

Stabilization and Recovery Support to Communities Affected by Gedeo-West Guji Displacement

Project Update

January – December 2019

Bule Hora

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**From
the People of Japan**



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Table of Contents

Abbreviations	ii
1: Introduction	1
2: Project Outputs.....	2
2.1 Increased Economic Opportunities and Income Generating Capacity for Youth and Women Returnees.....	2
2.2 Social cohesion and Peaceful Co-existence among Conflicting Communities Restored	5
2.2.1 Context and capacity gap assessment	5
2.2.2 Strengthening traditional peace building system	6
2.2.3 Intra and inter community dialogue	8
2.2.4 Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure to enhance peace.....	12
2.2.5 Youth and woman-led reconciliation.....	13
2.2.6 Peace and Reconciliation Conference in all Woredas of the two Zones	14
2.3 Local Government and Communities Capacity to Effectively Engage in Early Recovery and Durable Solution Coordination, Planning, Implementation and Monitoring Strengthened	16
2.4 Damaged Infrastructure Rehabilitated and Basic Service Delivery in Gedeo and West Guji Zones Improved.....	18
2.4.1 Damage and loss assessment.....	18
2.4.2 Selection and verification	19
2.4.3 Size and design of the house	20
2.4.4 Procurement of construction materials.....	20
2.4.5 Construction procedure	20
2.4.6 Status of house construction	21
2.5 Food Security and Livelihoods of Returning IDPs improved.....	22
2.5.1 Agriculture	22
2.5.2 Cooperatives	24
2.5.3 Women Self-Help groups	24
3: Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Conclusions	25
3.1 Main Challenges Encountered	25
3.2 Lessons Learnt.....	26
3.3 Conclusion and Way Forward	26
4: Annexes.....	28

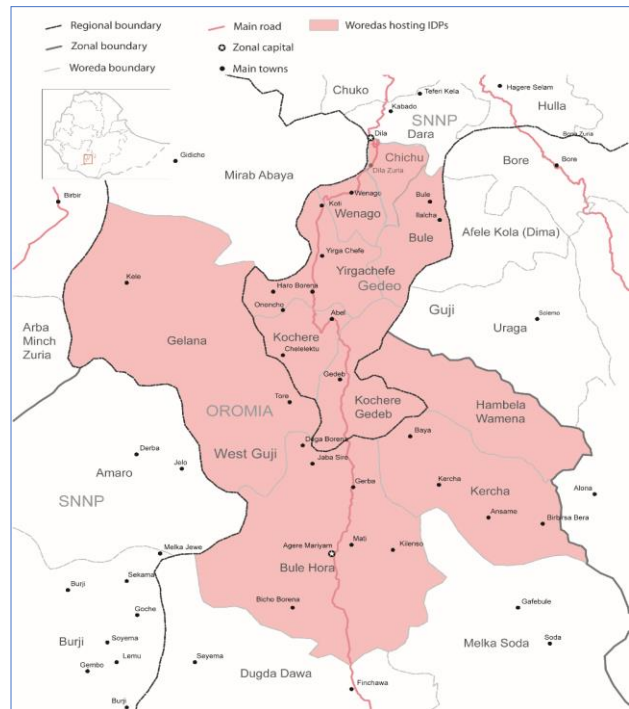
Abbreviations

BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBE	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
CGIs	Corrugated iron-sheets
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Commission
DRMO	Disaster Risk Management Office
EOC	Emergency Operation Centers
IP	Implementing partners
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
OCSI	Oromia Credit and Saving Institution
SNNPR	Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples Region
ToT	Training of Trainers

1: Introduction

In Ethiopia, many people were displaced in the first half of 2018, and this was primarily associated with an outbreak of an intercommunal conflict in West Guji and Gedee, along the border between Oromia and SNNP regions. The beginning of May 2018, the initial outbreak of violence provoked the displacement of approximately 240,000 persons in Gedee Zone. At the time, the government and the traditional leaders managed to stem the violence and encourage the return some IDPs.

However, the conflict was reignited and resulted in multiple rounds of displacements starting and the total number of displaced reached somewhere between 860,000 and 960,000 IDPs¹. Due to severity of the situation, Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) were activated in both Gedee and West Guji Zones. They coordinated the lifesaving humanitarian support and eventually facilitated the return of IDPs to their place of origin. In the first half of 2019, almost all IDPs had returned to their areas of origin. However, upon returning home, many IDPs found their houses and farms burnt down as well as public infrastructures and facilities destroyed. They were therefore left with no sustainable means of livelihood. The red highlight in map (right) shows the affected area of the displaced population. The project is implemented in four woredas: Yirgachefe and Gedeb in SNNP Region; and Kercha and Hambela Wamena in the Oromia Region.



This displacement has affected people's lives profoundly. Many individuals and families have lost their productive assets, homes and possessions. The displacement has particularly impacted the situation for people already living with limited means. In addition, the effects are felt not only by the displaced themselves, but also in the communities in which they take refuge. The local markets have still not fully recovered, and with damage to trade infrastructure, and the impact on agriculture and livelihoods, the Gedee and West Guji Zones will feel the multidimensional impact of the crisis for years to come.

Within the fragile socio-economic environment, one of the biggest challenges that IDPs and receiving communities faced was rebuilding their livelihoods. After returning, communities begun their own recovery efforts with the limited resources at their disposal, but the magnitude of the crisis exceeded the local communities' capacity to recover. Support is and remains required, including the provision of agricultural input, short-term employment, livelihood restoration and other means of social support like unconditional cash to the most vulnerable of these returnees. Cognizant of this fact, UNDP formulated this project entitled "*Stabilization and Recovery Support for Communities Affected by Gedee-West Guji Displacement*", which has received generous support from both Denmark's and Japan's Governments.

¹ Depending on official figures or the IOM displacement tracking matrix (which is endorsed by the government).

While providing immediate support to early recovery efforts in the affected areas, the project was also designed to lay the foundations for long-term recovery, resilience and sustainable development. The project focuses on five components: job creation, peace building, (government) capacity building, infrastructure development and livelihood restoration and development.

Four woredas, namely Kercha and Hambela Wamena from West Guji Zone and Yirgachefe and Gedeb from Gedeo Zone, were selected as prioritized project intervention areas due to magnitude of the challenges. Most kebeles² of the woredas³ are benefitting from different activities of the project. Major sectors involved in project implementation include Disaster Risk Management Offices (DRMOs), Agriculture, Job Opportunity Creation, Women-Youth-Children, Peace and Security, Cooperative, Administration and Finance Offices. Zone and woreda DRMOs coordinate project activities.

A Pre-launch workshop was held in Bule Hora from May 29 to 30, 2019 with implementing partners from Gedeo and West Guji Zones, mainly to create awareness about the project. Later the project was officially launched on June 25, 2019 on the workshop held at Hawassa in the presence of Mr. Hiroyuki Kishino (the Ambassador of Japan), Mrs. Clara Greiber (representative of Denmark Embassy), Mr. Turhan Saleh (Resident Representative, UNDP), Mr. Mokonin Lenjisa (Deputy Commissioner, National Disaster Risk Management Commission [NDRMC]) and Mr. Ganta Gamea (Commissioner, SNNPR Disaster Risk Management Commission [DRMC]). Major media outlets in the country (such as ETV, FBC, South TV and Walta) were present and reported from the event.

2: Project Outputs

Implementation of project activities started in the second quarter of 2019. However, after some delays, actual implementation on the ground only started at the end of June 2019. Therefore, this reporting covers a period from June to December 2019. A summary of activities accomplished in the five major components of the project were given below. Planned activities and achievements are summarized in Table 8.

2.1 Increased Economic Opportunities and Income Generating Capacity for Youth and Women Returnees

Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for young people is one of the major causes of frustration and discontent, and a possible push factor in the incitement of individuals to violence. Economic integration and reintegration opportunities for youth and women (including diversification of livelihoods sources) are constrained by weak socio-economic absorptive capacity in the communities as well as limited economic and environmentally viable livelihood options. Under this project, a proportion of the budget is allocated to address these challenges with engagement of both youth and women in various business opportunities according to the context of each area and their business interest.

Business opportunities were informed by an assessment conducted in each woreda by the zonal and woreda Job Opportunity Creation Offices - four woredas (Yirgachefe and Gedeb in SNNPR; and Kercha and Hambela Wamena in Oromia region). Job opportunities identified in Yirgachefe and Gedeb Woredas include cattle fattening, sheep and goat production, poultry production, vegetable production (using

² Kebele is the lowest administrative unit in Ethiopia, which is composed of villages.

³ Woreda is an administrative unit composed of kebeles. It is usually similar to district.

irrigation), milking cow rearing, construction, metal work and service business like *kocho*⁴ trading and grocery. Likewise, job opportunities identified for youth and women in Kercha and Hambela Wamena Woredas are small irrigation schemes for fruits and vegetables production, beekeeping, fish farming, animal fattening, goat and sheep fattening, wet and dry coffee trading, leather trading, animal trading, crop trading, *kocho* trading, hair dressing, blacksmith, timber, butchery, sewing, restaurant and groceries.

It was concluded that land is very scarce, and as a result it is difficult to find spare land for youth and women to engage them in crop production. Hence, in 2019, livestock production and non-farm business activities were selected and prioritized to create job opportunities for youth and women considering the small area these businesses require. Moreover, the above-mentioned business opportunities in the selected woredas were also prioritized based on:

- Businesses that require small capital to start;
- Benefits youth and women within short period of time;
- Youth and women can easily work in these businesses;
- Environmental consideration;
- Availability of materials;
- Access to market.

Thereafter, youth in project woredas were targeted using the following criteria:

- Youth who are directly affected or whose family are affected by Gedeo-West Guji displacement;
- The most disadvantaged youth;
- Youth with disability and other vulnerability factors but who can work;
- Youth who have interest and motivation to engage in business and improve their livelihood with small support;

Based on these criteria, a total of 518 youth (300 in West Guji and 218 in Gedeo) were selected. Of the total 518 selected, 40% are women. The selected youth were organized into 60 youth groups (50% of the youth groups in Gedeo Zone and the other 50% in West Guji Zone). Job opportunity creation offices in the respective woredas held a discussion with the youth groups. During the discussions, the youth groups selected business types they would like to engage in. Thereafter, all youth groups received training on vocational skills as well as entrepreneurship and business management skills development during a 4-day training workshop in project woredas. Following the training, all youth groups opened bank accounts with the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (in Gedeo Zone) and with Oromia Credit and Saving Association (in West Guji Zone). All youth groups also prepared their own receipts and stamps for their businesses.

The project deposited startup money for youth into their respective bank accounts. By the time this report was compiled, all youth groups established in the area have prepared business plans, purchased business items and started businesses of their choice (*for details see Table 9 and 10*).

⁴ *Kocho* is starchy food product obtained from a mixture of the scraped pulp of pseudo stem and pulverized corm of *Enset* plant (*Ensete ventricosum*), commonly called false banana.



Photo on the right: A practical session at Yirgachefe on poultry production (November 22, 2019). On the left: A youth training at Kercha (August 20, 2019).

Similarly, women in all project woredas were also engaged in various income generation activities.

Criteria to select women for business opportunities include:

- Women affected by Gedeo-West Guji displacement;
- The most disadvantaged;
- Female headed households;
- Pregnant and lactating women;
- Women with disability or other vulnerability factor but who can work;
- Women who have interest and motivation to engage in business and improve their livelihood with limited support.

A total of 455 women were selected (295 from West Guji and 160 from Gedeo) and grouped into 46 women Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) groups (30 groups in West Guji Zone and 16 groups in Gedeo Zone) to engage them in various business activities. The selected women received business management and entrepreneurship training in each project woreda before starting their businesses. Women MSE groups in Gedeo Zone opened group bank account with Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), while women MSE groups in West Guji Zone opened group account with Oromia Credit and Saving Institution (OCSI). All women MSE groups have received startup grants through the project which they used to purchase business items according to their business plan and initiated their work (*for details, see table 11 and 12*).

Most of the youth and women groups established by the project selected animal fattening as their business activity. The main reason is that animal fattening is considered to have the best business potential in all project woredas, and it also coincided with the rainy season and ample availability of pasture. Both youth and women groups that are engaged in this business require at least four months before they can sell their animals, it is therefore too early to assess the impact of the intervention or calculate the possible profit. However, from frequent visits made to project kebeles, it is observed that all youth and women business activities are in good condition. Although it requires detailed assessment, some groups engaged in cattle fattening reported that they can earn an average of Birr 3,000 per animal with current market price (i.e., a revenue per animal in four months). Those engaged in shoat and poultry production are mainly profiting through reproduction, where there are groups in project areas whose number of shoat and poultry is increasing within the past two months.



2.2 Social cohesion and Peaceful Co-existence among Conflicting Communities Restored

2.2.1 Context and capacity gap assessment

Prior to providing financial and or technical supports and organizing peace conferences, the following tasks were undertaken:

- Identifying existing conflict resolution and peace building system (both traditional and government based) in the project woredas;
- Assessing capacity gap on conflict resolution and peace building systems;
- Designing best way to strengthen or establish (if not existing) and re-organize (if the existing system is not capable of dealing with the current conflict) peacebuilding structures;
- Selecting kebeles with high conflict sensitive and that are found bordering the two zones to be given priority.

The assessment concluded that traditional conflict resolution and peace building systems (Elders, Abba Gedas⁵ and religious leaders) involved in conflict resolution activities, peacebuilding and reconciliation processes are not organized in a structured way. Furthermore, it is found important to integrate the traditional conflict resolution and peace building system with the government structured peacekeeping bodies with aim to re-enforce each other. Inclusion of woman and youth in conflict resolution and peace building was also found to be very important.

⁵ Aba Gedas are traditional leaders who oversee socio-political matters through Geda system (a traditional system of governance). This system is practiced by both Gedeo and Guji communities.

However, the conflict between Gedeo and Guji in 2018 was beyond the capacity of Abba Gedas and elders. This is believed to be because the conflict has political, social, economic, legal, gender and ethnic dimensions. The complexity and multifaceted dimension of the conflict needed involvement of different actors like religious leaders, women, youth, representative from the respective ethnic group and government structures (mainly to uphold rule of law). Based on the assessment made before the intervention, having community-based peace committees was one element that was missing. Therefore, it was agreed to establish peace committees in each kebele having an average of 15 members drawn from different community groups mentioned above.

2.2.2 Strengthening traditional peace building system

Consultative meetings were organized and conducted in each woreda involving participants from government structures, religious leaders, Abba Gedas, Elders, Gedeo and Guji community representatives, youth and women representatives. Peace committees selected from 62 kebeles of Yirgacheffe, Gedeb, Kercha and Hambela Wamena Woredas participated in the trainings and consultative meetings. The following ideas were raised and discussed during the meetings:

- The importance of peace;
- The consequence of conflict;
- Historical relationship between the two ethnic groups;
- The role of the individual in keeping peace;
- The role of woman, youth, religious leaders and Aba Gedas in peace building and conflict management;
- Plenary discussion and reflection from the participants forwarded and the participants committed themselves to intensively work on the peace and reconciliation.

Table 1: Number of peace committees established by kebeles

SN	List of woredas	Number of kebeles targeted	Number of Peace Committee participated			Participants Category
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Kercha	23	276	69	345	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5 Kebele Cabinet ➤ 4 Religious leaders ➤ 2 Elders/Abba Gedas ➤ 1 Youth ➤ 1 Woman ➤ 2 Gedeo/Guji community
2	H/Wamana	15	180	45	225	
3	Gedeb	13	156	39	195	
4	Yirgachaffe	11	132	33	165	
Total		62	744	186	930	



Consultative meeting at Yirgachaffe town (left on October 03, 2019) and Kercha Town (right on August 25, 2019). Abba Gadas play vital role in both Gedeo and West Guji in peace building. During consultation meetings, they provided guidance and advise to participants to encourage them in peace building. They also confirmed their commitment to lead the peace building process at community level.

During the consultative meetings, participants informed the best ways to pursue the peace process according to the real context of their respective kebeles. Some of the major ideas include conducting reconciliation event within each kebele; conducting peace dialogues between bordering kebeles; rebuilding broken relationships and reconstructing social and community-based organizations. During the consultative meetings, orientation was given to members on the importance of peacebuilding, and how to conduct inter/intra community dialogues and reconciliations. The consultative meetings were concluded by preparing action plan by each kebele peace committee focusing on conflict prevention (including early warning), conflict management and reconciliation.



Peace Committee members preparing action plan at Yirgachefe (left) and at Gedeb (right), November 20 and 21, 2019

The peace committee members implemented action plans prepared during consultative meetings, particularly focusing on reconciliation and restoring relationships. The following results have been achieved through the project with the efforts of the peace committees:

- **Occupied farm land and houses were returned to the owners:** for instance, 76 farms/plots and 12 houses reclaimed at Bilida Saba Kebele (Kercha) while 72 arms/plots and six houses reclaimed

at Bilida Kajua Badiyya Kebele (Kercha). Similar returns of farm lands and houses have taken place in most of the kebeles in Kercha Woreda.

- **Different social and community-based organization restored:** Almost all social and community-based organizations were dysfunctional after the conflict and even after the IDPs returned. Following the reconciliation process, all social and community-based organizations such as Edir (supporting each other on funeral ceremony), Ekub (local saving), Debo (sharing labor to accomplish activities that is difficult to handle by household), Mahiber (ritual ceremony) were restored and started giving services to the community. Moreover, people who stopped worshipping together due to the conflict have now started worshipping together. For instance, in Kercha, congregation at ten churches in Bilida Sabba Kebele and six churches in Bilida Kajawa Badiya Kebele have now started worshipping together.
- **Power reclaimed:** Gedeos who used to work as kebele cabinet and village leaders before the displacement but lost the position due to the conflict are now reappointed to their previous positions after reconciliation activity by the project in the kebeles.
- **Sport clubs restored:** there had been sport clubs before the conflict comprising both Gedeo and Guji youth, but due to the conflict, sport clubs were closed. After the reconciliation event, both Gedeo and Guji youth agreed to re-establish sport clubs. The project re-established two sport clubs (each sport clubs with 24 youth members) at Bilida Kajawa Badiya of Kercha Woreda and supported the clubs with sport materials (balls, sport wears/uniforms).
- **Youth for peace:** youth representatives in kebele peace committee mobilized other youth living within and outside their kebele. For instance, a youth at Chiriku Kebele (Yirgachefe) (whose name is Mirtagegnew Wolde Michael) mobilized youth in eight kebeles (five from bordering kebeles of Galana and Abaya Woredas of West Guji and three kebeles from Yirgachefe Woreda of Gedeo Zone) to participate them in peacebuilding process in their kebeles. The mobilized youth in these eight kebeles promised to work with Mirtagegnew on peacebuilding. They agreed to establish sport club to bring youth from the two communities together with the intention to build their broken ties. The youth also requested UNDP to support the sport clubs with materials (sport shoes, balls and shirts).

Through peace building activities accomplished by kebele peace committees, former social cohesion is being rebuilt and peaceful coexistence is enhanced among the two communities.

2.2.3 Intra and inter community dialogue

Following consultation at woreda level, peace committees conducted structured intra and inter-community peace dialogues in their respective kebeles. These dialogues were conducted in different ways:

- At the kebele levels, among communities living in the kebele (intra community dialogue);
- At cluster of kebeles within woreda (intra community dialogues);
- Between bordering kebeles and woredas (inter community dialogue).



Partial view of Peace Dialogue participants at border of Hamballa Wamana, Chorso and Gedeb Woredas, December 13, 2019. Aba Gadas, elders, religious leaders, women and youth from 7 kebeles of three woredas (Hambela Wamena, Chorso and Gedeb Woredas) held peace building dialogue at Sike Bokksa Kebele of Hambela Wamena Woreda.

During the community dialogues, participants also recommended how to ensure peace that can boost the peacebuilding processes. Some of the suggestions/recommendations are:

- Necessity of frequent and regular discussions/dialogues;
- Families to follow up the daily whereabouts of their children;
- Both the communities and the government need to control individuals inciting hate and violence;
- Invest in youth economic development and establish youth centers where the young can spend their time. Currently, many young people are vulnerable to addiction and substance abuse and many spend significant time on social media.

All inter peace dialogues were concluded by establishing border committee having five members (elders, Aba Gadas, religious leaders, women, youth and influential person) mandated to share information (any information that positively or negatively affecting the peacebuilding process to the other end to have common and clear understanding) and follow up the peacebuilding process. The committees are also mandated to work to limit the spreading of rumors and to hold individuals accountable if they are involved in spreading messages inciting hate or violence.

The participants in the inter community dialogues have promised to work for peace in their respective areas and stand for peace by raising their hands and holding hands of people next to them regardless of their background or where they come from or to which ethnic group he/she belongs so as to show their solidarity and sign of reconciliation.



Peace Dialogues on border Woredas (Sike Bokorsa, Hambela Wamena Woreda, December 10 and 13, 2019). Picture taken while each member of the community saying 'count me in peacebuilding process, I am peace ambassador for my Kebele'. On this occasion all participants promised to do their best while going back to their kebele on peace building activities.

Similarly, government bodies have reiterated their commitment to peace building efforts between the two communities. During the peace dialogues conducted between Gedeo and West Guji, peace and security office heads of Hambela Wamena (West Guji) and Gedeb (Gedeo) Woredas demonstrated their commitment by holding each other's hand as a sign of brotherhood.



Banner prepared by Hamballa Wamana Woreda for community dialogue conducted at the border of H/Wamana and Chorso Woreda, October 08, 2019



Ato Hailu Mona (left) and Ato Kasahun Bariso (right), Head of Peace and Security Office of H/Wamana and Gedeb Woreda respectively, hold each others hand and raise up showing their commitment to work for peace in collaboration, December 10, 2019

A total of 38 intra and 3 inter community dialogues were facilitated and more than 2,000 people participated on the dialogues. The detail of intra and inter community dialogues facilitated in the project areas is given below.

Table 2: Number of inter and intra community dialogues conducted in kebeles

SN	List of woredas	Number of kebeles Involved	Types of dialogues	Dialogues Administered by	Number of Community members participated		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Kercha	23	Intra	Peace Committee and Woreda Officials	330	130	460
2	Hamballa Wamana	22	Intra and Inter	Peace Committee and Woreda Officials	514	220	734
3	Gedeb	7	Inter	Woreda and Zone Officials	290	130	420
4	Yirgachaffe	4	Inter	Woreda and Zone Officials	280	120	400
Total					1414	600	2014

Inter community dialogues were conducted at three border areas: namely Kulubicha site (between Chorso and H/Wamena Woredas), at Goro Badessa site (between Chorso, Gedeb and H/Wamena Woredas) and Chiriku site (between Yirgacheffe, Gelana and Abaya Woredas). participants from 64 kebeles and 7 woredas participated in the dialogues (3 woredas from Gedeo Zone and 4 woredas from West Guji Zone).

Some of the community members delivered messages captured during community dialogues:

“No one benefited from the conflict! No one is the winner either! We lost our relationship, lives of our relatives and neighbors, damaged our livelihoods, we have to learn from this destruction, we have to forget our past wrong deeds and focus on our future, let us forgive each other and restore our relationship” Abba Geda from Kercha Woreda.

“Who chose to be born as Gedeo or Guji? No one! Can someone differentiate me as Gedeo or Guji just by seeing me? No one! Aren’t we all sons and daughters of Adam? Yes, we are! Don’t we speak language of one another? Yes, we do! Aren’t we brothers and sisters? We are! So why we killed each other if we are brothers and sisters? Why we burnt houses? Why we were involved in such evil deed? Let us get back to our good culture (culture of respecting and love each other), let us heal broken hearts of the victims by reconciliation and forgiveness, let us build the damaged houses of the victims and let us share what we have to those who lost their livelihoods” Elder from Chalbessa Kebele of Gedeb Woreda.



Elder from Chalbessa Kebele Speak and Address the Audiences, December 13, 2019

Community dialogues are found to be very important platform to pursue reconciliation and lay common ground between the two communities, not only on peace issue but on other social, economic, political

and cultural issues. Participants on the community dialogues witnessed relationship between the two communities improved after the dialogue.

2.2.4 Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure to enhance peace

Before selection of type infrastructure that was to be rehabilitated or reconstructed, consultations were undertaken with woreda administration and sector offices as well as community members in selected kebeles and humanitarian and development partners. Education centers and health posts were considered as the most prioritized infrastructure to rehabilitate after the conflict.

As a result, school renovation (Kercha), provision of school materials (Kercha, Hambela Wamena and Gedeb), road maintenance (Yirgachefe) and health post renovation (Gedeb and Yirgachefe) were rehabilitated to allow children return to schools. More than 9,000 school children and community members have benefited from the project. Below is the details of support and beneficiary data:

Table 3: Type of support and number of beneficiaries by peace infrastructure rebuilt

SN	List of woreda	Areas of Intervention	Quantity	Beneficiary			Remark
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Kercha	School renovation	1	1376	844	2220	
		Student combined desk	427				
		Teachers chair and table	10				
		Shelves	4				
		Blackboards	5				
2	H/ Wamena	Student combined desk	206	443	175	618	
3	Gedeb	Student combined desk	85	425	205	630	
		Health post renovation	1	2870	2824	5694	
4	Yirgachefe	Road Maintenance (km)	1	All community members			
		Health post renovation	1	All community members			

School materials were provided to 8 schools (four schools at Kercha, three schools at Hambela Wamena and one school at Gedeb, which lost all materials during the conflict). Maintained road connect Harro rural town of Yirgachefe Woreda of Gedeo Zone and Foge rural town of Abaya Woreda of West Guji Zone. As a result of these activities:

- Student and teachers received facilities which enhances the teaching and learning process and eventually improved their overall education;
- The renovated schools highlight the importance of education, and the new structures are more attractive, which are expected to increase school attendance;
- The two communities communally used the resources to improve their relationship;
- Maintained roads have improved access to services which help communities to transport their agricultural produce to the market as well as the social and economic integration of communities living in the two zones;
- Renovation of two health posts has enabled the institutions to deliver service in more hygienic and proper way.



Layo Bedesa School is at the border between Kercha Woreda (West Guji Zone) and Gedeb Woreda (Gedeo Zone) which was affected by the conflict. The project provided combined desks for students, blackboards and table and chair for teachers. Now, children are back to school (picture taken October 25, 2019).

2.2.5 Youth and woman-led reconciliation

Formation of peace clubs in schools was a suitable approach to engage youth (both male and female) in peacebuilding. A total of 46 school peace clubs have been established in separate schools having a total number of 230 executive committee members of the clubs. Following the establishment of the clubs, orientation was given to the executive members on the new peace clubs formation; guideline issued by Federal Ministry of Peace. The major roles and responsibilities of the peace club members are to:

- Prepare internal bylaws based on country level guidelines;
- Prepare annual plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the results;
- Build capacity of club members to develop leadership skills;
- Participate in annual school peace club forum and share experiences;
- Identify harmful and useful traditional practices in the community, based on the identified harmful and good community practice, develop those practices that enhance peace and work against those practices that restrains peaceful coexistence;
- Ensure/enhance respectful/ethical students' relationship with teachers, school community, family and society;

- Solve disputes amongst the school community, work to address misbehavior and misconduct;
- Increase awareness on peace within and out of school through different medias like literature, drama and panel discussions;
- Arrange annual peace day in the school and reward student or teachers who contributed/played great role in peace in and out of schools;
- Device strategy on how to regularly increase of the awareness of students on the value of peace and make sure the students share the information they get from schools to their families at home;
- Select and train students to improve knowledge/awareness on peacebuilding to work teach the community to increase their awareness.

In addition, mini media materials were purchased and provided to 41 peace clubs (five clubs were not supported with the mini media material due to lack of available funds in Yirgachaffe). Working on peace through school clubs is building next generation who understand the value of peace and believed to be creating non-violent feature.

Table 4: Number of school peace clubs established by woreda

SN	List of woredas	Number of Clubs	# of clubs supported with mini media	Number of Executive Committee members trained		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Kercha	15	15	62	13	75
2	H/Wamana	10	10	34	16	50
3	Gedeb	10	10	40	10	50
4	Yirgachaffe	11	6	38	17	55
Total		46	41	174	56	230

2.2.6 Peace and Reconciliation Conference in all Woredas of the two Zones

Peace and reconciliation conferences were held in six woredas (Wanago, Koshore, Dilla Zuria, Yirgachaffe, Gedeb and Chorso Woredas) of Gedeo Zone. A total of 278 individuals (30% women) from the three woreda participated in the conference drawn from 19 conflict sensitive kebeles. Religious leaders, elders, influential people and other stakeholders in conflict resolution and reconciliation were involved in the conference.



Peace conference event at Yirgachaffe town, December 05, 2019

Similar peace and reconciliation events were held at Bule Hora Zone of West Guji Zone. A total of 137 (5% women) participants from 9 woredas and 2 towns of West Guji Zone attended the conference. UNDP presented the peacebuilding process accomplished through the project in two intervention woredas. Participants from none intervention areas, but with high conflict susceptibility like Abaya, Galana, Bule Hora and Surro Barguda appreciated UNDP for the effort made at Kercha and Hambela and also called for the same interventions in their woredas since



Peace Conference event at Bule Hora Town, December 01, 2019

there are still conflict incidents in these four woredas between Guji and Burji and between Guji and Amaro ethnic groups.

Under the same activity, tree planting for peace and development event was organized in West Guji, September 4, 2019. This event was organized by West Guji Zone Administration and UNDP in collaboration with Peace Ministry and NDRMC to bring together Guji, Gedeo, Burji and Amaro ethnic groups for one national objective, i.e, tree planting, and to show that differences can be minimized, and peace can be restored when people work together for bigger objectives that benefit all people. Participants of the event planted trees together.



Government Officials from Federal and Zone as well as Aba Gedas and Elders from Guji, Gedeo, Amaro and Burji ethnic groups on 'tree planting for peace' event at Hera Lipitu Kebele, Bule Hora Woreda, West Guji Zone (September 4, 2019)

UNDP being recognized for its contribution in peace building in Gedeo and West Guji Zones (September 4, 2019)



2.3 Local Government and Communities Capacity to Effectively Engage in Early Recovery and Durable Solution Coordination, Planning, Implementation and Monitoring Strengthened

Under this component, various trainings were conducted, and platforms established to enhance the capacity of government sectors in Gedeo and West Guji Zones for effective and efficient implementation of recovery, peace building and other development activities.

At the start of the project, multi sector platforms were established in each woreda consisting of woreda offices: Administration, DRMO, Peace and Security, Job Opportunity Creation, Women-Youth-Children, Cooperative and Agriculture. Woreda administration chairs the platform while DRMO co-chairs. These platforms (committees) monitor project activities at woreda levels and make decision when problem arises in consultation with the UNDP project manager. This approach significantly enhanced project implementation capacity of interventions in the project areas because it puts the main responsibility in the hands of the woreda administrations, which in turn gets the attention of implementing sectors at woreda levels.

Project status has been frequently visited by higher officials from UNDP, NDRMC, Oromia DRMC, SNNPR DRMC, zone Administration and DRMOs as well as woreda administration and DRMOs. The commitment of government towards this project at all levels (Federal to Woreda) is commendable.



From right to left: Ganta Gamea (Commissioner, SNNPR DRMC), Damena Darota (Deputy Commissioner, NDRMC), Bogale Feleke (Commissioner, Oromia DRMC) and Getachew Dema (Project Manager, UNDP) visting project status at Tutiti Kebele of Yirgachefe Woreda (December 21, 2019).

Trainings: a total of 48 staff (8 women) from local authorities and experts trained on *conflict sensitivity, conflict management and dispute resolution*. The trainees were drawn from nine woredas in West Guji Zone. The training was offered by a resource person from Bule Hora University. The same training was held at Dilla town for 50 authorities and experts from eight woredas in Gedeo Zone.

Likewise, in collaboration with Dilla University and Bule Hora University, trainings were conducted in both zones to strengthen the capacity of target woreda administration to plan, implement and monitor development projects including conflict management. From both zones, 220 government officials and experts from different woreda and zone sectors participated in the training. Moreover, Training of Trainers (ToT) were conducted for 150 experts and government officials from both zones on early recovery and durable Solutions programming. A resource person from Dilla University delivered this training in both zones.



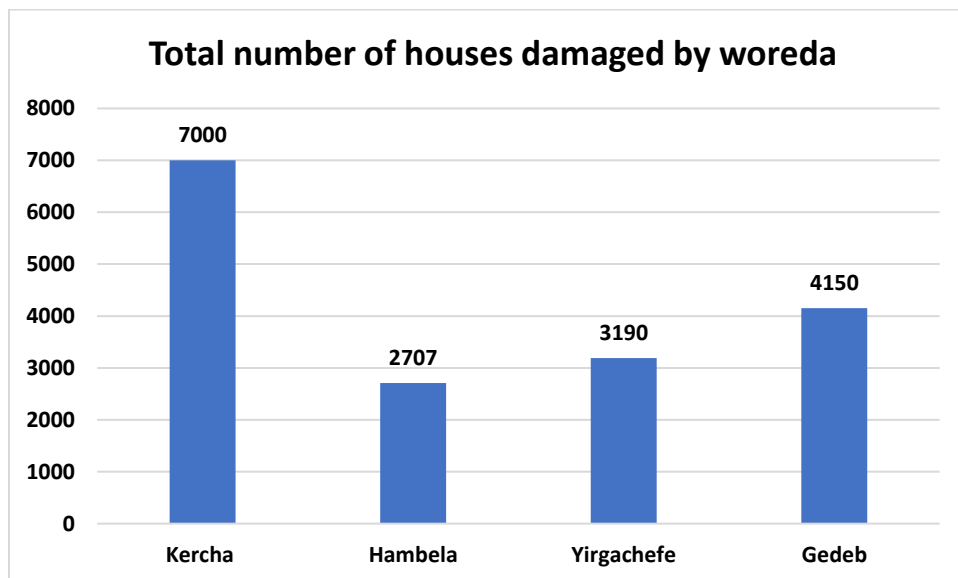
Participants from all woredas of West Guji Zone attending training on 'conflict sensitivity, conflict management and dispute resolution' at Bule Hora town (November 29, 2019). The training was delivered in collaboration with Bule Hora University.

2.4 Damaged Infrastructure Rehabilitated and Basic Service Delivery in Gedeo and West Guji Zones Improved

The main demand from the local government was to support returnees to rebuild their damaged homes. Therefore, at least for the initial year of the programme, a strong focus was to support the reconstruction of homes.

2.4.1 Damage and loss assessment

The total number of houses damaged in project woredas were assessed by respective woreda DRMOs. The results were submitted to zonal DRMOs and UNDP. Based on damage and loss assessment, households were selected for shelter reconstruction in four woredas.



2.4.2 Selection and verification

In consultation with the Shelter Cluster in Gedeo and West Guji Zones and the DRMOs, in respective zones and woredas, eleven kebeles were selected for intervention. The selection of households in each kebele was done by respective DRMOs, based on criteria initially agreed during project pre-launch event. The selection criteria were:

- Households affected by Gedeo and West Guji displacement;
- The poorest of the poor households who cannot construct their damaged houses with their own resources;
- Female headed households, lactating and pregnant women;
- Households with disability and other vulnerable groups;
- Households who has land for house construction and can verify ownership.

Based on the above criteria, respective woreda DRMOs and kebele administrators selected the below number of households/kebele:

Table 5: Kebeles and households selected from each woreda

Region	Woreda	Kebele	Number of houses
SNNP	Yirgachefe	Tutiti	250
	Gedeb	Baniko Dadatu	160
		Baniko Chelichele	444
Oromia	Hambela Wamena	Sike Borkorsa	200
		Chorso Golja	70
		Bule Hambela	100
		Dari Kojowa	130
	Kercha	Gurachu Jalida Badiya	360
		Gurachu Jalida Magala	110
		Kercha Adama (01)	86
		Goro Me'e	194
Total			2104

2.4.3 Size and design of the house

The shelter Cluster for Gedeo and West Guji Zone suggested a standard of 25 corrugated iron sheets for each household. In consultation with NDRMC, UNDP initially agreed to provide 35 corrugated iron sheets for each household. But, to keep uniformity with types and size of houses constructed by other partners in Gedeo and West Guji Zone, it was agreed with respective zone DRMOs to provide 30 corrugated iron sheets for each household (28 iron sheets for roofing and 2 iron sheets for door, window and water harvesting from roof). The design of the house is flexible based on the interest of each household.



Sample of houses being constructed at Chorso Golja Kebele of Hambela Wamena Woreda (December 12, 2019)

2.4.4 Procurement of construction materials

SNNPR DRMC procured 24,403 corrugated iron-sheets (CGIs) and transported to woredas in early October 2019. Of the total CGIs purchased, 8,403 CGIs were transported to Yirgachefe, while 16,000 CGIs were transported to Gedeb. On the other hand, Oromia DRMC initially received about 46,000 CGIs from the vendor, but the procurement was later disqualified because the provided CGIs did not meet the quality threshold. The procurement process was reinitiated, and 38,000 CGIs were supplied (15,500 CGIs to Hambela Wamena and 22,500 to Kercha) in early December 2019.

2.4.5 Construction procedure

The regional DRMCs purchased and supplied the CGIs. To reduce transaction cost and time, it was decided to provide cash to beneficiaries in installments to purchase remaining construction materials and cover other costs related with the construction. As a result, the following cash installments and activities were made:

1. **Grouping beneficiaries into 10 members** (based on area proximity). This arrangement helped to use the group as collateral and ensure that all members use the money provided for house construction only. Plus, group members supported one another during purchase of materials and construction of houses.
2. **In the first installment:** each household received Birr 3000 (in Kercha, Gedeb and Yirgachefe Woredas) and Birr 3100 (in Hambela Woreda) to purchase the following materials:
 - 16 Vertical post – eucalyptus poles required as vertical members (local language: *gidgida kuami or marii*);
 - 8 Roof Rafter and tie beam, Eucalyptus poles (local language: *weraj*);
 - 18 Roof polins, Eucalyptus poles (local language: *tarya mager*);

- 40 horizontal bracing for wall – eucalyptus poles required as horizontal members (local language: *gidgida mager*);
 - 200 wall members (local language: *filt*).
3. **In the 2nd installment:** each beneficiary received Birr 1500 (in all woredas) to cover labour cost and additional Birr 750 to purchase nails (three types). After ensuring that all households finished the structure of their house, they were provided with 30 CGIs.
 4. **In the 3rd installment:** each household received Birr 1600 to finish house construction which include plastering the wall with mud and furnishing the house.

Moreover, kebele administration committee (consisting an average of 10 members) were also assigned to follow up activities and ensure that all households constructed houses through the support they received. Small payment was arranged for kebele committee to follow up activity (i.e., Birr 500 per person in each round, which means Birr 125 per day for 4 days).

2.4.6 Status of house construction

By the time this report is compiled, more than 83% of households (1750 houses) have completed the structure of their houses (what remains is only to plaster the wall with mud). All households are expected to finish construction by the end of December 2019.



Salile Gemede (the woman in the picture) is one of the beneficiaries in Tutiti Kebele, Yirgachefe Woreda. Since the displacement in 2018, she lived in a very poor shelter condition. Now she lives in the house shown on the pictures above (December 5, 2019).



Repite Doru (the woman in the picture) is another beneficiary in Tutiti Kebele, Yirgachefe Woreda, whose house is being constructed. Like others, her house was damaged during the conflict and since then she has been living in shelter with poor condition (Picture shown on the left). She had no resource to construct house by her own. Now, a house shown on the right is being constructed for her (December 5, 2019)

2.5 Food Security and Livelihoods of Returning IDPs improved

2.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for households in Gedeo and West Guji. The area is traditionally known for its agroforestry practice. Major crops grown include coffee, *enset*, maize, barley, vegetables and roots/tubers. Most displaced households reported lack of seeds and agricultural tools to resume crop production after returning, and as a result, government placed high priority to support returnees with agricultural inputs. Therefore, provision of agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) is one of components of UNDP project.

At the start of the project, beneficiary farmers were selected based on the following criteria set with implementing partners:

- Communities affected by Gedeo-West Guji displacement;
- Returnees who own farm lands and want to engage in agricultural activities;
- The poorest of the poor;
- Female headed households;
- Disabled and other vulnerable groups of the community.

Following the selection of beneficiaries, needs assessment was conducted to identify types of agricultural inputs that farmers need in Yirgachefe and Gedeb Woredas of Gedeo Zone and Kercha and Hambela Wamena Woredas of West Guji Zones. According to the results of the assessment, support of different types of seeds was preferred in Gedeo Zone. However, due to provision of seeds by Oromia Regional Government in West Guji, returnees in Kercha and Hambela Wamena Woredas mainly preferred support of agricultural tools. As a result, Gedeo Zone DRMO and Agriculture Office purchased seeds from winning vendors and supplied to 2400 smallholder farmers (1680 farmers in Gedeb and 720 farmers in Yirgachefe).

Moreover, they also purchased watering cans to be used for vegetable production. Types of seeds and watering cans supplied are summarized in the following table.

Table 6: Types of seeds provided in Gedeo Zone

No.	Type of seed	Gedeb	Yirgachefe	Total
1	Wheat	38 quintals	16 quintals	54 quintals
2	Barley	13.5 quintal	5 quintals	18.5 quintals
3	Avocado	-	1,700 seedlings	1,700 seedlings
4	Beet Root	72 kg	14 kg	46 kg
5	Cabbage	51 kg	21 kg	52 kg
6	Potato	105 quintals	-	105 quintals
7	Garlic	15 kg		
8	Sweet potato	403,140 cutting		
9	Watering can	409	476	

The 3,000 farmers selected in Wests Guji Zone (1800 from Kercha and 1200 Hambela Wamena Woredas) were provided with the following agricultural tools:

Table 7: Types of tools provided in West Guji Zone

No.	Type of tools	Kercha	Habmela Wamena	Total
1	Machetes	1,489	1,200	2,689
2	Hoe	1,483	1,200	2,683
3	Shovel	1,490	-	1,490
4	Axe	1,485	-	1,485
	Total	5,947	2,400	8,347



Sample of agricultural tools supported at Hambela Wambela Woreda (Left) on September 20, 2019 and Kercha Woreda (Right) on October 9, 2019.

2.5.2 Cooperatives

A total of 60 cooperatives have been established by the project, of which 31 cooperatives are in Gedeo Zone and 29 cooperatives West Guji Zone. All cooperatives have received seed money to start businesses of their choice. They have all started business activity (*for details see table 15 and 16*).

Some cooperatives engaged in service businesses already started reporting profits. For instance, *Jjirama Hawasuma* cooperative established in Kercha Woreda of Suke Chiga Kebele reported profit. Of the total money of Birr 68,000 deposited for the cooperative, they used Birr 65,000 to engage in grocery business. In less than 2 months, they reported revenue of Birr 17,200, and having a total capital of Birr 85,200.

2.5.3 Women Self-Help groups

UNDP's Self-Help Groups are groups consist of 15 to 25 women or men who want to improve their living conditions by setting up their own savings and loan fund. More attention is given to women though men are welcome at any time.

UNDP has provided seed money, deposited into self-help groups' accounts. Money is also contributed from members out of their own small income. The fund is owned by the group and consists of the savings of the members. The fund is used to make short-term loans for small businesses with very low interest to members just to cover operational cost. Members share savings and profits (i.e. the interest on loans and members weekly contribution) is divided to the members of the group at the end of the year. Guidelines

have been prepared to facilitate establishment and training of women self-help groups in the context of UNDP Project at Gedeo and West Guji.

- 15 women self-help groups (11 in Gedeb and 4 in Yirgachefe) were established. The groups have since started work. These groups received startup money from Birr 44,000 to Birr 63,000;
- On the other hand, a total of 21 women self-help groups (13 in Kercha and 8 in Hambela) were established and each received 50,000Birr for various business activities and to support themselves (for details see table 13 and 14). Like other groups, women self-help groups are also engaged in various business activities including animal fattening, poultry production, shoat production, *kocho* trading and other service sectors.



Women self-help groups participating in a training at Gurachu Megala Kebele of Kercha Woreda (September 26, 2019).

3: Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Conclusions

3.1 Main Challenges Encountered

- There were many households affected by the displacement. At the start of the project, targeting beneficiaries was very challenging. Appropriate and clear selection criteria were developed with participation of sectors and communities for each project activity. But still there are many people who have not received support, although they met the selection criteria (due to resource limitation). Many inhabitants still anticipate to being supported by the project or to receive similar support in subsequent years;
- There is a shortage of project staff. The current three staff members are providing support to government implementing partners, crucial to advance the project within the allotted time frame. However, to have time to liaise with the government, and implement activities delegated to UNDP as well as monitor and evaluate project progresses at all levels is very time consuming;
- Delays in the implementation of project activity at one point of the chain of implementers mostly results in delays in all other areas. For instance, despite timely delivery of activities at zonal and woredas levels, the delays in the procurement of CGIs by Oromia DRMC resulted in delays of release of 3rd and 4th quarters money for West Guji Zone. This created unnecessary pressure at all levels, particularly at the woreda and zonal levels;
- There is still insecurity in the zones and incidents of violence are being reported. Inciteful and inflammatory language between the communities creates suspicion and increases the risk of renewed conflict with consequential delays in consultations on project activities;
- There is lack of synergy between Regional DRMCs and BOFEDs and IPs at zonal and woreda levels;

- Most sector offices at woreda level lack computers and stationary materials to effectively implement project activities;
- There is high staff turnover and frequent reshuffle at zonal and woreda levels.

3.2 Lessons Learnt

- Project activities of 2019 mainly focused on stabilization and early recovery of communities affected by displacement, i.e., livelihood restoration, re-construction of damaged infrastructures and creation of job opportunities focusing on the displaced households. In subsequent years, while strengthening the already started recovery activities, it is also important to address the root causes and build capacity of local systems to be accountable and to provide development needs and prevent future crisis and foster resilience;
- Conducting situational analysis for each project component (and for each activity where necessary) before implementation is very important to understand the context in specific location, prioritize interventions and design methodology to guarantee relevance and effectiveness of interventions;
- Quarterly review and consultation meetings are required to enhance synergy between regional, zonal and woreda levels implementing offices. This will also facilitate timely financial transfers and reporting at all levels;
- Regular trainings and awareness creation are required for zonal and woreda sector experts. This increases the capacity of government experts working on the project. On the other hand, the project has more than 20 activities that need constant follow up and coordination of offices. Therefore, it is very crucial to hire at least four project staff through regional DRMCs to assist coordination and implementation of project activities at the woreda levels. Moreover, due to vast area of operation and frequent follow-up and support required, one additional livelihood and entrepreneurship officer is required to cover both zones.

3.3 Conclusion and Way Forward

Due to the inherent shortcomings in the aid system, the project started with significant delays. Notwithstanding this, the level of progress between June and December 2019 is remarkable. As a large proportion of the activities for 2019 have already been concluded, focus for the remaining months will be on technical support, follow up of established groups (youth, women, self-help and cooperatives) and monitoring. Most established business groups and cooperatives need time to generate revenue from their businesses. When they start earning revenue, they will benefit from support and guidance to expand their existing businesses or engage in other profitable businesses. According to previous reports from woredas, many youth and women groups (engaged in various businesses) that has been established by government, have not been successful. One of the major reasons attributed to the failure of formed cooperatives is the lack of proper planning and follow up from concerned sectors and government bodies. In this regard, the project is well planned and executed to ensure success.

Promising results were also obtained in areas of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In the intervention areas, individuals, families and communities reconciled, social groups owned by Gedeo and Guji people started functioning, and previous social cohesion and peaceful co-existence resumed. At this stage, it is very important to sustain these gains and expand to other areas.

At the time of preparing this report, the construction of houses was not entirely finalized, as some households need to plaster the wall with mud once with the final round of money provided (lack of rain is also a contributing factor). Therefore, continued monitoring is required. Coordination and integration of implementing sectors is very crucial. A workshop needs to be arranged every quarter to bring together all partners from Oromia and SNNP regions to review project progress and plan for more efficient way of implementing project activities.

Remaining woredas in Gedeo and West Guji Zones, which are affected by the displacement and still host large number of returnees, have requested (similar) interventions from UNDP and other partners. Humanitarian assistance is available in all woredas of Gedeo and West Guji Zones, but livelihood restoration and peace building support are only limited to few woredas. Hence, further financial support is required to expand recovery support to unaddressed woredas in Gedeo and West Guji Zones.

4: Annexes

Table 8: Gedeo and West Guji Zones Physical Reporting for 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 2019 of UNDP Project

Expected Output	Activities	Activity indicator	Means of verification	Target	Achieved	Percent accomplished
Output 1: Increased economic opportunities and income generating capacity for youth and women returnees	1.1. Conduct labour market survey and livelihood opportunities assessment to identify marketable skills and growing sectors in the area	Number of market and livelihood survey conducted	Study report	4	4	100%
	1.2. Deliver vocational skill development training to youths (40% female) in relevant skills to the market	Number of youths who are trained in vocational skill development	Quarterly report	525	518	98.7%
	1.3 Facilitate business management and entrepreneurship training for youth graduates	Number of youths who are trained in business management and entrepreneurship	Quarterly report	525	518	98.7%
	1.4 Provide startup kits (materials, equipment and instruments) to trainees as well as for vocational colleges	Number of youth entrepreneurs who graduated and received startup kits	Quarterly report	525	518	98.7%
	1.5. Organize women MSEs groups each comprising 10 members	Number of women MSE groups	Quarterly report	45	46	102%
	1.6. Facilitate business management and entrepreneurship training for women graduates	Number of women MSE groups	Quarterly report	45	46	102%
	1.7. Provide business startup seed money	Number of women MSE groups	Quarterly report	45	46	102%
Output 2: Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between Gedeo and Guji communities restored	2.1. Provide financial and technical support to traditional conflict resolution & peacebuilding systems such as Geda & support to organize consecutive peace conferences	Number of peace committees established or strengthened	Kebele peace committees trained	62	62	100%
	2.2. Support community-based livelihoods and economic infrastructure investment projects (such as roads, bridges, NRM structures) that would bring communities to work towards a shared goal	Number of joint community projects implemented between Gedeo & Guji Oromos	Quarterly report	8	8	100%
	2.2. Strengthen local capacities for reconciliation by facilitating series of structured intra and inter-community dialogues at kebele level with all social groups and stakeholders.	Number of structured intra and inter-community dialogues at kebele level	Kebeles participated	60	56	93.3%
	2.3. Support youth and women-led reconciliation events and activities on a quarterly basis	Number of youth and women-led reconciliation events held	Quarterly report	2	2	100%
	2.4. Organize peace and reconciliation conferences in all woredas of West Guji zone.	Number of peace and reconciliation conferences conducted	Quarterly report	4	4	100%
	2.5. Train local authorities & experts on conflict sensitivity, conflict management, and dispute resolution.	Number of local authorities and experts trained	Semi-annual report	100	100	100%
Output 3: Local government and communities'	3.1. Commission institutional capacity gap assessment, devise capacity development plan based on identified gaps provide capacity building support for selected institutions.	Number of capacity gap assessment report	Report	1	1	100%

capacity to effectively engage in early recovery and durable solution coordination, planning, implementation and monitoring strengthened	3.2. Establish multi-stakeholder durable solution platform and hold regular meetings leading to the development, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the recovery action.	Number of multi-stakeholder durable solution platform established and regularly conduct meetings	Quarterly report	4	4	100%
	3.3. Provide ToT trainings for experts and government officials on Early recovery and Durable Solutions Programming	Number of experts and government officials trained	Report	150	200	133.3%
	3.4. Conduct comprehensive socio-economic recovery needs assessment and develop a multi-sectoral early recovery response framework	Number of study report	Report	1	0	0%
	3.5. Organize consultative workshops to validate the recovery framework;	Number of consultative workshops	Report	2	0	0%
	3.6 Conduct disaster recovery and resilience building plan for West Guji Zone, to design framework for integrated business continuity and disaster recovery planning for efficient and effective recovery.	Number of study report	Report	1	0	0%
	3.7 Regular joint monitoring and supervision with regional BoFED and other implementing partners	Joint monitoring conducted	Quarterly report	6	6	100%
	3.8 Documentation of lessons and communication for visibility	Number of reports	Quarterly report	3	3	100%
	3.9 Strengthen the capacity of target Woreda administration to plan, implement and monitor development projects including conflict management	Number of capacity training provided to woreda administration	Quarterly report	4	4	100%
	3.10 Conduct comprehensive assessment on domestic financing, resource mobilization and partnership development at national level with inclusion of targeted regions	Study report	Report	1	0	0%
	3.11 Organize bi-annual and annual consultative workshop to evaluate the performance and achievement of the recovery response	Number of workshops	Report	1	0	0%
	Output 4: Damaged infrastructures rehabilitated and basic service delivery in Gedeo West Guji zones improved	4.1 Assess the damage and loss, develop eligibility criteria and identify poorest of the poor households lost their homes	Number of assessments conducted on damage and loss	Assessment report for woredas	4	4
4.2. Finalize targeting and verification of beneficiaries by general community assembly		Number of targeting and verification activities conducted	Kebeles	11	11	100%
4.3. Develop a standard design of rural houses with low-cost and simple technologies		Standard design of rural houses with low cost developed	Design report for all project areas	1	1	100%
4.4. Procure house construction materials including industrial products and poles to construct homes for IDP returnees		Number of houses constructed	Report	2083	2104	101%
Output 5: Food security and livelihoods of returning IDPs improved	5.1. Provide improved agricultural inputs including high yielding variety of crop seeds including fruits and vegetable seedlings for smallholder famers	Number of smallholder farmers (20% women) who received support of agricultural inputs	Quarterly report	5400	5400	100%
	5.2. Organize returning IDPs and communities in place of return into groups and support them establish cooperatives such as in	Number of agro-based cooperatives established	Quarterly report	50	60	120%

	poultry, bee keeping, animal fattening, and other locally viable initiatives and then provide technical and financial assistance					
	5.3. Establish women self-help groups (each with 15 members) based on Village Saving and Lending Association Methodology, facilitate capacity building training on various topics and provide seed money to access loan and engage in small businesses	Number of women self-help groups established	Quarterly report	30	36	120%

Table 9: Youth groups established and engaged in business activities in the 2nd quarter of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Nopicho	8	Modern Laying chicken production	Yirgachefe	Tutti	32500	Aug-19
2	Hasheban	7	Modern Meat-chicken production	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28437.5	Aug-19
3	Motokamo	7	Modern goat fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28437.5	Aug-19
4	Hunje Nopino	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	20312.5	Aug-19
5	Kejeltu	6	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	24375	Aug-19
6	Fakanto	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	20312.5	Aug-19
7	Mitomik Nopi	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	20312.5	Aug-19
8	JIJeremo	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	20312.5	Aug-19
9	Horante Nopino	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	20312.5	Aug-19
10	Lemelem	6	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	24375	Aug-19
11	Nopino Nosino	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	20312.5	Aug-19
12	Nopino Deraro	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	20312.5	Aug-19
13	Hanjenso	5	Modern Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	20312.5	Aug-19
14	Bedhasa, Wogene and Elias	10	Stationary, photocopy and writing	Kercha	Kercha 01	43,637	Aug-19
15	Chernet, Gelchu and Baalli	10	Restaurant	Kercha	Kercha 01	43,637	Aug-19
16	Gutema, Gemechu and Arbitu	10	Cattle trade	Kercha	Kercha 02	43,637	Aug-19
17	Senbeto, Tadelech and Aschalew	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Kercha 02	43,637	Aug-19
18	Gebeyo, Tariku and Yohanis	10	Grocery	Kercha	Gurachu Badiya	43,637	Aug-19
19	Matiyos, Zeleke and Sali	10	Grocery	Kercha	Gurachu Magala	43,637	Aug-19
20	Sike Bokorsa	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Sike Bokorsa	42,500.00	Aug-19
21	Chorso Golja	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Chorso Golja	42,500.00	Aug-19
22	Bule Hambela	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Bule Hambela	42,500.00	Aug-19
23	Chorso Bule	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Chorso Bule	42,500.00	Aug-19
	Total	174				732,447.00	

Table 10: Youth groups established and engaged in business activities in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Sesemo	6	Modern Laying chicken production	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
2	Derartu	7	Modern Meat-chicken production	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
3	Elshadai	6	Modern Meat-chicken production	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
4	Leta	7	Cattle fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
5	Wolti Turniso	6	Modern Sheep fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
6	Hanjenso	7	Cattle fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	35,250	November,2019
7	Kene Barendo	10	Poultry production	Gedeb	Gottiti	47,000	November,2019
8	Yenege Tesfa	10	Poultry production	Gedeb	Gottiti	47,000	November,2019
9	Lante Nopino	5	Shoat fattening	Gedeb	Gottiti	23,500	November,2019
10	Winso	10	Shoat fattening	Gedeb	Chelchele	47,000	November,2019
11	Guminso	10	Vegetable production	Gedeb	Chelchele	47,000	November,2019
12	Deldel Nopino	10	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Chelchele	47,000	November,2019
13	Mituma Hunje	10	Shoat fattening	Gedeb	Banko Tatatu	47,000	November,2019
14	Hokeki Jurita ban	10	Shoat fattening	Gedeb	Banko Tatatu	47,000	November,2019
15	Hunje Lelino	10	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Tatatu	47,000	November,2019
16	Nopino	10	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelcha	47,000	November,2019
17	Hunje nopino	10	Shoat fattening	Gedeb	Gelcha	47,000	November,2019
18	Degela, Daniel and Kebede	10	Trading clothes	Kercha	Kercha 02	48,000	November,2019
19	Mengistu, Desalegn and Zena	10	Animal trade	Kercha	Galesa Dibisa	48,000	November,2019
20	Elias, Yohanis and Buzuneh	10	Fruit trading	Kercha	Galesa Dibisa	48,000	November,2019
21	Getachew, Zinabu and Shore	10	Fruit trading	Kercha	Ela Ferda	48,000	November,2019
22	Yateni, Senbeta and Tamiru	10	Trade	Kercha	B/Kojowa	48,000	November,2019
23	Safayi, Zeleke and Nigus	10	Trade	Kercha	Bilida Saba	48,000	November,2019
24	Meserech, Teshome and Meseret	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Ela Ferda	48,000	November,2019
25	Dawa, Gemedede and Meseret	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	B/F/Kawa	48,000	November,2019
26	Anole, Teshome and Workitu	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Kercha 01	48,000	November,2019
27	Desta, Bedada and Kutu	10	Animal trade	Kercha	Goro Me'e	48,000	November,2019

28	Yohanis, Girma and Getacho	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Bilida Saba	48,000	November,2019
29	Elias, Aschalew and Chaltu	10	Service business	Kercha	B/F/Kawa	48,000	November,2019
30	Urji Gudina	10	Textile trading	H/Wamena	Dimtu 01	48,000	November,2019
31	Hunde Gudina	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Danse Sayisa	48,000	November,2019
32	Abdi Bori	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Tirtira Goyo	48,000	November,2019
33	Boku Gandicha	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Buku Hurufa	48,000	November,2019
34	Gudina Dhakbor	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Dhakbor 01	48,000	November,2019
35	Haro Burka	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Haro Sorsa	48,000	November,2019
36	Jijirama Gute	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Gute Sodu	48,000	November,2019
37	Dari Dadacha	10	Cattle fattening	H/Wamena	Dari 01	48,000	November,2019
	Total	344				1,665,000	

Table 11: Women MSE groups established and engaged in various business activities in the 2nd quarter of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Kiwisa	10	Goat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	29,504.00	Aug-19
2	Kobo	10	Sheep rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	29,504.00	Aug-19
3	Demenko	10	Kocho Trade	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	45,895.00	Aug-19
4	Lemlem	10	Kocho Trade	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	45,895.00	Aug-19
5	Liyuma Baliseno	10	Sheep rearing	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	45,895.00	Aug-19
6	Luku, Shubo and Jemila	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Kercha 01	36,667.67	Aug-19
7	Bekelech, Haymanot and Asha	10	Grocery	Kercha	Kercha 02	36,667.67	Aug-19
8	Shura, Kebele and Wudnesh	10	Shop	Kercha	Kercha 02	36,667.67	Aug-19
9	Nigat, Almaz and Badach	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Kercha 01	36,667.67	Aug-19
10	Duka, Belaynesh and Elfe	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Gurachu Magala	36,667.67	Aug-19
11	Ayelech, Zenebech and Abebech	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	Gurachu Badya	36,667.67	Aug-19
12	Gudina Biya	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Sike Bokorsa	35,000.00	Aug-19
13	Daka Badha	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Chorso Golja	35,000.00	Aug-19
14	Jijirama Gudina	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Bule Hambela	35,000.00	Aug-19
15	Walda Gudina	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Chorso Bule	35,000.00	Aug-19
	Total	150				556,699.02	

Table 12: Women MSE groups established and engaged in various business activities in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Kokisho kocho	10	Kocho Trade	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	November,2019
2	Duruma modern sheep rearing	10	Sheep rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	November,2019
3	Hunje Jijiremo sh	10	Sheep rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	November,2019
4	Lanto goat rearing	10	Goat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	November,2019
5	Hunje Duremo	10	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gottiti	38,000	November,2019
6	Sesak mituhunte	10	Kocho trade	Gedeb	Gottiti	38,000	November,2019
7	Shalom	10	Kocho trade	Gedeb	Gottiti	38,000	November,2019
8	Hanjinso	10	Kocho trade	Gedeb	Gottiti	38,000	November,2019
9	Nopino	10	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelcha	38,000	November,2019
10	Hanjinso	10	Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Gelcha	38,000	November,2019
11	Jebanto nopino	10	Kocho trade	Gedeb	Gelcha	38,000	November,2019
12	Birke, Alemnesh and Meseret	9	Animal fattening	Kercha	Bilida Saba	40,000	November,2019
13	Tesfa, Ayelech and Abebech	9	Animal fattening	Kercha	Goro Me'e	40,000	November,2019
14	Bereket, Kefalech and Bogalech	8	Animal fattening	Kercha	B/Kojowa	40,000	November,2019
15	Aberash, Meskerem and Jibo	9	Trade	Kercha	Bilida Saba	40,000	November,2019
16	Amarech, Tizita and Kalo	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	B/F/Kawa	40,000	November,2019
17	Baso, Genet and Amarech	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	G/Dibisa	40,000	November,2019
18	Meseret, Aynalem and Siphe	10	Fruit trading	Kercha	G/Dibisa	40,000	November,2019
19	Bekelech, Tafesech and Kalo	10	Trade	Kercha	Kercha 01	40,000	November,2019
20	Hana, Mekdes and Frewot	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	E/Ferda	40,000	November,2019
21	Tsehaynesh, Hana and Shitaye	10	Animal trade	Kercha	E/Ferda	40,000	November,2019
22	Sara, Zena and Chaltu	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	B/F/Kawa	40,000	November,2019
23	Meselech, Almaz and Shitaye	10	Animal fattening	Kercha	S/Saba	40,000	November,2019
24	Gutu Tirtira	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Dimtu Tirtira	40,000	November,2019
25	Abdi Bori	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Chorso Soddu	40,000	November,2019
26	Tokuma Sayisa	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Boku Siyasa	40,000	November,2019
27	Mada Gali	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Dimtu 01	40,000	November,2019
28	Abdi Gudina	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Dimtu Hambela	40,000	November,2019

29	Bura Gudina	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Dimtu 01	40,000	November,2019
30	Walda Gudina	10	Shoat fattening	Hambela	Banti Neka	40,000	November,2019
31	Midagina Goro	10	Cattle fattening	Hambela	Goro Badesa	40,000	November,2019
	Total	305				1,180,000	

Table 13: Self-Help Groups established in the 2nd quarter of 2019

S/n	Name of Self-Help Group	Total number	Woreda	Kebele	Month established	Startup Capital (Birr)	Saving time (weekly, biweekly, monthly)
1	Soditi	15	Yirgachefe	Tutti	Aug-19	54,000	Monthly
2	Hunje	15	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	Aug-19	63,000	Monthly
3	Gonji	15	Gedeb	Banko Chelchele	Aug-19	63,000	Monthly
4	Gudina Bari	15	Hambela	Dimtu town	Sep-19	50,000	Weekly
5	Gare Walda Oromia	15	Hambela	Dimtu town	Sep-19	50,000	Weekly
6	Gurachu Megala	15	Kercha	Gurachu Megala	Sep-19	50,000	Weekly
7	Kercha1	15	Kercha	Kercha 01	Sep-19	50,000	Weekly
8	Kercha2	15	Kercha	Kercha 01	Sep-19	50,000	Weekly
	Total	120				430,000	

Table 14: Self-Help Groups established in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019

S/n	Name of Self-Help Group	Total number	Woreda	Kebele	Month established	Startup Capital (Birr)	Saving time (weekly, biweekly, monthly)
1	Barendo Self-help group	15	Yirgachefe	Tutti	55,120.3	Monthly	November,2019
2	Hudeta Self-help group	15	Yirgachefe	Tutti	55,120.3	Monthly	November,2019
3	Dakenb Self-help group	15	Yirgachefe	Tutti	55,120.3	Monthly	November,2019
4	Feyiye Dendesino	15	Gedeb	Dadatu	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
5	Derare Guminso	15	Gedeb	Chelchele	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
6	Wisalo	15	Gedeb	Gubeta	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
7	Efakenu fulo	15	Gedeb	Gubeta	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
8	Horsinso	15	Gedeb	Gubeta	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
9	Balilakene fulo	15	Gedeb	Gubeta	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
10	Lemelem	15	Gedeb	Chelchele	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
11	Nopine Mesino	15	Gedeb	Dadatu	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
12	Hunje lelino	15	Gedeb	Dadatu	44,686	Monthly	November,2019
13	Koshes Haro	15	Hambela	Dhakbor	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
14	Wirtu Odo	15	Hambela	Dimtu Tirtira	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
15	Misoma Dubartota	15	Hambela	Dimtu Tirtira	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
16	Biftu Jijirama	15	Hambela	Dimtu 01	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
17	Biftu Bari	15	Hambela	Bule Hambela	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
18	Oda Bore	15	Hambela	Dhakbor 01	46,412.1	Monthly	November,2019
19	Chiga Kibicha 1	15	Kercha	Chiga Kibicha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
20	Chiga Kibicha 2	15	Kercha	Chiga Kibicha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
21	Ebo Mulicha1	15	Kercha	Ebo Mulicha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
22	Ebo Mulicha2	15	Kercha	Ebo Mulicha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
23	Bilida Bukisa1	15	Kercha	Bilida Bukisa	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
24	Bilida Bukisa2	15	Kercha	Bilida Bukisa	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
25	Kershanshe1	15	Kercha	Kershanshe	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
26	Kershanshe2	15	Kercha	Kershanshe	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
27	Lemi Kercha1	15	Kercha	Lemi Kercha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
28	Lemi Kercha2	15	Kercha	Lemi Kercha	41,570.9	Monthly	November,2019
	Total	420			1,261,716.5		

Table 15: List of cooperatives established in the 2nd quarter of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Lemelem	15	Milking cow rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	Aug-19
2	Chonsino Cattle fattening	15	Cattle fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	Aug-19
3	Orsinso sheep fattening	15	Sheep fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	Aug-19
4	Hanjinso	15	Cattle fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	28,500	Aug-19
5	Hunje Lelins	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
6	Derare Guminso	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
7	Hunje Nopino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
8	Sodita Nopincho	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
9	Woli Nopino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
10	Nopino Nopino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Dadatu	26,727	Aug-19
11	Hunje Hanjinso	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelechele	26,727	Aug-19
12	Hunje Fanto	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelechele	26,727	Aug-19
13	Derare Guminso	20	Sheep fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelechele	26,727	Aug-19
14	Lemelem	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelechele	26,727	Aug-19
15	Lanto Hanji	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Banko Chelechele	26,727	Aug-19
16	Banko Baya Coop	30	Petty trade	Kercha	Banko Baya	68,000	Sep-19
17	Banko Guduba Coop	30	Petty trade	Kercha	Banko Guduba	68,000	Sep-19
18	Suke Chiga Coop	30	Petty trade	Kercha	Suke Chiga	68,000	Sep-19
19	Kercha Enshe Coop	30	Petty trade	Kercha	Kercha Enshe	68,000	Sep-19
20	Bedesa Fulan Kawa Badya Coop	30	Petty trade	Kercha	Bedesa Fulan Kawa Badya	68,000	Sep-19
21	Hawi Jijirema	30	Fattening	Hambela	Dimtu 01	65,000	Sep-19
22	Tokuma Gudina	30	Fattening	Hambela	Benti Nanka	65,000	Sep-19
23	Arda Yaa'aa	30	Fattening	Hambela	Chorso Sodu	65,000	Sep-19
24	Gudina Badhaadhaa	30	Fattening	Hambela	Goro Bedesa	65,000	Sep-19
	Total	550				1,007,997	

Table 16: List of cooperatives established in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019

S/n	Group Name	Total number	Business type	Woreda	Kebele	Startup Capital (Birr)	Month established
1	Ulfina sheep rearing	14	Shoat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	23,769.22	November,2019
2	Jalala cattle fattening	14	Cattle fattening	Yirgachefe	Tutti	23,769.22	November,2019
3	Erco goat rearing	14	Shoat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	23,769.22	November,2019
4	Danblaso goat rearing	14	Goat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	23,769.22	November,2019
5	Nagea Sheep rearing	14	Goat rearing	Yirgachefe	Tutti	23,769.22	November,2019
6	Hunje lelino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gotti	26,694	November,2019
7	Hunje nopina	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gotti	26,694	November,2019
8	Mituma Nosino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gotti	26,694	November,2019
9	Nopino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gotti	26,694	November,2019
10	Dereare Guminiso	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gotti	26,694	November,2019
11	Nopicho	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
12	Hunje Hanjinso	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
13	Hunje lanto	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
14	Hanjinso	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
15	Haronsino	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
16	Horsitu	20	Cattle fattening	Gedeb	Gelecha	26,694	November,2019
17	Chorso Golja	20	Cereal trading	Hambela	Chorso Golja	49,131	November,2019
18	Chorso Bule	20	Sheep production	Hambela	Chorso Bule	49,131	November,2019
19	Danse Sayisa	20	Animal fattening	Hambela	Danse Sayisa	49,131	November,2019
20	Dari Kojowa	20	Grocery	Hambela	Dari Kojowa	49,131	November,2019
21	D/Boru	20	Soft drinks	Hambela	D/Boru	49,131	November,2019
22	Haro Sorsa	20	Animal fattening	Hambela	Haro Sorsa	49,131	November,2019
23	Bule Hambela	20	Animal fattening	Hambela	Bule Hambela	49,131	November,2019
24	Dimtu Tirtira	20	Animal fattening	Hambela	Dimtu Tirtira	49,131	November,2019
25	Tirtira Goyo	20	Animal fattening	Hambela	Tirtira Goyo	49,131	November,2019
26	Tirtira Damu	20	Grocery	Hambela	Tirtira Damu	49,131	November,2019
27	Walda Negegna	30	Cattle fattening	Kercha	Sere Saba	74,669.8	November,2019
28	Oda Qufa	30	Grocery	Kercha	Ela Ferda Megala	74,669.8	November,2019
29	Biftu Genema	30	Irrigation	Kercha	Galesa Soke	74,669.8	November,2019
30	Bedhadhina Boru	30	Trading	Kercha	Gurachu Badiya	74,669.8	November,2019
31	Goro Muleta	30	Irrigation	Kercha	Goro Me'e	74,669.8	November,2019
32	Tokuma Debistota	30	Irrigation	Kercha	Banko Michicha	74,669.8	November,2019

33	Kilta Degagina	30	Grocery/Irrigation	Kercha	Hebo Molicha	74,669.8	November,2019
34	Gumi Gudina	30	Grocery	Kercha	Ebu Abayi	74,669.8	November,2019
35	Haromsa Teno Tora	30	Trading	Kercha	Teno Tora	74,669.8	November,2019
36	Biqiltu	30	Kocho trading	Kercha	Bilida Bukisa	74,669.8	
	Total	790		Total		1,650,488.1	

Table 17: Bills of quantity for houses to be constructed in Gedeo and West Guji Zones in the 2nd quarter of 2019

S.N	Section	Description	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
1	Roof	Roof: Rafter and tie beam Eucalyptus poles	8cm diameter thick pole – 6m long	Pieces	8	40	320
		Roof: polins Eucalyptus poles	5cm diameter thick pole – 7m long	Pieces	18	20	360
2	Wall	Vertical post – eucalyptus poles required as vertical members	12cm diameter thick pole – 6m long	Pieces	18	60	1,080
		Horizontal bracing – eucalyptus poles required as horizontal members	5cm diameter thick pole – 7m long	Pieces	40	10	400
		Wall members (partial support)	-	Pieces	100	10	1,000
3	Fixing	Nails – bracing vertical and horizontal members	Nail #9/10	Pack	1	250	250
		Nails – required for fixing wall plate and roof members	Nail #9/10	Pack	1	250	250
		Nails – to fix corrugated iron sheets	Nail #8	Pack	1	250	250
4	Labour	Labour cost – for construction of wall, roof, door and window	Carpenters charge cost per house	Lump sum	1	1	1,500
5	Finishing	Cost related with finishing the house including covering the wall with mud	-	Lump sum	1	1	1,600
	Total cost						7,010

Note: 30 corrugated iron sheets are supplied per household, where 28 sheets will be used for roofing while the remaining 2 will be used to make door and window.