

Effect of Industrial Crops Production in the Emerging Dynamic Needs of Natural Resources Utilization on Farmers' Perception and Adaptation of Agricultural Development Projects (In Case of Wolkait Sugar Development Project), North Western, Ethiopia

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Abstract

Wolkait sugar development project is one of the ten new sugar factories in Ethiopia. It is located in North Ethiopia 1200 km far apart from Addis Ababa to the western zone of Wolkait Administrative district. Research was conducted on farmers' perception towards establishment of development projects in case of Wolkait sugar development project. Knowing the perception of community towards such projects is very important to continue sustainably developing, and this study is the first in its kind for the area; thus, objective of this study is to assess community's perception and adaptation of Wolkait sugar development project at Korarit district. The study was conducted in Wolkait administrative district at Korarit kebele. Both primary and secondary data sources were collected from agricultural office, Wolkaite sugar development project, Korarit district administration, and Korarit Kebele, using interview and questioners of closed and open-ended. Fifty households in the Kebele, 25 Kebele administrative and 25 projects representative were participated in the study. Data were entered, analyzed and presented in mean, percentage, frequency and cumulative frequency. Farmers are not well satisfied of their daily life sustenance at Korarit kebele because due to low compensation for their home, lack of infrastructure, unwillingness to lose their original land, separation in neighborhoods, high level of connection to previous social institutions clubs like churches, edris, ekubs and kusmi. People in the community perceived to be punished and ill-treated by an illegal group for a forceful

or community of Wolkait displaced to Korarit district, have not a positive feeling to the project because the government is not adequately fulfill their necessities to survive at Korarit district like; home, farm land and enough basic social institutions like health center, social and justice of ce, administrative of ces and meeting houses. Two thousand six hundred households (2,600) have complained over delayed compensation for their land that was taken in the name of a sugar development project, thousands of residents have waited over years for the promised cash payments af er losing lands in relocation, back then 50,000 ha of land was taken from these farmers who were promised to be compensated with money and a replacement plot of land. For some of them, a replacement of land was not immediately given but the money is yet to be paid.

For the af air concerned with land replacements and compensation, for some of them, they gain one third plot of hectare as compared with they have before and for some of them haven't given. Whereas, the compensation, government promised to give cash calculated at 18,000 Br for one hectare. However, so far nothing has come out of it. T ere has been insuf cient fund for compensation for creating ~~sla~~

key factor in improving the competitiveness of the sugar industry on

on the level of supervision. Using plot-level data on Indian rice farms, Frisvold found that low effort exerted by wage laborers who were not sufficiently supervised by family laborers resulted in considerable output loss, which was greater than 10% of the output on more than 40% of the plots. One way to increase the productivity of hired laborers is through incentive payments, i.e., paying laborers based on type and magnitude of the task rather than a fixed wage. However, especially in agriculture where the effect of low-quality effort is not immediately observed, payments based on the type and magnitude of the task may not only increase the amount of tasks that the laborers complete per hour, but also reduce the quality of the work performed. Paarsch and Shearer found that although a payment system based on the magnitude of the task increased the productivity of tree-planting laborers by about 22.6%, only a small part of this could be attributed to valuable output because laborers reacted to the payment incentives by reducing the quality of their work. Thus, moral hazard due to principal-agent problems and the related labor supervision costs make the effective labor costs higher on large-scale farms than on smallholder plots, which reduces the relative productivity of large-scale farms. Contract farming (out grower schemes) provides an opportunity for smallholder farmers to take advantage of the relatively high productivity of family labor [18-20].

Affirmation

Study Area

The study was conducted at Wolkait sugar development project, which is found in Northwestern region of Ethiopia at Wolkait district. It is located 1200 km far to the North of Addis Ababa, located in latitude of 13°50' N and longitude of 37°35' E. The climate at Wolkait sugar development project in continental type is sub-tropical climate. It has Kola agro-climatic conditions with its elevation ranging from 1000 to 2400 meter above sea level. The mean temperature of the area is 26.4 degree centigrade, with 41.2 and 12 degree centigrade maximum and minimum respectively. The annual rainfall about 987 milli-meter and the soil type is a black vertisol soil.

According to the 2007 census conducted by Central statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), the district has a total population of 15,600 of whom, 7,126 are men, 8,474 women and 2,600 are households.

Study Design

Descriptive cross-sectional study design was conducted by collecting qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary data sources. Data was collected through direct interview and group discussion of the respondent (farmers), office of agricultural administration, Kebele agricultural agent and Wolkait sugar development project agronomists and management team.

Study Area and Sample

The total population of the study area is about 15,600 and there about 2,600 total households. To identify the different resettled kebeles from Wolkait sugar development project area at Korarit purposive sampling was conducted. To know the sample size of the study Slovin's sampling formula with 90% confidence level and marginal error=0.1 was used.

$$\text{Solving formula } n = \frac{N \cdot Z^2 \cdot E^2}{1 + N \cdot E^2}$$

rest 10% of the respondents were not responsive (Tables 1-3). At the beginning of 2012 lots of people from around Waldeba church raised complain about the launching of the sugar factory and the construction of May-Day Dam which has the capacity to irrigate 50,000-hectare land. According to the respondents the main reason of the complaint is the fear of the historical church might be disturbed by

the transportation if the road is opened and connected to and from different cities and other reason is if this area is the center of transportation and trade many people come to the historical church from far even abroad then the materials and heritages may have roped or makes out of work.

Income Source in Percentage (%)			Family Size in Percentage (%)			
Petty Trade	Mixed crop Cultivation and Livestock	Pasture/Livestock Production	b/n 3-5	6-8	9-11	12-14
10 (5)	80 (40)	10 (5)	6 (3)	20 (10)	40 (20)	34 (17)

respondents' level of satisfaction on delay established factors



Figure 1: Level of satisfaction respondents on dalliance of project establishment.

As indicated in the study majority of total (90%) of respondent is not satisfied by the delayed establishment of the project (Table 3 and Figure 1). The corporation promised to offer the irrigation supply around the boundary farmers, and the farmers want to cultivate and deliver sugarcane to the feed the factory as out growers. However, it failed to implement even after years of delay.

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Variables	Land Area and Compensation Amount	Frequency	Percent
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Land owned by farmers

4	Electricity	-	No service		100 (50)	0
5	Administrative office		No fair administrative bodies	10 (5)	90 (45)	0
6	Water	Full natural water	Not fully		100 (50)	0
7	Road construction	-	Under constructing	70 (35)	30 (15)	0
Average				34 (17)	66 (33)	0

that left at the WSDP area were blessed by God and most places have spirit water. Moreover; there has been a common belief of considering ancient places as sanctified, full of spiritual treasures, godly presence and respectful.

Three churches are under construction (Enda Silassie, Enda Mariyam and Gebre Menfes Kidus). But they are not happy, saying “the church we had before is bounded by church forest and spiritual water and it looks like Eden. But this is a bare land and this is not considered to be blessed, the land is selected randomly, the communities are not came to this church because of it is not attractive as before, it is so not blessed, it is not comfortable to stay for long time to pray and people always used to go to Waldiba monastery before at their original place, but now it is extremely far and difficult to go for ritualistic celebrities”.

Levels of Satisfaction	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agreed	6	12	12	12
Disagree	42	84	84	96
no response	2	4	4	100
Total	50	100	100	

delay and resource robbery. Forceful annexation and land grabbing of the Wolkait people led to a continuous popular appraisal and struggle