Addressing youth unemployment is a feasible option

BY WAKUMNA KUDAMA

"We are graduates but jobless. Our parents are stressed out for our school and our society. But many of the graduates who took thousands of hard-earned money to acquire just one diploma, are unemployed. Our government must provide us jobs" said a young man at the public gathering during the deep rural during the day.

One of the multifaceted benefits of creating and encouraging investment is creating jobs for the local people. Especially women like Epifania, who are of a large population and due to its economic development policy which benefit the country through creating jobs for the people, especially the youth.

Accordingly, many of the investments in various parts of the country can be allocated for their contribution in benefiting the local people from the time they opened up. However, many others were also observed engaging in illegal activities within the localities and facilities they could not only benefit the people in general and the local people in particular. Among such activities is the practice of illegal land grabbing. Many local and foreign investors have been identified to have encroached on plots of land with stealing valuables and by misleading the development opportunities of the area as well as without creating jobs for the local people.

The government of Ethiopia has been struggling with unemployment ever since the start of the deep rural in the 1930s. In the absence of the rich, it involved the role of unskilled labor as one of the main socio-economic problems that ought to get immediate solution. As a result, it has been introducing a number of reforms to revert the situation since then.

One of the victims of such failures was the development opportunities to create jobs for the youth in the Oromia State. Evidence from Labor and Social Affairs Bureau of the State indicate that 17 percent of the youth in the state were unemployed. In the same manner, those who are short of work are exposed to the last year's social unrest which dramatically decreased the deep rural movement.

During the community dialogue that was part of the deep rural, the public and thus government were able to identify poverty and main antagonists as the main causes of unemployment. "Our children would never have moved to the town (they were able to work jobs from the deep rural area)" if the government had created jobs for the youth, the mention said.

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The government that has been working in the State brought damage to the government and country. "We are unable to identify these instances in the course of the deep rural. They were the major causes of public discontent and their unrest. The government grew to the extent we no longer tolerate. We have to correct them. The krona who want to sell their illegally and actively are involved in trafficking of youth to warlord Arabia," Lemma noted.

Following the deep rural, the state government is in a comprehensive plan with a number of programmes to be implemented to solve the existing unemployment. The first programme is allocating about 6 billion birr to create jobs in both rural and urban areas. At a rate, more than 25,000 youth who were organized in 115,000 units have worked somehow under the deep rural. "We are so pleased to get the opportunity, we work and improve our lives," one of the farmers at the public gathering a year ago said.

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"The 27.96 millions that were illegally stolen in the last ten years have been transferred to the youth's accounts," according to Chief Lemma, Chief Administrator of Legnaddis Wondra of Oromia Special Zones Surrounded Fifteen.

Next, using the natural resources of the State widely; the proper solution to solve permanent solutions in unemployment. For instance, jobs have recently been arranged for about 76,000 youths engaged in mining development over 14,500 hectares in the State.

The benefactors should also believe, they are now able to transform their lives through the government's unreserved and intervention to create jobs.

The Rising government actions to mitigate unemployment in the region has also reached agricultural sector to benefit rural youths. Accordingly, about 17,700 youth was organized in sixteen to become 4,050 hectares of agricultural land. This includes 244 hectares of land granted for 75 unemployed youth in Ticho Wasena of Jimma Zone and a considerable area of land for more than 4,000 youth in BenchWollo Wolda of Arsi Zone.

According to Lemma, the State will continue to annually expand opportunities and accessible to the region to maximize the benefit of the youth. Through identifying the available job opportunities in the State, we shall assist our youth to exploit them. Addressing the burning needs of youth along with our moral obligations is our perpetual political decision. We can make our nation’s development plan only by empowering our youth economically.

In response to the increasing and unprecedented level of rural that increased various facilities in the state last year, the state government seems to be working on addressing the problem thereby its root cause.

SHARE Bale Eco-Region Project - from where to where?

Part III

Local Bread improvement

Local bread benefits of the community in Bale eco-region are mainly breads that are low population and lacteal. Therefore, there is need for production through bread improvement was one of the innovations practiced by SHARE BEL project. In this a two strategies were applied: first, one was through artificial insemination (AI) and the second was through introduction of breeds of human and better local bread (South Omo). While AI was provided smoothness to commoner, height and local breed; use of hill approach was made in the project area, and the project conducted AI on total of 5,200 sheep of 1,711 households.

Patriotiality, the AI service is the first kind improved area in the State area. AI service provided by SHARE BEL project was much of a success. The pregnancy detection rate managed about 70% in the height which was much higher than 25-37% in Oromia Region. The semen formulation before improvement was immunized with Senegal size and these breeds were suitable for the local area and comparatively grow comfortably through the milk and most production for the local breeds. The pregnancy detection rate in the range from 75% to 86% in the lowest area.

SOME OF THE APPROACHES THAT THE

State on all service projects has followed included

1. Wors of the service community on how to manage their own feed for the buffalo and hill sheep and hill sheep by the hill sheep.
2. Improvement and continuous follow up on the farm by Authentic care, and
3. Conducting pure selection stime for breeding.

Bullocks selection was collected, trained and

Confidential CASSH, which is currently offering animal health services in their respective areas

The CASSH have received immense training for the socio-economic reach for 11 days by certified CASSH's main office and special qualification centre by Bala Zone peasant development office. Upon completion of the training, the CASSH was given tool kit, necessary equipment and medicine. To ensure sustainability of the CASSH, providing animal health service on

The service provision; it was decided that the community will provide a patient for an extension charge to CASSH. The price for the service is paid by the veterinary health department is responsible for the service area. The payment for the CASSH will be the benefit; one can ensure proper nutrition and sustain the service, and secondly it can ensure community's prevention measures. In the past one year, the CASSH have rendered an area about 11,011 land (bq). CASSH, and the system will be strongly supported by the government and may be in the form of an extension, the need to involve community leaders and make sustainable. The advantage of the CASSH is that they are part of the community and are mobile service providers coming together with the current household. They also provide home based service service request by household.