irrigation pump generators with a capacity to develop 50 hectares of land would be purchased and supplied and a total of 500 hectares of land would be developed on which 1,000 household heads are planned to settle. The undertaking would be implemented in coordination with Irrigation Facilities Development and Administration Agency. The execution budget would be secured from the Food Security budget.

An irrigation study that would enable develop 1,000 hectares of land at Bulkay settlement site along the Omo River is being conducted, as part of the resettlement program in Hamer Woreda for the 2005 (E.C.) budget year, by the South Design and Construction Supervision Enterprise with a budget allocated from the MDGs implementation fund.

For the villagization program to be implemented in this woreda, two deep water wells would be dug and two water distribution fountains and cattle water troughs would be constructed for use by the two villages. In addition, study has been conducted and bid documents have been prepared to undertake the construction of 1 deep water well in Bulkay settlement site and 2 deep water wells in Keske for use by settlers in the resettlement program to be implemented in 2005 (E.C.). However, the deep borehole intended to be dug around Keske needs further study. The South Water Works Construction Enterprise would undertake the drilling of the boreholes. In order to speed up the villagization, we have planned to provide water for the would-be settlers by treating the water from Omo River.

➤ **Bennatsemay**

The Pastoralist Communities Development Project (PCDP) is undertaking the Gisma Irrigation Scheme that can develop 200 hectares of land in this Woreda, using the Weyto River. More than 75 percent of the construction has been accomplished and the work would soon be finalized and some 456 resettled household heads would benefit from the scheme using distributed irrigation pumps.

For the settlement program to be implemented around Gisma locality of the woreda, there is plan to dig one medium-size borehole, which would be undertaken by the South Water Works Construction Enterprise.

➤ **Salamago Woreda**

As regards the irrigation development work and the settler pastoralists in this woreda, the Kuraz Sugar Development Project would temporarily provide a high capacity generator, until work on the main canal is finalized, to be utilized by 2070 household heads from the Bodi community.

The resettlement in this woreda of Mursi communities would be implemented by utilizing 15 generators supplied by the sector for the development of 156 hectares of land on Hayloha settlement site, where it is planned to resettle 312 household heads from Mursi kebeles. Identification of household heads would be carried out subsequently to enable the remaining 929 Mursi households live in group in a village.

6.1.5. Construction of Social [Service] Facilities

The construction of social service facilities that would serve community members in the settlement areas would be carried out according to the details presented in the table below:

Social Facilities Plan for the Resettlement Program to be Implemented in Pastoralist Areas

S.N.	Woreda	Settlement Site	# of household heads	Store	Kebele Office	Types and number of social facilities														
						Primary		Human health Post	Veterinary Post	Flour mill	Experts' Residence			Pastoralist Training center	Police Station					
						1 st cycle	2 nd cycle				Expert	Health worker	teachers							
1.	Salamago	5	2,517	1	3	3	1	3	2											
2.	Hamer	2	1,000	1				1	1											
3.	Nyangatom	4	2,176	2				2	2											
4.	Dassenech	6	2,728	2				2	2											
5.	Bennatsemay	1	456	?																
	Total	18	8,877	8	3	3	1	7	7	8	9	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

Out of the Social Facilities Plan indicated in the above table, Bid Process for Surma and Salamago Settlement Villages was finalized using the MDGs execution budget as per the details shown below and handing over of sites is underway

Bid Package prepared for Salamago Settlement

S.N.	Type of Package	Unit of Measurement	Qty	Unit Price	Project Budget Allotted	Implementer	Kebele/village of construction	Remarks
	I. Package One							
	Kebele One							
1.1	Primary 1 st Cycle (1-4)	Number	1	1,010,972	1,010,972	Region		
1.2	Kebele Office	"	1	417,866	417,866	"		
1.3	Flourmill Construction	"	1	138,457	138,457	"		
1.4	Health Post	"	1	411,159	411,159	"		Later unit price rose
1.5	Veterinary Post & Service Stable	"	1	228,926	228,926	"		
1.6	Health Workers Residence	"	1	144,519	144,519	"		
1.7	Teachers' Residence	"	1	409,887	409,887	"		
1.8	Farmers' Training Center	"	1	358,288	358,288	"		
1.9	Police Station Unit	"	1	441,789	441,789	"		
1.10	Dev't Agents' Residence	"	1	204,944	204,944	"		
	Sub-Total			3,766,807	3,766,807			

S.N.	Type of Package	Unit of Measurement	Qty	Unit Price	Project Budget Allotted	Implementer	Kebele/village of construction	Remarks
	II. Package Two							
	Kebele Two							
2.1	Primary 1 st Cycle (1-4)	Number	1	1,010,972	1,010,972	Region		
2.2	Kebele Office	"	1	417,866	417,866	"		
2.3	Flourmill Construction	"	1	138,457	138,457	"		
2.4	Warehouse Construction	"	1	497,616	497,616	"		
2.5	Teachers' Residence	"	1	409,887	409,887	"		
	Sub-Total			2,474,798	2,474,798			
	III. Package Three							
	Kebele Three							
	Primary 1 st Cycle (1-4)	Number	1	1,010,972	1,010,972	Region		
	Kebele Office	"	1	417,866	417,866	"		
	Flourmill Construction	"	1	138,457	138,457	"		
	Health Post	"	1	411,159	411,159	"		Later on unit price rose
	Veterinary Post & Service Stable	"	1	228,926	228,926	"		
	Health Workers Residence	"	1	144,519	144,519	"		
	Teachers' Residence	"	1	409,887	409,887	"		
	Farmers' Training Center	"	1	358,288	358,288	"		
	Police Station Unit	"	1	441,789	441,789	"		
	Dev't Agents' Residence	"	1	204,944	204,944	"		
	Sub-Total			3,766,807	3,766,807			

S.N.	Type of Package	Unit of Measurement	Qty	Unit Price	Project Budget Allotted	Implementer	Kebele/village of construction	Remarks
IV. Package Four								
Kebele Two								
4.1	Primary 1 st & 2 nd Cycle (1-8)	Number	1	2,654,055	2,654,055	Region		
4.2	Teachers' Residence	"	1	409,887	409,887	"		
	Sub-Total			3,063,942	3,063,942			
V. Package Five								
Procurement								
5.1	Flourmill Procurement	Number	3	162,000	486,000	Region		
5.2	Farming Tools Procurement	Gross		727,750	727,750	"		
5.3	Procurement of Seed	Quintal			1,237,500	"		
5.4	Procurement of settlers ration	"			4,018,000	"		Later on unit price rose
VI. Package Six								
6.1	Transportation					"		
6.2	Transportation of Seed	Biajo			41,290	"		
	Sub-Total				510,000			
	Grand Total				20,092,894			

6.1.6. Supplying Agricultural Inputs

In order to enable the would-be settlers swiftly engage in development activities in their respective localities and ensure their food security, the supply (provision) of small farming implements, and various seeds of fodder, crop and backyard vegetables would be carried out. Hence, the supply for the resettlement program this year would be implemented in accordance with the details shown in the table below:

➤ Small Farm Implements

There is plan to supply each pastoralist household head who would be settled with small farming implements to be used in farming activities, the details of which is presented in the table below: Extensive training would be given to familiarize pastoralists with the use of plough and shoe, and efforts would be exerted to enable pastoralists make use of their own oxen for tilling purposes.

S.N.	List of Inputs	Unit	South Omo					Total	Unit Price	Total Price
			Dassenech	Nyangatom	Bennatsemay	Salamago	Hamer			
	# of settler household heads		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
1.	Zabiya		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
2.	Chopper		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
3.	Sickle		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
4.	Axe		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
5.	Rake		109	109	20	104	17			
6.	Shoe		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
7.	Plough		2,728	2,176	456	3,310	1,000			
	Total									

➤ Supply of Various Agricultural Inputs

Supply of agricultural inputs is one of the multifarious supports that would be given to help settler communities improve their living conditions by raising their income. Accordingly, seeds of animal fodder, oil seeds, various backyard vegetables as well as of different crops that take the region's ecology into consideration would be distributed. On the other hand, there is plan to carryout procurement and supply of fuel to develop irrigable land using generator pumps. Accordingly, the fuel input needs of the woredas is presented in the following table:

S.N.	List of Inputs	Unit	South Omo					
			Dassenech	Nyangatom	Hamer	Bennatsemay	Salamago	Male
1	Animal Fodder							
1.1	Rhodes grass		3	4	4.5	4.82	5	3
1.2	Green panic		1.5	2	1	1	1	2
1.3	Cow pea		3		0.5			
1.4	Pigeon pea		2		1			
1.5	Lablab		3					
1.6	Desmodium		3					
1.7	alfalfa		3		0.5			
1.8	Elephant grass		5,000	750				
	Setaria							
	Buffel							
	Sesbania							
	Siratro							
	Wanicacia							
	Veranostylo							
2.	Oil seeds							
2.1	Sesame	Qtl.	28.2	10	30	95.4	15	40
2.2	Groundnuts	"	5		2			
3.	Vegetable seed							
3.3	Red pepper (Marego)	k.g	60	30	10	3	60	
	Onion		7.5	15	5	3	20	
	Tomato		8	5	5	3	10	
	Red potato		4			3		
	Garlic	Qtl						
	Molasses	No.			1,000			
	Banana seedling		15,000	600	500	10,000	500	10,000
4.								
	Cassava			2,000			10,000	
	Sweet potato peels		15,000	8,000	2,500		15,000	
	Potato peels							
5.	Legumes							
5.1	Maize BH140	Qtl.	100	25		100	175	10
5.2	Maize Pioneer							
5.3	Sorghum		32.7	30			85	

6.1.7. Supplying Food Ration and House Utensils

Settlers in Salamago woreda would be provided with food ration and spices for about eight months, until the crop they plant in the first year reach for harvest and they could feed themselves. On the other hand, pastoralists to be relocated from woredas embraced in safety net program would be supplied with jerry cans and water jugs. Accordingly, there is plan to hand out 30-kilograms of food ration and 50 birr per month for each household head for the purchase of food spices. The ration provision plan is based on the premise that the villagization activity to be implemented in the woredas is confined within the same locality and is to be undertaken in such a way that it would not affect the basis of their livelihood. The program would cover the rations of pastoralists to be resettled in safety net woredas.

➤ List of Settlers' House Utensils

	Type of item	Qty.	Unit price		Total		Remark
			Br	cents	Br	cents	
1.	20 liters water jerry can	16,947	30	--	463,410	--	4,500 settlers would be provided through food security, while the remaining through Bureau
2.	Jug	16,947	20	--	338,940	--	
	Total				802,350	--	

6.1.8. Natural Resource Conservation Works

Natural resources conservation is essential to prevent desertification, preserve local climatic conditions and protect environmental biodiversity. Hence, training would be given to settlers on preservation of local bio-diversity [and ecology] by undertaking water and soil conservation activities. Accordingly, water-based forestation would be carried out by settlers on the basis of agro-forestry [development]. To this effect, they would establish seedling nursery, engage in preservation and conservation of natural forest and other works related to protection of natural environment. Besides, by eliminating plant varieties that do not serve as fodder, work on improving natural pasture would be undertaken extensively. This activity would be realized through mobilizing active community participation using budget from woredas.

6.1.9. Human Health

When pastoralists are moved to one location through villagization program, they may be exposed to various diseases. Therefore, apart from the construction of health posts necessary medicinal drugs, medical equipment as well as anti-mosquito bed-nets would be supplied to them through the regional health bureau and zonal health department. Health professionals from the woreda would render necessary medical services.

6.1.10 Animal Health and Marketing Works

Veterinary posts would be set up and furnished with necessary equipment, material and medicines with a view to providing veterinary care and inoculation services for animals. Veterinary services would be expanded at kebele level and veterinary posts would be made to render services at every settlement village. Professionals in the sector at woreda and kebele levels would be linked to regular veterinary services and provide inoculation for different veterinary diseases. Alongside prevention efforts, treatment services and medicines for internal and external parasites, bacterial diseases and trypanosomiasis would be supplied.

As regards cattle marketing, a bid is being floated for the construction of a standard medium cattle-marketing center in Salamago Woreda. In due course of time, construction of small marketing centers through public participation and linking them with exporting abattoirs would be carried out.

6.1.11 Organizing Associations

Eleven flourmills would be procured for use in the new settlement sites to be established. In view of this, Cooperative Unions and Marketing Bureau would undertake organizing and administering of associations. In addition, organizing and strengthening of unions of credit and saving institutions would be carried out in woredas embraced by Pastoralist Community Development Project.

6.1.12. Community Participation

The program is to be implemented with the participation and follow up of the community. All community members would be made to actively participate in the process of dividing and

measurement of land, protection and caring for infrastructure and natural resources, building their own residential houses, preparing their farmlands and caring for water facilities etc.

6.1.13. Experience Sharing

Besides the knowledge (awareness) that pastoralists would gain about the benefits of settling in villages through community conversation, it is crucial to further enhance their awareness by visiting resettled communities that have benefitted from such program. During the last budget year, members of the Salamago and Bodi communities were made to share experience in the utilization and usage of irrigation from Dassenech and Bennatsemay woredas. Similarly, in the current budget year these communities, including the youth, who often move from place to place along their flocks, would be made to visit better performing settlers in our zone, and share experience on the benefits of villagization.

6.1.14. Monitoring and Evaluation System

The monitoring (follow up) and work would focus on the success (achievement) of the program's objectives, particularly special attention would be given to ensuring that the initial phase would not result in poor performance and failure. Beyond ensuring food security, and access to development and good governance for the pastoralist population in the region, the program's success requires exerting utmost effort which could manifest in such a way that could bring about radical change in the socio-economic and cultural milieu of the community.

The program requires such an effort that its success should manifest not only in ensuring food security and making development and good governance accessible, as it should also manifest in terms of bringing about dramatic change in socio-economic and cultural transformation that could enable pastoralists in the region attain the level of development other people of the region have reached.

It is therefore imperative for executives at every level to understand that the program is not left for one specific sectoral office, but one that requires a concerted and all-inclusive effort to be fully realized. The monitoring/follow up and evaluation activity would thus means discharging responsibility through a clear understanding from the outset of who should do what, when and with what level of quality and efficiency putting the common goal of achieving success at the

center. Accordingly, based on the detail implementation schedule to be prepared vis-à-vis the program:

- Woreda steering committees would evaluate the progress of the work in their respective woreda every week and pass their report to the zonal main committee;
- Zonal steering committee would evaluate the performance of woredas in the zone every week and send its assessment report to the region; on their part woredas would evaluate on a weekly basis the activities of kebeles included in the villagization and pass on their report to the zonal command post;
- The regional steering committee would evaluate (assess) the progress once a month and give directions on the overall process of the program;
- Pertinent bodies at all levels would frequently pay visits to the localities, assess the situation on the ground and prepare and dispatch reports;
- The regional steering committee would assess the reports and assessments and those failing to discharge their responsibilities would be instructed to take necessary corrective measures;
- Generally, weekly reports on the villagization activity would be exchanged every week to and from command posts established from kebele to the region, and support and feedbacks would be provided constantly.

6.1.15. Duties and Responsibilities of Sectoral Offices at Various Levels

✦ **Region**

➤ **Pastoralist Affairs Sector**

- ✓ It would undertake the collection of data on the number of registered settlers in pastoralist areas from Woreda and Zone and carryout procurement of good quality house utensils and small farm tools ahead of the resettlement period and send other budgets on timely basis;
- ✓ Organizes visit programs in woredas where villagization would take place for selected elders, together with Woreda and Zonal executives, with a view to raising the awareness of their community on the resettlement program;

- ✓ Release the budget in time for zones and woredas where the program would be undertaken so that they could follow up/monitor the budget is utilized for the intended purposes;

- **Agriculture Sector**

- ✓ Collecting data on the number of registered settlers in conjunction with Pastoralist Affairs Sector and sending the necessary budget in time ahead of the actual resettlement period;
- ✓ Facilitating experience-sharing jointly with concerned bodies so that the villagization program attain its planned objectives;
- ✓ Conducts monitoring activities to make sure the budget sent for woredas that undertake resettlement is utilized for the intended purposes;
- ✓ It would assign development agents for newly formed villages;

- **Road Authority [Sector]**

- ✓ Finalizes work on clearing of new roads interconnecting villages and linking villages with the main road;

- **Design and Construction Authority**

- ✓ Would work on the designs of social service facilities well before pastoralist settlers are moved to their new villages and float the bid for construction;
- ✓ Will select the winning bidder and monitor the timely accomplishment of the construction;
- ✓ Supervises the quality of the construction in line with the guideline;
- ✓ Upon completion, handover the facilities to the pertinent organ;
- ✓ Supervises the construction and approves payment requests, and follow up release thereof;

- **Water Resources Sector**

- ✓ Undertakes the drilling of deep and medium-size water wells and [the construction of] water distribution fountains, surface water purification and distribution work as well

as maintenance of existing water facilities and follow up thereof well before settlers are moved to their new village;

➤ **Education Sector**

- ✓ Ensures that school-age children of settlers as well as adults have access to education in areas the villagization program is implemented;

➤ **Health Sector**

- ✓ Undertakes the procurement of medicinal drugs to be utilized in health services for settlers, and distribute them around resettlement sites;
- ✓ Would take swift measures whenever epidemics arise;
- ✓ Would assign health workers where health posts are constructed

➤ **Marketing and Unions Sector**

- ✓ Would undertake installation of flourmills in resettlement sites for use by settlers;
- ✓ Organizes settlers in cooperative associations;

Page 24 of the Amharic document is not available!

- ✓ Ensure drilling of deep water wells is undertaken by south Water Works Construction Enterprise;
- ✓ As it is not possible to use the MDGs fund to cover running costs, it is suggested that matching fund be allocated by the regional government;
- ✓ Follows up successive construction of social service and irrigation facilities;
- ✓ We suggest that the zonal administration assigns vehicles for the implementation of the villagization program (especially for Salamago woreda).

6.1.1.17 Annexes

A) Resettlement Program Plan for the year 2004 (E.C.)

S.N.	Zone	Woreda	Community	Settlement site	No. of settler Household head	# of settler population	Type of resettlement	No. of generators				Remarks
								Previously supplied pump	Under procurement	To be supplied in the future	Total	
1.	South Omo	Salamago	Bodi	Omo Hana	1,430	7,150	Using irrigation facility of Sugar Development Enterprise					
2.		Salamago	Bodi	Gura	775	3,200	“					
3.		Salamago	Mursi	Hayloha	312. remaining 929 to be resettled			Using generators supplied by the Bureau	15			15
4.	Dassenech	Nyangatom	Nyangatom	Naptokoyt, Nakriyaman, Aypo Sefere Genet	2176	10,880	Using generators supplied, and to be supplied by the Bureau	84		12 with 50 hectare capacity	93	
5.		Dassenech	Dassenech	Rate /Namsul/	2,000	10,000	generators supplied & to be supplied by the Bureau as well as Rate Irrigation Project	46			46	
6.	Hamer		Hamer	Kapisiya	428	2,140	Existing Windmills					
				Damich	300	1,500	By generators to be supplied		5 with 30-hr capacity	5		
				Quma Village 1 & Village 2	1,049	50,733	By generators to be supplied			10 with 50 hr capacity	10	
7.	Bennatsemay	Benna	Gisema (teqalo)	456	2,280	Gisma small irrigation proj. (200 hr)	2					
Total				19	8877	44385						

B) Plan of Pastoralist Villagization Works by Budget Source

S.N.	Activities	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total cost	Source of Budget			Remarks
						MDGs Implementation	Food Security	Additional budget needed from other source	
1.	Conducting settlement site identification study	Woreda	5		500,000	500,000			
2.	Awareness raising community conversation	Woreda	5		166,829		166,829		
3.	Undertaking land measurement & apportioning	Woreda	5	75,000	1,109,138	1,109,138			
4.	Construction of Infrastructure								
4.1	Purchasing of irrigation pump with a capacity to develop 50 hectares	No.	22	850,000	11,720,862	1,720,862	10,000,000		The budget needed for the 22 generators is 18,700,000, thus 6,979,138 should be secured from other source
??	Purchasing 30-hr capacity irrigation pump	"	5	550,828	2,779,138	2,779,138			5 more 30-hectare capacity generators are being procured
4.2	Purchasing fuel for irrigation pump generators	Woreda	6		2,562,540	2,562,540			
4.3	Drilling of deep water well		8	2,200,000	10,800,000	10,800,000			
4.4	Drilling of medium-size deep water well/providing treated water	No	13	250,000	3,250,000		3,250,000		
4.5	Digging of handy boreholes	"	7	75,000	525,000	525,000			
5.	Construction of social service	Package	21		43,325,257	39,275,257	4,050,000		The bid result shows

There seems to be some kind of discrepancy around here. Please compare it with the isolated table on Page 36 of the Amharic document, (p. ___ in the English version). Some rows are repeated, while others must have been MISPLACED.

S.N.	Activities	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total cost	Source of Budget			Remarks
						MDGs Implementation	Food Security	Additional budget needed from other source	
	facilities								
6.	Purchasing and installation of flourmill	No.	18		2,626,000	1,526,000	1,100,000		additional 8,655,833 birr is needed
6	Supply and transportation of agricultural inputs	Gross	6		2,912,189	2,912,189			
7.	Purchasing and supply of farming implements	Gross	6		6,075,186	4,815,186	1,260,000		
8.	Purchasing ration for settlers	Gross	1		12,089,280	12,089,280			
9.	Conducting training on irrigation	No	1	400,000	400,000	400,000			
10.	Conducting deep water well and spring development study	No.	5		435,620	435,620			
11.	Conducting Bulka Irrigation study	No.	1	3,582,965	3,582,965	3,582,965			
12.	Organizing Experience Sharing	Woreda	5					415,000	To be implemented with budget from CPDP
??	Training of veterinary technicians		50		436,670	436,670			
13.	Running cost for monitoring and evaluation works	Lump sum	1		2,550,000	2,350,000	200,000		
	Total				124,206,829	100,000,000	24,206,829		

B) Financial Breakdown and Action Plan of the 2004 (Ethiopian) Budget Year Resettlement Program

S.N	Activities	Unit	Qty	Total Cost	Action Plan				Remarks
					1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	
1.	Conducting settlement site identification study	Woreda	5	500,000			500,000		
2.	Organizing awareness raising community conversation	Woreda	5	166,829			166,829		
3.	Undertaking land measurement and apportioning	Woreda	5	1,109,138			1,109,138		
4.	Undertaking construction of infrastructure								
4.1	Purchasing of 50-hr capacity generator pumps	No.	22	11,720,862			11,720,862		
4	Purchasing of 30-hr capacity generator pumps	No.	5	2,779,138			555,828	2,223,310	
4.2	Purchasing of fuel for irrigation generators	Woreda	12	2,562,540			1,281,270	1,281,270	
4.3	Drilling of deep water well		8	10,800,000			10,800,000		PCDP & Sugar Dev't Ent., respectively, constructing 2 & 3 deepwater wells; hence 13 water wells are already budgeted
4.4	Drilling of medium-size deep water wells/providing treated water	No.	13	3,250,000			3,250,000		
4.5	Digging of handy water wells	No.	7	525,000			525,000		
5.	Construction of social facilities	Package	21	43,325,257		8,665,051	34,660,206		
5.1	Purchasing and installation of flourmill	No.	18	2,626,000			2,626,000		

S.N	Activities	Unit	Qty	Total Cost	Action Plan				Remarks
					1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	
6.	Supply and transportation of agricultural inputs	Lump sum	11	2,912,189			2,912,189		
7.	Purchase and supply farming implements	"	10	6,075,186			6,075,186		
8.	Purchase settlers ration	"	6	12,089,280			6,044,640	6,044,640	
9.	Conducting training on irrigation	No.	1	400,000			400,000		
10.	Conducting deep water well and spring development study	No.	9	435,620	130,686			304,934	
11.	Conducting the Bulka irrigation Study	No.	1	3,582,965	1,074,890			2,508,075	
12.	Engage in experience sharing	Woreda	6	415,000				415,000	
13	Running cost for undertaking monitoring and evaluation	Lump sum	1	2,550,000		255,000		1,147,500	1,147,500
	Total			124,206,829	1,205,576	11,247,554	101,056,979	10,696,720	

South Omo Zone Pastoralists' Villagization Program 2004 (E.C.) Plan

S. N	Woreda	Name of Village	No. of Villages	No. of Settlers			No. of Population			Original Kebele	Settlement site	Ethnic composition	Manner of Settlement
				Male household heads	Female household heads	Total	M	F	Total				
1.	Salamago	Omohanna	3							Giyu, Chedmis, Narmashki, Omohanna, Omorombe, Omohanna, Chedmis, Omorobe, Giyo, Narmashki	Omohanna	Bodi & Bacha	Irrigation canal constructed by Sugarcane dev't project
		Gura	2							Omohanna, Chedmis, Omorobe, Giyo, Narmashki	Gura	Bodi	irrigation canal constructed by Kuraz Sugarcane Dev't Proj.
		Hayloha	3							Moyzo, Maki, Bangozo, Hayloha	Haylow	Mursi	Irrigation canal by Sugarcane dev't project
2.	Bennatsemay	Gisma	1	352	104	456				Bula, borena, Gisma	Teqalo	Tsemay	Irrigation pump Generator & canal of Gisma irrigation dev't project
3.	Hamer	Bulkay	2	719	326	145	3,008	2,725	5,733	Mershakulema, Qolaqaja, Angude, Zalakata, Genbala	Quma	Hamer	Around irrigation using water pumping generator
4.	Dassenech	Namsel	4							Lobet, Terengole, Kalwe, Nymomeri, Aikatakach	Namsul	Dassenech	On Ratte irrigation project canal
		Kapsiya	1							Delegnmur	Delegnmur	Dassenech	Using existing windmills

5.	Nyangatom	Naptokoyt	1	360	184	544				Naptokoyt	Nyangatom	Using generator operated irrigation pump
		Shenkora	1	328	216	544				Shenkora	Nyangatom	Using generator operated irrigation pump
		Kangaten	1	422	122	544				Kangaten Zuria	Nyangatom	Using generator operated irrigation pump
		Aypo	1	322	222	544				Aypo	Nyangatom Kaygu	Using generator operated irrigation pump

Pastoralists' Villagization Program Action Plan

S.N.	Specific Activities	Months the Activities will be undertaken							Implementer	Remarks
		Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene			
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of settlement Site • Harmonizing settlement site with residential area using site map • Conduct training on measuring and dividing land • Supply measurement tools • Undertake apportioning of residential area • Clearing of residential village • Handing over residential area • Letting settlers construct their residential houses • Organizing community conversation & selecting settlers • Organize experience sharing • Preparing land use plan, and carryout farmland 	From 12-15							Woreda	
		From 16-30							Zonal Work & Urban Dev't Dept.	
		From 16-30	From 1-5						Zonal Work & Urban Dev't Dept./ Pastoralist Affairs Bureau	
		From 16-30	From 1-9						Pastoralist Affairs Bureau	
		From 16-30	From 1-20						Zonal Work & Urban Dev't Dept., Woreda experts & DAs	
			From 1-20						Through Public participation	
		From 25-26	From 1-30						Woreda & kebele Administration	
			From 1-30	From 1-15					Through Public participation	
		From 17-30	From 1- 15						Woreda & kebele Administration	
			From 10-30						Regional Pastoralist affairs bureau & zonal Agriculture Dept.	
		From 16-30	From 1- 20						Woreda Experts & Development	

	apportioning works								Workers
	• Dividing farmland			From 1 - 20					Woreda leadership
	• Start agricultural activities			From 1 - 30	From 1-15				Woreda Agriculture office
	• Supplying agricultural inputs			From 1 - 20					Regional Pastoralist affairs bureau
	• Identifying (Woredas') input needs	From 15-		10/06/2004 (E.C.)/					Zonal agriculture Dept. & Woreda Admin Office
	• Identifying where needed Inputs could be obtained	From 1-15							Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau
	• Purchasing and distributing (inputs)	From 20-30		From 1-10					Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau
	• Supplying farming implements			From 1-20					Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau

4.5	Drilling of Deep water well		8	2,200,000	10,800,000				PCDP & Sugar Dev't Ent., respectively, constructing 2 & 3 deepwater wells; hence 13 water wells are already budgeted
4.6	Drilling of medium-size deep water wells/providing treated water	No.	13	250,000	3,250,000		3,250,000		
4.7	Digging of handy water wells	No.	7	75,000	525,000		525,000		
4.8	Undertake development (construction) of high-level spring	No.	1	2,057,805	2,057,805		2,057,805		
4.10	Study and construction of Kibish, Koka [&] Kari pond[s]	No.	7	1,071,429	7,500,000		7,500,000		
5.	Construction of social facilities	Package	21		43325257		39,275,257	40,500,000	The bid result shows additional 8,655,833 birr is needed

Translators Note:- The above Isolated Table on Page 36 of the Amharic document seems erroneously pasted on this page. It is incoherent with the preceding table. Part of may be a misplaced segment of the table on Page 27 of the Amharic document. I couldn't reconcile the discrepancy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floating bid 		From 1- 30						Regional Design and construction supervision authority & Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and handover construction site 		From 26-30						Zonal construction & design with zonal Pastoralist Affairs Bureau		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking construction 								Contractor		
4	Supply of Ration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing and transporting food ration Purchasing and supply of house utensil Distribution of house utensil 	From 16	To	From March 1	To	May 30			Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau		
5.	Undertake natural resources conservation activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and water conservation works Setting up seedling nursery Providing training 	From 15	To 20						Reg. Pastoralist Affairs Bureau		
		From Tir 15 to Ginbot 15								Woreda organs with support from Zone	

B) Financial Breakdown and Action Plan of the 2004 (Ethiopian) Budget Year Resettlement Program

S.N	Activities	Unit	Qty	Total Cost	Action Plan				Remarks
					1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	
1.	Conducting settlement site identification study	Woreda	12	500,000			500,000		
2.	Organizing awareness raising community conversation	Woreda	6	166,829			166,829		
3.	Undertaking land measurement and apportioning	Woreda	6	1,109,138			1,109,138		
4.	Undertaking construction of infrastructure								
4.1	Construction of road	K.m.	71	6,000,000		2,000,000	4,000,000		The 4mln birr Tulgit-Karimoga ongoing project (through food security) has been included here.
4.3	Purchasing of 50-hr capacity generator pumps	No.	22	11,720,862			11,720,862		
	Purchasing of 30-hr capacity generator pumps	No.	5	2,779,138			555,828	2,223,310	
4.4	Purchasing of fuel for irrigation generators	Woreda	12	2,562,540			1,281,270	1,281,270	
4.5	Drilling of deep water well		8	10,800,000			10,800,000		PCDP & Sugar Dev't Ent., respectively, constructing 2 & 3 deepwater wells; hence 13 water wells are already budgeted
4.6	Drilling medium-size water wells/provide treated water	No.	13	3,250,000			3,250,000		

S.N.	Specific Activities	Months the Activities will be undertaken							Implementers	Remarks
		Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene			
9.	Undertaking Monitoring and evaluation activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow command post organization and procedure guideline and wrepate accordingly Establish Command post from settlement site to region, submit report twice a week Undertake onsite monitoring and evaluation and provide feedback 								Kebele, Woreda, Zone & region	
									Kebele, Woreda, Zone & region	
									Kebele, Woreda, Zone & region	