Arba Minch University
School of Graduate Studies
Department of Social Anthropology

Youth Livelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia

MA Thesis

By

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Youth Livelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia

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Declaration by the candidate

I, Letsa Lela, hereby declare that this thesis entitled ***"Youth Livelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia"*** is the fruit of my original research work. I made every effort to clearly indicate when I used the contribution of others. Besides, the work has not been previously submitted in fulfillment of requirements for obtaining any degree other than this one.

Advisors' thesis submission approval sheet

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "***Youth Livelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia***" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master's with specialization in **Social Anthropology,** the Graduate Program of the Department of **Sociology and Social Anthropology** and has been carried out by **Letsa Lela Gollo** , under my/our supervision.

Therefore I recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby can submit the thesis to the department for defense.

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Examiners' approval page

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We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Examiners of the final open defense by have read and evaluated his/her thesis entitled ***"Youth Livelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia***", and examined the candidate's oral presentation. This is, therefore, to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree with minor corrections.

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Dedication

This Thesis is dedicated to my late father who passed away while I was at the final stage of this Thesis work, and who is unable to see the fruit of his effort. I have never found him unkind.

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List of acronyms

BZ	Bale Zone
BER	Bale Eco-Region
BMNP	Bale Mountains National Park
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DoFED	Department of Finance and Economic Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOs	Government Organizations
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HHs	Households
IDS	International Development Studies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
MA	Master of Arts
Masl	Meters above Sea Level
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAZ	West Arsi Zone

Abstract

Illegal settlements due to migration, environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change are affecting the sustainability of BER and increasing the vulnerability of both lowland and highland communities that depend on the BER's ecosystem services. This Thesis explores the nexus among youth migration, their livelihoods and the eco region. In particular, it investigates the minor and major livelihood strategies of the youth with their challenges and the impacts on the BER. It does so through qualitative methods of interviews, observation, focused group discussion, case studies and written sources, and quantitative method (survey). The study revealed that economic reasons are the driving factors for youth migration to the BER. Both migrant and non-migrant youth in the different agro ecologies of the BER combine agriculture (crop production and livestock rearing) with other non-farm activities. Daily labor is becoming an emerging livelihood for the native youth and even first choice for migrants coming to the BER. However, the youth livelihood strategies are challenged by very limited access to land and uncontrolled population growth. Migration to the BER is seen as both as an opportunity and a threat for the migrants, but for the non-migrant youth, migration to their eco-region aggravates the problems of the in the BER and the ecosystem services. The youth livelihood strategies have direct negative impacts on the eco-region. Deforestation, fire incidences and over grazing are highly affecting biodiversity conservation in the BER. There is a rapid population growth in the BER due to migration and other factors. Yet, Ethiopia has neither international nor internal policy on migration. The country also does not have a policy on ecological approaches to migration. Thus, migration policy is needed in order to address the relationship between environment and migration, or there should be inter-sectorial integration concerning environment and migration.

Key words: Bale eco-region, livelihood, migration, policy, youth.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

"Youth" is a pivotal stage of human development during which young people make the transition from childhood to adulthood and from dependence to independence and interdependence. The transition, which includes social, economic and biological changes, is essential to safeguarding, shaping, further developing, and deploying their human and social capital. It is during this period that young people make important decisions about their lives– particularly their ethical, social, economic, cultural, political and civic positioning and role – setting the stage for adulthood (UNICEF, 2014: 5-6).

The world's youth population has reached 1.2 billion and is projected to increase by seven percent to 1.3 billion by 2030.The vast majority of the global youth population exists in the developing countries in Asia and Africa. Asian countries constitute more than 60 per cent of the youth population, and the continent will be home to more youth than any other region until around 2080. Half of the population in Sub Saharan Africa is under 25 years of age. Each year between 2015 and 2035, there will be half a million more 15-year-olds than the year before.[1]

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), 2011, indicates that, in 2010, there were 27 million international migrants aged 15 to 24 in the world, accounting for 12.4 per cent of the 214 million international migrants worldwide. The proportion of migrants aged 15 to 24 among all international migrants was higher in developing countries than in developed countries. At the global level, the percentage of females among migrants aged 15 to 24 is lower (48.3 per cent) than among the whole migrant population (49 per cent). The organization states that, for young people, the decision to migrate is often related to important life transitions, such as obtaining higher education, starting work or getting married. Moreover, the organization states that there are various motivations for youth migration. Although young people themselves attest to a complex interplay of factors and

[1]https://www.populationmatters.org/comment-international-youth-day-2016/**,** accessed 20, August 2016).

considerations that are not always predominantly economic—such as, a wish to satisfy a desire for adventure or to challenge oneself in a different cultural context—there is little doubt that decent employment is the main motivation for young people in their decision to migrate.

The 2013 UN estimate of global migrant stocks (measuring the number of migrants at a particular point in time) indicates that around 12 % of international migrants are youth (those between 15 and 24 years of age). Though it is difficult to determine with precision the drivers of youth migration, young people's motivations are often linked to the search for sustainable livelihoods, due to lack of employment and/or under-employment, absence of decent working conditions, and poor economic prospects in their birth place or countries of origin. Furthering education, family reunification or formation, and escaping from regions affected by war, persecution, humanitarian rises, or natural disasters are also important drivers.[2]

Based on the estimation of the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency, in 2012, Sosina and Holden (2013) indicate that the young population of Ethiopia (aged 15 -29 years) constitutes 40.6 percent of the total population. Of this percentage, the majority of the youth live in the rural Ethiopia. This is because more than 83 percent of the population lives in the rural area (Sosina and Holden, 2014).

According to Daniel and Dita (2013), rural youth in Ethiopia contribute to their livelihood security of their households from early age onwards. The authors also indicated that, in Ethiopia, the majority of the rural youth directly or indirectly depend on the biophysical environmental resources. Mostly they depend on agriculture of farming and animal husbandry. However, as Sosina and Holden (2014) explain, today in rural Ethiopia, the major problem that hampers the livelihoods of rural youth is the scarcity of land and lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas. This is mainly attributed to the increase in the number of population that creates high population density in a very limited eco-region. The consequence of land scarcity accompanied by ineffective policy or policy implementation is leading the rural youth to landlessness and to a high rate of unemployment

[2] **http://globalmigrationgroup.org,** accessed on January 12, 2016

(Zemen, 2014). Moreover, unemployment of the rural youth forces them to more exploit the available surrounding environmental resources or forces them to migrate to search alternative livelihood sources.

The rural unemployment and food insecurity is further exacerbated by climate change, which affects human health, livelihood assets, food production and distribution channels, as well as changing purchasing power and market flows. Both farming and animal husbandry are dependent upon the local climate and biophysical environmental resources. Local climate change and resource degradation negatively affect the livelihood of the rural youth. Such adverse conditions also exacerbate migration of the youth from their origin to towns and cities and other rural areas where livelihood aspirations can be met, such as migration from the highland to the lowland (Desalegn 2014; Zemen 2014) and to protected areas such as national parks and eco-regions. The studies also show that there is an increasing trend in the movement of people since the last two decades in order to meet aspirations of the livelihood. As Fransen and Kuschminder (2009) argue a high rate of increase in the population, problems attributed to land distribution, absence of employment opportunities and inadequate income to fulfill their livelihoods are factors for movement of the youth from one area to another.

According to Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE), Farm Africa and SOS Sahel Ethiopia, the Bale Eco Region (BER) is inhabited by about 1.6 million population and around 12 million people both in the eco-region and beyond within Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya are estimated to directly and indirectly depend on several ecosystem services of the forests of the BER. Between the years 2000 and 2011, the eco-region has experienced annual deforestation rate of 3.7 % (OFWE, Farm Africa and SOS Sahel Ethiopia, 2014). The natural resources of the Bale Mountains are poorly managed and are producing an unsustainable flow of benefits for local communities and the wider Ethiopian populace (Farm Africa, SOS Sahel Ethiopia and Frankfurt Zoological Society, 2008). Moreover, the rural communities of Bale zone are seeking to meet their livelihood needs by expanding exploitation of local natural resources in the BER. Rapid immigration with unplanned and unrestricted settlement is a significant and mounting problem in the area. Existing settlements are growing, and new settlements are appearing in previously unsettled and environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, there are a

large number of migrants from other parts of the country, and agro-pastoralists from the lowland areas.

1.2 Statement of problem: the BER and the youth

Most natural ecosystems or eco-regions have environmental, economic and social positive impacts if they are properly protected. They can provide several environmental benefits such as watershed protection, biodiversity conservation, eco-system service, habitat for wildlife, nutrient retention, climate stabilization, flood control and ground water recharge (OFWE, 2015). From the social aspect, eco-regions have cultural and spiritual values in that they can be used as recreational centers for the local community and tourists. Moreover, they can be used as sources for different medicines and for education and research purpose as well. However, they are often being altered by external and internal factors such as policy or economic decisions, human population pressure and immigration, development pressures or investment. To maintain both ecological integrity and human livelihoods while advancing conservation and development goals, eco-region stakeholders need to develop and adopt shared management objectives and approaches that address the factors undermining sustainable development and reconcile the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services with development needs (Farm Africa et al. 2008).

Bale Eco-region (BER) is often characterized as a uniquely significant eco-region both at national and global levels. It is an area with diverse agro-ecologies ranging from the highlands with an elevation of 2300 meters above sea level (masl) or above. The highest elevation is the Afromontane plateau (4300 masl). Mid agro-ecologies range between 1300-2300 masl and lowlands lie at 1300 masl or below[3]. With diverse agro-ecology and the Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) at its center, the area is a hub of the largest afro-alpine area left in Africa. It is also a home to half of the flagship global Ethiopian wolf population, among other endemic species. Moreover, it is also a 'water tower' from which more than 40 springs and five major cross-country rivers emerge, providing year-round water to up to 12 million people across the three countries (Ethiopia, Northern Kenya and the Republic of

[3] http://mri.scnatweb.ch/en/easyblog/entry/bale-eco-region-ethiopia-share-project-on-conservation-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-functions-and-improved-well-being-of-highland-and-lowland-communities, accessed September 15, 2015

Somalia). What is more, the BER also encompasses the second largest moist montane forest in Ethiopia (500,000 hectares) and its large genetic pool of wild Coffee Arabica and vast carbon store and provides critical ecosystem goods and services to the highland and lowland communities.[4] Needless to mention, with this all unique features of the bio-diversity, the area has also an immense potential for tourist attraction (Farm Africa et al. 2008)

According Dereje (2015), migration to the eco-region, particularly *Delo Mena* and *Harrena Buluk woredas* of the Bale Mountains ecosystem, began in the mid-1990s, and was in large part driven by the local politics of the area's administrative subdivisions. The author stated that migration is playing a significant role in driving land conversion and sustaining the overexploitation of key natural resources in the Bale Mountains ecosystem, to the detriment of conservation and traditional livelihoods. Moreover, the author adds that, migration accelerates and intensifies the livelihood changes and associated land conversion processes that are inevitable in the long term (Dereje, 2015). Furthermore, it is stated that there were over 20,000 migrants living in *Harenna Buluk woreda (*low land area*)* in 2007, and about 24,000 as of 2013. It is also indicated that, in 2014,853 migrant households were registered by the *woreda* officials.

Livestock overgrazing, preparation of farmland and non-sustainable fuel wood extraction is causing deforestation and biophysical environmental degradation (Farm Africa et al. 2008). This, coupled with the impacts of climate change, is undermining the sustainability of the eco-region and increasing the vulnerability of both lowland and highland communities that depend on the BER's ecosystem services.

The role of youth in the area has also become one of the critical factors that affect the eco-region. Whatever problems are happening on the BER and whatever opportunities exist to keep the area, sustainability cannot be realized without understanding the situation of the youth in the region. As the natural resources of the BER are poorly managed and are producing an unsustainable flow of benefits for the local communities, one can easily

[4] http://mri.scnatweb.ch/en/easyblog/entry/bale-eco-region-ethiopia-share-project-on-conservation-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-functions-and-improved-well-being-of-highland-and-lowland-communities, accessed September 15,2015

understand that the situation of youth in the BER would be the same or even worse than the situation described for the nation and Africa at large in the preceding section. However, due to growing youth population all over the country and lack of productive assets such as land, migration of the youth to the BER has become a livelihood opportunity. Nevertheless, youth migrants' expectation for accessing resources in the BER (mainly land) is challenged by many man-made and natural problems. Those who cannot access land through legal means seek other alternatives (such as illegal settlement) and thereby affect the eco region negatively.

Despite continuous migration of the youth to the BER, studies focusing specifically on the situation of youth in the eco-region are unavailable. Therefore, in my opinion, my thesis promises to give an original research in this regard.

1.3 Objectives of the research

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is to understand the nexus among youth migration, their livelihood strategies and the eco-region, and how their interaction, to meet aspirations of their livelihood, with the BER affects the latter.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this problem-centered research are:

i. To identify major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth (aggregated into highland and lowland agro-ecologies) in the eco-region.
ii. To identify challenges to the livelihood strategies in of the youth in the area.
iii. To study the impacts of youth migration and their livelihood activities on the BER.
iv. To study how the social and economic policy context of the youth promotes or hinders the livelihood strategies of the youth in relation to the BER, and what policies exist in relation to migration.

1.4 Significance of the study

As I have indicated in the preceding section, BER is under increasing threat from a growing human population. Deforestation and forest degradation is occurring due to the conversion of

natural habitat to farmland, overgrazing by livestock and unsustainable fuel wood and timber extraction (Farm Africa et al. 2008). This, coupled with impacts from climate change, is increasing the vulnerability of both lowland and highland communities that depend on the BER's ecosystem services. Investigation of lowland and highland rural population dynamics with specific focus on current economic activities and aspirations of young people has become necessary.

It is therefore important to get knowledge about the reasons why the youth decided to migrate to the BER and why they chose migration as a way of adaptation on one hand and how the migrants achieve their livelihoods in the BER on the other hand. Accordingly, the study depicted the range of livelihood strategies that the youth draw upon and their aspirations towards BER. In addition, it came up with critical impacts of migration on the BER and the social and economic policy context of the youth in the study area.

Thus, I believe that the results of the study shall help resource planners, development practitioners, Government Organizations (GOs) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) to scale up their efforts towards promoting youth development and wise-use of eco-regions' resources.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study focused on three representative *woredas* and seven *kebeles*[5] out of the fourteen that are under the BER. Thematically, the study focused on getting data on youth migration, their livelihoods in the BER and the impacts of migration on the BER both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

1.6 Limitations of the study

As any research undertaking, my research was not free from limitations. Initially, I had a plan to include *woredas* from west *Arsi* zone. However, I was advised by zonal officials not to enter *kebeles* in the zone for security reasons as part of ongoing protests in some places of the region during the data collection process. This forced me to concentrate on *woredas* of Bale

[5]The *woredas* and *kebeles* are identified as destinations for youth mobility and represent the three agro ecologies.

zone of the eco region. I was also challenged during fieldwork, as I do not speak the *Afan Oromo*. This demanded me to have translated instruments and a translator in the field, and spending more time in the field than what I have planned for the fieldwork.

1.7 Organization of the thesis

The thesis is organized in to eight Chapters. The first Chapter is about the general background of the study, the problem statement, objectives, significance, scope and limitations of the study. In the second Chapter, literatures and empirical studies related to youth livelihood strategies and migration are discussed. Chapter three presents methodology of the study with brief description of the study area. In the fourth Chapter, socio-economic characteristics and migration pattern of the youth in the BER are discussed. Chapter five is devoted to present the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth and their challenges. Chapter six deals with the impacts of youth livelihood activities on the BER, mainly in qualitative terms. The social and economic policy context with regards to youth livelihoods and migration is discussed under Chapter seven. The last Chapter, Chapter eight, is about conclusion and recommendations of the thesis where the research findings are discussed in the context of the theoretical framework and the existing situations of the youth in the BER, and possible recommendations are given for concerned bodies to balance the youth livelihood strategies and impacts on the eco-region.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter has four sections. The first section deals with youth issues and their livelihood opportunities and challenges. The second section looks at the theoretical orientation of the study where the livelihood concept is described. Under this section, the key issues such as livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes and sustainable livelihood framework are discussed with a view broaden the understanding of livelihood strategies. Issues related to sustainable livelihoods and youth migration are presented under section three, and the last section is about empirical studies regarding youth livelihood strategies and migration in the study area.

2.2 Youth and youth issues

2.2.1 The "youth" concept

Every culture or society has its own concept of "youth": one that is determined by traditions, roles and status rather than physical age. In the development debate there is no agreed definition of youth, which makes it difficult for those who shape and implement policy to share ideas and build a basis for understanding (Kevin, 2004). The definition of youth varies depending on the source of the definition.

The World Bank and United Nations define the youth to constitute the age group between 15 and 24 years old (World Bank, 2009). Within this category of youth, the UN also distinguishes between teenagers (13-19) and young adults (19-24) due to the sociological, psychological, and health differences between these two groups. Similarly, the Commonwealth defines youth as those aged 15 to 29 years. The World Health Organization (2011) considers the age range of the youth to be between 10 and 24 years.

Experiences of African countries indicate that different age ranges have been used to define "youth". For example, Uganda has used the age ranges 12-30; Mauritius 14-29; South Africa 14-28 ;Djibouti 16-30 ; Nigeria 18 -35 and India 15-35 for defining "youth"(Ethiopian Youth Policy, 2004). According to the Ethiopian Youth Policy (2004), youth constitutes those

portions of the society who are between the age ranges 15-29 years. Thus, my research will use this age group.

2.2.2 Youth issues as a development agenda

Africa is the youngest region, with young people aged between 15 and 24 accounting for around 20 per cent of the population, while in most African countries, those aged under 25 years represent over 60 per cent of the population. Despite their numerical majority, many young Africans face considerable challenges while participating in the economic, social and political spheres as a result of inadequate access to education and training, poor health and vulnerability to HIV and AIDS, the lack of decent jobs, susceptibility to being caught up in conflict and violence, and insufficient representation in decision-making processes, to name only a few factors (ECA, 2009:7). The same document states that African governments and regional and international partners have begun to recognize the centrality of youth issues in the development agenda, and that there is also a growing awareness that African young people do not just constitute a problem to be rectified or a set of beneficiaries of government interventions, but are also part of the solution, not just for themselves but also for African countries as a whole.

According to International Labor Organization (ILO), 2012, the problem of youth unemployment and under-employment in Africa poses complex economic, social, and moral policy issues. Active youth, most of whom are employed in the agriculture and informal sectors, make up more than half of the total youth population in Africa. Under-employment is a characteristic shared by both population groups. Therese of the population falls into the self-employment category most of which fall in the informal sector. Among the many factors, unemployment results from a relatively slow growth in demand for labor, combined with a rapidly growing supply of labor is aggravated by the very high levels of population growth and migration (ILO, 2012:4).

According to the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), in Tsegaye Tegenu, 2016, by 2027, Ethiopia's population is projected to reach 116 million and the young adult age group will constitute about47 per cent of the adult population. The continuous growth of the young adult group increases the number of young people searching for work and production

resources. Yet, there is a large gap between the growing needs of the youth and the availability of resources to meet the markers of the life transition: access to education, getting job, earning income, marriage and housing (Tsegaye Tegenu, 2016:7).World Bank stated:

> Youth employment presents a particular challenge to Ethiopia; the country faces growing youth landlessness in rural areas and insignificant rural job creation, potentially leading to an increase in migration to urban areas (World Bank, 2009).

As stated in the Ethiopian youth policy document (2004:9), despite the existence of various challenges, even during the early days, the Ethiopian youth have played crucial role for accelerating the economic development of the country by engaging themselves in agriculture and handicrafts. However, it is also stated in the document that proper attention had not been given to address youth issues and their organizations. As a result, cooperation and networking among youth, families, society, government and other partners had hardly been created.

2.3 The livelihood concept

Chambers and Conway are usually cited as the first scholars to define the concept of livelihoods. According to Chamber and Conway, a livelihood, in its simplest term, is defined as means of gaining living and it comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers and Conway, 1992:6). Based on this definition, different scholars and organizations have tried to adopt and define the concept in their own convenience. Among others, the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) team is one. According to the team, a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Scoones, 1998).

When I conceptualize both of the above definitions, the three building blocks of livelihood are capabilities, assets, and activities. However, in IDS definition, the assets are divided into material and social while in Chamber and Conway definition claims and access are also taken as assets. The capability concept refers to the ability of individuals to realize their potential as human beings in the sense of being (i.e. to be adequately nourished, free of illness and so on) and doing (i.e. exercise choices, develop skills and experience, participate socially and so on) (Ellis, 2000:7).

Ellis (2000) modified the definition given by Chamber and Conway. According to the author, a livelihood comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial, and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (modified by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household. In Ellis' definition, the issue of capability is not explicitly put as in the others. However, it seems to be included in what he calls human capital. The assets of livelihood are clarified more and the issue of access is given much weight. On the contrary, according to Scoones (1998), the use of the capability concept is put explicitly and it provided a wider scope for the livelihood concept.

Ellis (2000) further elaborates that livelihood includes the access to resources, materials and services into the content. According to the author, besides material and economic supplies, livelihood is also about management of social relationships, personal and group identity, and the interrelation of these tasks to each other. In support of this idea, UNDP states that livelihood can also include creativities, new opportunities, people's attempts, willingness and capabilities to cope with shocks, risks and stresses, such as natural disasters, epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, financial crisis or conflicts and competition both at national and international levels (UNDP, 2005).

2.3.1 Sustainable livelihoods framework or approach (SLA)

Even though my study does not have a strong connection to sustainable livelihood approach and my intention is to conceptualize migration within the concept of livelihood, under this section, I will present the framework set by the Department of International Development (DFID) to give insight about the key concepts included in the framework, which have been addressed in my research.

According to DFID (1999), the sustainable livelihoods conceptual framework or approach (SLA) is a particular form of livelihoods analysis used by a growing number of research and applied development organizations, including the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as well as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as CARE and Oxfam. The organization states that SLA is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihoods, particularly the

livelihoods of the poor. It is primarily a conceptual framework for analyzing causes of poverty, peoples' access to resources and their diverse livelihoods activities, and relationship between relevant factors at micro, intermediate, and macro levels. It is also a framework for assessing and prioritizing interventions. Moreover, the sustainable livelihoods framework takes as a starting point and expanded definition of conventional poverty measures based on income, consumption, or nutrition to additional aspects of poverty and well-being, e.g., access land, water, credit, or education, vulnerability to natural disasters, political rights, physical safety, and social relationships that provide economic security and social well-being. It emphasizes understanding of the context within which people live, the assets available for them, livelihood strategies they follow in the face of existing policies and institutions, and livelihood outcomes they intend to achieve (DFID, 1999).

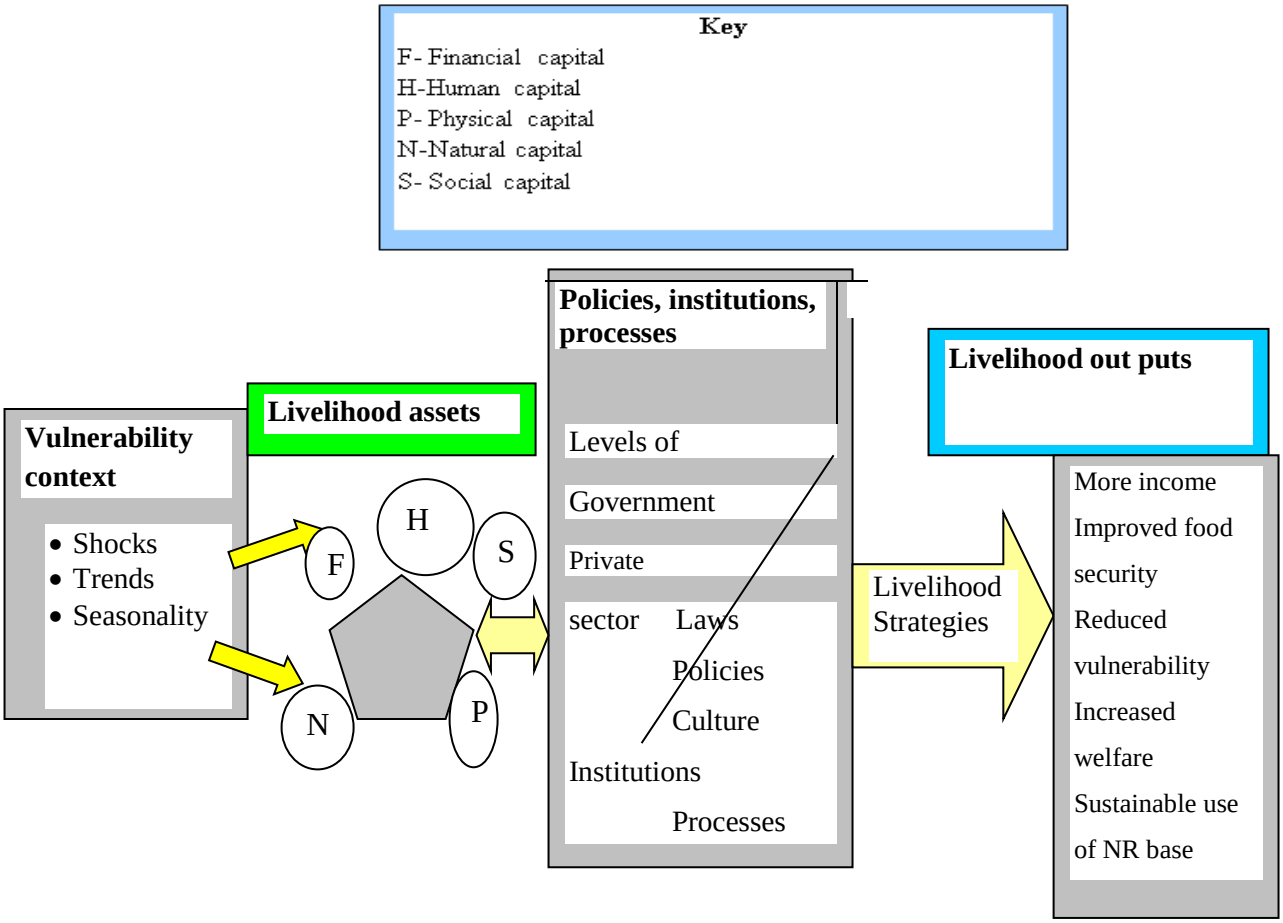


Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Source: DFID, 1999

DFID adapts a version of Chambers Conway's definition of livelihoods:

> A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base" (DFID, 1999).

The DFID framework sets out to conceptualize how people operate within a vulnerability context that is shaped by different factors – shifting seasonal constraints (and opportunities), economic shocks and longer-term trends, and how they draw on different types of livelihood assets or capitals in different combinations which are influenced by the vulnerability context and a range of institutions and processes, and how they use their asset base to develop a range of livelihoods strategies to achieve desired livelihood outcomes.

The sustainable livelihoods framework presents the main factors that affect people's livelihoods, and typical relationships between these. It can be used in both planning new development activities and assessing the contribution to livelihood sustainability made by existing activities. In particular, the framework provides a checklist of important issues and sketches out the way these links to each other draws attention to core influences and processes and emphasizes the multiple interactions between the various factors which affect livelihoods.

2.3.2 Elements of sustainable livelihood framework

Livelihood assets

The livelihoods approach is concerned first and foremost with people; it seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of people's strengths (here called "assets" or "capitals"). It is crucial to analyze how people endeavor to convert these strengths into positive livelihood outcomes. The approach is founded on a belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes. Therefore, the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) identifies five types of assets or capitals upon which livelihoods are built: human, social, natural, physical and financial capital.

The human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives.

Though there is much debate about what exactly is meant by the term 'social capital', in the context of the sustainable livelihoods framework, it is taken to mean the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. The social sources are developed through networks and connectedness**,** membership of more formalized groups and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor.

Natural capital includes the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and services (e.g. nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful for livelihoods are derived. There is a wide variation in the resources that make up natural capital, from intangible public goods such as the atmosphere and biodiversity to divisible assets used directly for production (trees, land, etc.).

Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. Infrastructure consists of changes to the physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive. Producer goods are the tools and equipment that people use to function more productively.

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. There are two main sources of financial capital: available stocks **(**savings that can be held in cash, bank deposits or liquid assets such as livestock and jewelry) and regular inflows of money (which include pensions or other transfers from the state, and remittances).

Livelihood strategies

Livelihood strategies comprise the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. They are directly dependent on asset status and policies, institutions and processes. Hence, that poor people compete and that the livelihood strategy of one household might have an impact (positive or negative) on the livelihood strategy of another household.

According to Ellis (2000), livelihood strategies are dynamic: they respond to changing pressures and opportunities and they adapt accordingly. When people are exposed to shocks, such as people fleeing from war and other immediate disasters like floods, they can be said to pursue a coping strategy, a livelihood strategy where their choices are extremely limited. Ellis defines coping strategy as "the methods used by households to survive when confronted with unanticipated livelihood failure."

Tone(2006), on the other hand, states that people's livelihood strategies change in response to the constraints and opportunities they are exposed to, so does the decision to migrate or not. According to the author, many factors shape these decisions. Land tenure issues, sense of belonging to a certain place and access to information can be decisive factors.

Livelihood outcomes

Livelihood outcomes are the achievements or outputs of livelihood strategies, such as more income, increased well-being, reduce vulnerability, improved food security and a more sustainable use of natural resources.

Vulnerability Context

The vulnerability context frames the external environment in which people exist. Critical trends as well as shocks and seasonality, over which people have limited or no control, have a great influence on people's livelihoods and on the wider availability of assets. Not all of the trends and seasonality must be considered as negative. Vulnerability emerges when human beings have to face harmful threat or shock with inadequate capacity to respond effectively.

The difference between risk and vulnerability is of crucial relevance for assessing causes of poverty. Risk is defined as the likelihood of occurrence of (external) shocks and stresses plus their potential severity, whereas vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risk (hazard, shock) and uncertainty, and the capacity of households or individuals to prevent, mitigate or cope with.

The factors that make up the vulnerability context (shocks, trends, seasonal shifts**)** are important because they have a direct impact upon people's asset status and the options that are open to them in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes.

Shocks can destroy assets directly (in the case of floods, storms, civil conflict, etc.). They can also force people to abandon their home areas and dispose of assets (such as land) prematurely as part of coping strategies. Recent events have highlighted the impact that international economic shocks, including rapid changes in exchange rates and terms of trade, can have on the very poor.

Trends have a particularly important influence on rates of return (economic or otherwise) to chosen livelihood strategies.

Seasonal shifts in prices, employment opportunities and food availability are one of the greatest and most enduring sources of hardship for poor people in developing countries

Policies, Institutions and Processes

The importance of policies, institutions and processes cannot be overemphasized, because they operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena, and in all spheres, from the most private to the most public. They effectively determine access (to various types of capital, to livelihood strategies and to decision-making bodies and source of influence), terms of exchange between different types of capitals, and returns to any given livelihood strategy (DFID, 1999). Policies, institutions and processes have a direct impact upon weather people are able to achieve a feeling of inclusion and well-being. They can determine access to assets and influence decision-making processes.

Processes also embrace the laws, regulations, policies, operational arrangements, agreements, societal norms, and practices that, in turn, determine the way in which structures operate.

Structures

Structures in the framework are the organizations, both private and public, which set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services, purchase, and trade and perform all types of other functions that affect livelihoods. They draw their legitimacy from the basic governance framework. Structures exist at various levels.

2.3.3 Principles of SLA

According to DFID (1999), sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) has the following principles.

People-centered: People rather than the resources they use are the priority concern in the livelihoods approach, since problems associated to development often root in adverse institutional structures impossible to be overcome through simple asset creation.

Holistic: A holistic view is aspired in understanding the stakeholders' livelihoods as a whole, with all its facets, by a manageable model that helps to identify the most pressing constraints people have to face.

Dynamic: Just as people's livelihoods and the institutions that shape their life are highly dynamic, so is the approach in order to learn from changes and help mitigating negative impacts, whilst supporting positive effects.

Building on strengths: A central issue of the approach is the recognition of everyone's inherent potential for his/her removal of constraints and realization of potentials. Identifying these strengths rather than the needs and problems is the starting point of this approach, in order to contribute to the stakeholders' robustness and ability to achieve their own objectives.

Macro-micro links: Development activity tends to focus at either the macro or the micro level, whereas the SLA tries to bridge this gap in stressing the links between the two levels. As people are often affected from decisions at the macro policy level and vice-versa, this relation needs to be considered in order to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainability: A livelihood can be classified as sustainable if it is resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it is independent from external support, if it is able to maintain the long-term productivity of natural resources and if it does not undermine the livelihood options of others

2.4 Sustainable livelihoods and migration

McDowell and de Haan (1997: 1-3) argue that migration should be seen as just one of the livelihood strategies open to households, that it is often combined with other strategies, and that it is frequently a two-way process in which migrants maintain close links with their areas of origin over a much longer period than is frequently assumed. According to the authors, decisions about migration are not taken in an ideal world of free choice in which individuals

rationalize in order to maximize net advantage. In human behavior, there are degrees of autonomy and constraint that influence individual and group decisions about migration. Those degrees of autonomy and constraint could usefully be plotted on a continuum that tracks proactive to reactive migration where greater relative freedom in situations of proactive migration allows for greater individual and group choice (McDowell and de Haan, 1997: 7).

Migration is one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods. This strategy is much more common than is often assumed, and has been so throughout history. For example, during the 1930s as many as two-thirds of peasants in northern Vietnam moved around in search for work during part of the year. Census data from some districts in Bihar (India) indicates that one out of every two households had a migrant laborer at the beginning of this century (de Haan, 2000: 11).

According to de Haan (2002), the livelihoods approach views migration as one of a set of strategies that households (HHs) and communities use to diversify and support well-being. Migration, in the livelihood approach is understood as a spatial separation between the locations of a resident householder family, as engaged in a one or more livelihood strategies engaged in by family members. The causation and intention of migration include a broad spectrum of factors such as monetary and non-monetary as well as voluntary and forced migration, where decision –making occurs within a broad context of factors at the micro, meso and macro levels. The author also argues that migration should not only be seen as a reaction to socio-economic circumstances, but it is also a strategy, of households, that is, responsible for structuring and reproducing these circumstances(de Haan, 2002:131).

Moreover, Skeldon (1997) argues that, migration or mobility is a "universal experience and it is rare for anyone to spend his or her entire life within the boundaries of a single village or city ward". The author also argues that migration is an integral part of the behavior of all societies at all times, and it is not abnormal or exceptional.

In contrary , according to UNDESA(2011), migration has to be acknowledged as a global challenge that needs to be understood not only within the broader context of internationalized

labor markets but also for its consequences for the increasing numbers of young people who migrate annually in search of alternative livelihoods and opportunities within their countries and abroad. The most prominent reasons for young people to migrate are in search of alternative livelihoods and opportunities in education, employment, marriage and family reunification, as well as protection from conflict and persecution (UNDESA, 2011).

Adamnesh et al. (2014) argue that migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia. However, according to the authors, it is often a risky investment, it has low short term returns, has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse. In many cases it is the only investment opportunity available, and the only opportunity some of the rural poor have to change their lives.

From the few literatures presented above, I conceptualize that migration is one of the three livelihood strategies (agricultural intensification/intensification, livelihood diversification and migration) available for the poor. I argue that it is a global phenomenon, which actually varies from nation to nation. Thus, what is needed is to identify and act up on its driving factors rather than giving more focus on its consequences.

2.5 Youth livelihood opportunities and challenges

Youth livelihood choices and the way they decide to pursue them have a significant impact not only on their own lives and opportunities for human development, but also on the lives of their societies and communities, both in the medium and long term. The youth years pose both challenges and opportunities. They represent a period during which the efficiency of interventions throughout childhood and adolescence can be tested, assessed and, as a result, further improved or reconsidered (UNICEF, 2014:6).However, population pressure, declining of soil fertility and increasing environmental degradation, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the need for new opportunities for agricultural commercialization, have all increased demands and pressures on land resources (Bennel, 2007: 9). These problems largely affect the vulnerable groups such as youth and women.

According to Porter et al. (2007), as cited in Catherine A (2014), in rural Africa, youth livelihood opportunities are often limited. Porter et al. (2007) also state that the need to pursue off farm work to satisfy livelihood needs, is often further complicated by mobility and transport issues. The same authors express that this has caused greater difficulty for youth to ensure adequate livelihood. Similar literatures on rural youth indicate that rural Africa is home to the most disadvantaged and marginalized youth in the world. Bennel (2007:4), for example, stated that there is a serious under-employment in rural Africa, which limits the youth to be engaged in mainly household-based activities. The same author states that rural survival strategies demand that young people fully contribute to meeting the livelihood needs of their households from an early age.

However, according to World Bank (2014: 3), the challenge of youth livelihoods in Africa may appear daunting as the Africa's vibrant youth represent an enormous opportunity when populations in much of the world are aging rapidly. Youth not only need jobs, but also create them. Africa's growing labor force can be an asset in the global marketplace. Meeting the youth livelihood challenges in all its dimensions (demographic, economic, and social) and understanding the forces that created the challenge, can open potential pathways toward a better life for young people and better prospects for the countries where they live.

Some country level comprehensive studies of the rural youth in Ethiopia indicate promising livelihood opportunities and challenges as well. For example, a study conducted by USAID, indicates that trends in sustainable agriculture are leading to increased livelihood opportunities in sedentary agriculture areas, and highly educated and town-based youth have the desire to pursue other off-farm opportunities (USAID, 2012:2). The same document, however, discloses that youth have significant skills, vision and knowledge, and resource gaps. Besides, youth in pastoralist areas face stressful livelihoods due to complex factors ranging from drought to government policy. Tsegaye Tegenu(2016:3) also argues that population growth combined with youth bulge lead to massive scarcity, increase in surplus labour, fragmentation of resources, diversification of economic activities, growth of nonfarm service activities, informal self-employment and internal migration and out-migration.

2.6 The effect of human activities on the natural environment

Humans can affect their natural environment both positively and negatively. For instance, they can positively affect through practicing afforestation, which is important for reducing air pollution and improving the overall air quality. They can also conserve soil, water, flora and fauna, and can remove invasive species by planting indigenous species. Through techniques like rainwater harvesting, watershed management and drip irrigation, they can conserve water resources. By exercising soil conservation methods such as contour plowing, terracing, crop rotation, and windbreaks, humans can prevent their environment from soil erosion. Flora and fauna can be conserved through protecting national parks, botanical gardens, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves. Moreover, use of renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, biofuels and wind energy would help in conserving non-renewable sources of energy.

On the contrary, the expansion of human activities into the natural environment, due to urbanization, recreation, industrialization, migration /settlement and agriculture results in increased exploitation of land for human use. It also reduces the area of each wildlife habitat as well as the total area surface. The consequences include decreased species diversity, reduction of the genetic diversity of the species living there and consequently an impoverished gene pool[6]. A study conducted by Biodiversity Indicators Development National Task Force (BIDNTF) on the Bale Mountains National Park of the Bale eco region, for example, indicates that due to agricultural encroachment, 60% of the land above 3,200m has been converted in to farmland (BIDNTF, 2010). The study also shows that the continuous loss of habitat due to high-altitude subsistence agriculture is the major threat to the Ethiopian wolf in the park. Another scholarly study on Munessa forest in Oromia region states that as a result of humans and livestock encroachment, Mountain Nyala (Tragelaphus buxtoni) are forced to leave the forest which is their optimum habitat (Solomon & Burt, 2013)

2.7 Brief review of existing empirical literature

A study conducted by Oliviero et.al.(1999) regarding internal migration in Ethiopia indicates considerable attraction of Addis Ababa compared to the most populous areas(*Amhara*, Oromiya and SNNP), with inflows exceeding 20,000. *Tigray* and *Harari* have also their

[6]https://www/Human Impact on Natural Environment

highest outgoing moves towards the capital. The Oromiya region has inflows of over 20,000 people from SNNP, in addition to consistent migrations from *Amhara* (15,000) and Addis Ababa (10,000).

With regard to out-migration, the study shows that the highest out-migration rates are those of the three city-regions, with values ranging from 25.3 per thousand for *Harari* to 16.6 per thousand for *Dire Dawa*. The indexes in *Amhara* and SNNP are quite high (10-11 per thousand), above all in reference to the rural areas (over 7 per thousand), which show major outflows. The lowest values are in the *Tigray* and *Oromiya* regions (7.4 per thousand).

Concerning inter-rural migrations, the study shows that the flow seems to be low from *Keficho Shekicho* to *Gambella* and *Bench Maji (*about 2,000), from *Semen Shewa* to *Misrak Shewa* (over 2,000) and from *Semen Wello* to *Bale* (1,500). The moves from urban to rural areas, not very frequent, exceed 1,000 people in only four cases, i. e., from Addis Ababa to *Misrak Gojam* and *Semen Shewa*, from *Gurage* to *Sidama* and from *Sidama* to the former *Semen Omo*(now reorganized in to three as *Wolayta, Dawuro* and *Gamo Gofa* zones). .

Furthermore, the study shows that the in-migration rate, with regard to the flows with rural destination is especially high for *Bale, Misrak Shewa* and *Bench* Maji (about 10 per thousand), very low for *Mehakelegna Tigray, Mirab Hararege* and *Hadiya* (about 1 per thousand). The flows with rural destination often have rural origins.

A recent study conducted by Dereje (2015), on "migration and conservation in the Bale Mountains ecosystem" states that migration has been used for centuries as a means of adapting to and coping with change, both in Ethiopia and in the Great Lakes region more broadly. According to the author, migration is driven by a number of reinforcing factors, including: livelihood strategies, such as mobile pastoralism, the pursuit of economic opportunities, population pressures, environmental and climate stresses, development policies, and political persecution and conflict. In addition, the author indicated that the livelihood and natural resource management strategies that are adopted throughout the migration process could have a range of impacts on ecosystems such as habitat and species

loss, reduction of ecotourism opportunities, health risks due to pollution, land degradation, deforestation and low agricultural productivity.

A study conducted by Yemiru in 2011 on "Participatory Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Bale Mountains, Southern Ethiopia" stresses on the need to consider peoples' livelihoods as an integral component in the sustainable management of the natural resources with particular emphasis on forest ecosystems, and that the forest ecosystem has profound effect in shaping livelihoods.

Another scholarly study on "Impact of livestock and settlement on the large mammalian wildlife of Bale Mountains National Park" by Philips A. Stephens (2001) states that there is increased human settlement and livestock densities in the Bale Mountains.

There are also other studies in connection with conflict between communities in the protected "eco-regions" in the quest for viable livelihood strategies. Some of these studies criticise the government for not being aware of the economic, social or cultural needs of the community living around the "eco-regions on one hand and the community for not fully participating in the management of the eco-region.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Introduction

In this Chapter, I will present the methods applied in my research. I start with detail description of the study site as well as how the sites for the study were selected. Following this, I will try to present techniques of sampling for the survey and choice of informants for the qualitative research. In addition, I will present the four techniques used to obtain the qualitative data: in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), case stories and transect walk.

3.2 Description of the study area

3.2.1 *Bale* zone

Of the entire zones in *Oromia*, *Bale* Zone is the focus of the study. According to Oromia BoFED (2008), *Bale* Zone is the second largest zone in the region with a total area of 363,156km$^{2.}$. It falls between latitudes of $5^0$22'-$8^0$08'N and longitudes $39^0$32-$42^0$15'E. It is bordered by Somalia National Regional State in the East, East *Hararge* Zone in Northeast, West H*ararge* Zone in North, Arsi Zone in Northwest, West *Ars*i in the West and *Guji* in the South. Administratively, *Bale* Zone is structured into 18 *woredas*, and 366 *kebeles* (*Oromia, BoFED*, 2008).

Bale is characterized by highlands, lowlands, rugged areas, incised river valleys, deep gorges and flat-topped plateaus. Erosions, volcanic eruption, and tectonic movements have occurred over the ages to accentuate the unevenness of the surface of the zone. The altitude varies from about 271m above sea level (extreme south of Dewe Serer) to high ranges culminating into *Mount Tulu Dimtu* (4,377masl), the highest peak of the zone and the region at large (Oromia, BoFED, 2008). Moreover, because of its large size, *Bale* Zone has a diverse climate, which in effect results in a great variety of fauna and flora, and has a great variety of natural resources like wild life, minerals and grazing land (*Bale* Zone Culture and Tourism Office, 2013).

According to a projection from CSA (2007), *Bale* Zone has an estimated total population of 1,743,298 (877,925 males and 865,373 females) in 2016. The youth population based on projection from CSA (2007) is shown below. (*For CSA data, refer section 5.2 below*)

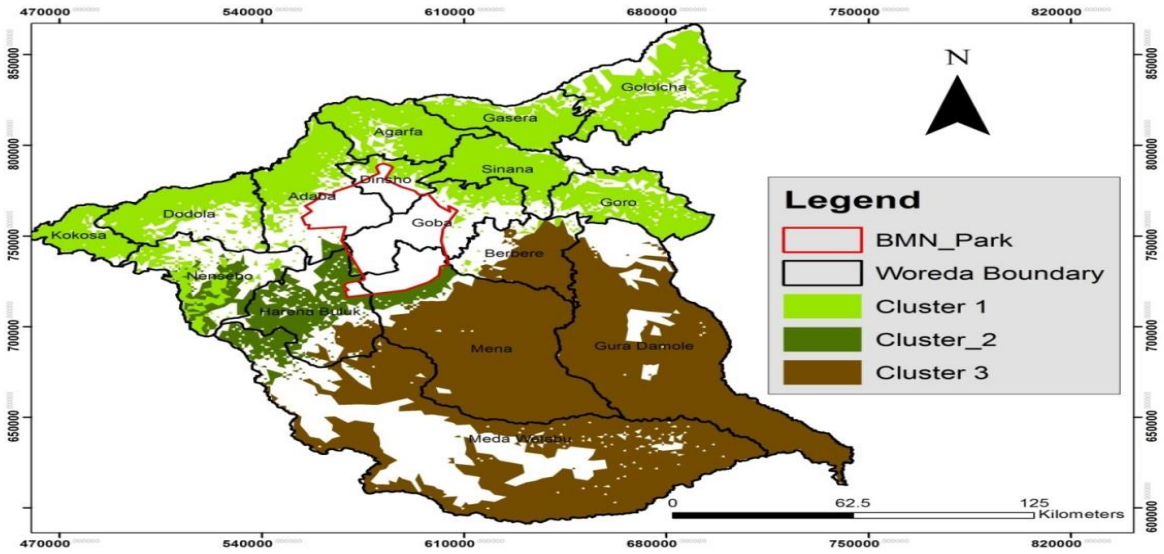
Table 1. The youth profile in Bale Zone (Projection from CSA 2007)

Sex	Youth population by age category			Total
	15-19 years	20-24years	25-29years	
Male	105,713	72,601	65,521	243,835
Female	97,582	67,016	60,481	225,079
Total	**203,295**	**139,617**	**126,002**	**468,914**

Source: CSA 2007

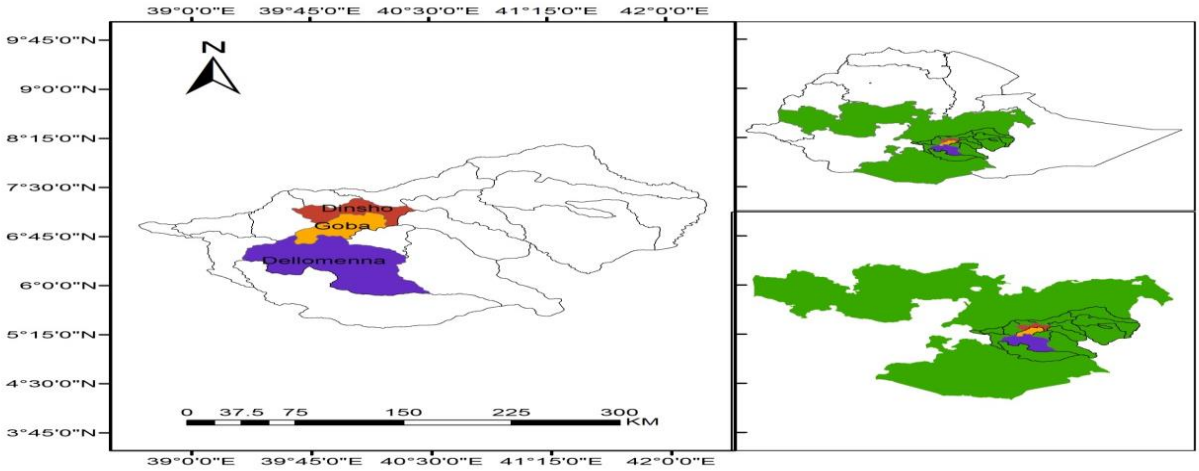
3.2.2 The Bale eco-region

The Bale Eco-Region (BER), where the study further focused, lies mainly in Bale Zone (BZ) and partly in West *Arsi* Zone (WAZ), both in *Oromia*. It comprises a total of fourteen *woredas*, namely: *Adaba, Dodola, Kokosa*, and *Nansabo*, which are in WAZ, and ten other *woredas* in BZ, which are *Agarfa, Gasera, Dinsho, Sinana, Gololcha, Goba, Harena Buluk, Delo Mena, Berbere*, and *Goro* (Farm Africa et al. 2008). Ecologically, eight *woredas*, which are *Goba, Agarfa, Dinsho, Gasra, Sinana, Kokosa, Adaba*, and *Dodola*, represent highland eco-region from contiguous areas of *WAZ* and *BZ*. The rest constitute to midland and lowland *woredas* in both zones. Out of the fourteen *woredas* of the BER, this study was conducted in three *woredas* (*Dinsho, Goba* and *Delo Mena*) of Bale zone.



Map 1: Agro-ecological clusters of the BER
Source: Farm Africa (Unpublished)

As I have mentioned under section 1.6 above, due to security reasons in almost all woredas of Arsi zone during the data collection process, my study was limited to Bale zone.



Map 2. Study areas within the BER

3.3 Research methods

The choice of methods for a particular research depends on the purpose of the research and can be either qualitative, quantitative or mixed at various levels. According to Strauss & Corbin (1998), qualitative methods can give intricate details of phenomena that are difficult to convey with quantitative methods. In this research, to better understand the nexus among youth migration, their livelihood strategies and the eco-region, the mixed approach (qualitative and quantitative research methods) was used.

The qualitative methods were used to study the relationship between the youth and BER via their livelihood. Whereas, quantitative (survey) was employed to study the socio-economic background of both the native and migrant youths in the BER, migration pattern and identify the major and minor livelihood strategies of youth in the BER. In short, this method was employed to measure the livelihood activities of the youth and their impact on the BER.

3.3.1 Sampling method of representative *kebeles* and *woredas*

I begin this section with brief presentation on highland, middle land and lowland agro ecological zones of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is classified into three traditional agro ecological zones: *Dega* (highland), *Woina-Dega* (mid-highland) and *Kolla* (lowland). The *Dega* zone consists of highlands with altitudes of over 2,300m, and the *Woina Dega* zone refers to areas with altitudes between 1,500 and 2,300m. The *Kolla* zone represents areas lying below 1,500m. Here altitude is the reference for the traditional agro ecological classification of Ethiopia (MoA, 2000). For my study purpose, I considered the traditional agro ecological zones (highland, middle land lowland).

Selection of representative *woredas* was conducted through a multi-stage sampling method. According to Bernard (2011), this method ensures that key subpopulations are included in the representative sample. In this particular case, *woredas* that can represent the three agro-ecological zones *and* those featuring youth mobility within the BER were selected using the qualitative method, particularly by conducting interviews with Bale Zone officials, Mada Welabu University, NGO and *Bale* Mountains National Park (BMNP) staff in the area. This was done from January 31 – February 21/2016. During this period, 11 formal interview sessions were conducted with 12 officials from *Bale* Zone Administration, *Bale* Zone Culture and Tourism, *Bale Zone* Youth and Sport, *Bale Zone* Small Enterprises, BMNP, and SOS Sahel offices.

Accordingly, considering the three agro-ecologies, and the nature of youth mobility, six *words* (*Dinsho, Goba, Goro, Agarfa, Delo Mena and Harrena Bulk*) were shortlisted in the first stage. In the second stage, these *woredas* were examined in detail to further choose three of the six *woredas* that would further best represent the nexus among agro-ecology, youth livelihood, migration and the forest coverage. As an outcome, the following three *words* were finally selected*: Dinsho (*highland), *Goba (*highland and middle land) and *Delo Men*a (lowland). In the third stage, the *kebeles* in each *woreda* were listed based on their agro-ecological characteristics, migration experiences, forest coverage and accessibility. Based on these criteria, seven sample *kebeles* representing all agro-ecological zones were selected using purposive sampling technique.

Table 2. Representative *woredas* and *kebeles* of the study

S/N	*Woreda*	Number of *kebeles*	Selected *kebele(s)*	Main features of the selected *kebele*
1	*Dinsho*	9	*Horo Sobba*	Represents highland agro-ecology, non-forested ,youth out –migration experience , SHARE project intervention *kebele*
			Karrari(Dinsho 02)	Represents highland agro-ecology, forested, youth out-migration experience, close boundary to BMNP
3	*Goba*	15	*Fasil Angeso*	Represents middle agro-ecology, partially forested *kebele*, SHARE project intervention *kebele*,
			Wajitu Shabe	Represents middle agro-ecology, partially forested *kebele*, REDD+ project intervention *kebele*
			Aloshe Tillo	Represents middle agro-ecology, destination for seasonal migrants mostly from the southern region
3	*Delo Mena*	14	*Chiri*	Represents the low land agro ecology, destination for youth migrants mostly from Shewa.
			Wabero	Represents the low land agro ecology, destination for youth migrants from Shewa.

Source: Researcher and administration offices of the respective woredas, 2016

3.3.2 Sampling method and data collection through survey

According to Bernard (2011), selection of sample representatives depends on the heterogeneity of the population or chunks of a population (strata or clusters) from which we choose the elements and how many population subgroups we want to deal with. In this case, key variables mainly age and genders were considered to study the relationship between youth and the BER.

Given the gender roles in Ethiopian culture, the role of men and women is not the same in terms of livelihood strategies (see for example Ogato, Boon, and Subramani 2009, Adugna and Sileshi 2013; Owitti 2015). Hence, the livelihood strategies, challenges, responses (migration), aspirations, and impacts on the eco-region were studied along the gender line. In terms of age, the youth in the Ethiopian context is a population group within the range of 15 to 29 years (Federal Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, 2004). Accordingly, the study has

considered the three age subcategories: 15 - 19 (older adolescents), 20-24 (young adults) and 25-29 (adults) to ensure proportional representation in the survey process.

Furthermore, multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select the study woredas, and the sample respondents for the survey were selected using stratified random sampling technique. Accordingly, the population of the selected seven *kebeles* was obtained from the respective *woredas'* youth and sports offices. Then, the sample frame for the survey process was calculated using published tables for sample size determination of both male and female youth.

Table 3. Youth population of the representative *kebeles*

			Youth population			
S/N	***Kebele***	***Woreda***	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**% out of the total population**
1	*Horo Sobba*	*Dinsho*	715	832	1,547	22
2	*Karari*	*Dinsho*	675	580	1,255	18
3	*Fasil Angeso*	*Goba*	255	234	489	7
4	*Wajitu Shabe*	*Goba*	229	221	450	7
5	*Aloshe Tilo*	*Goba*	262	258	520	8
6	*Wabero*	*Delo Mena*	750	563	1,313	19
7	*Chiri*	*Delo Mena*	771	583	1,354	19
	Total		**3,657**	**3,271**	**6,928**	**100**

Source: Youth and sport offices of the selected woredas, 2016

According to Glenn D. (1992), there are many approaches to determine sample size. These include using a census for small populations, imitating a sample size of similar studies, using published tables, and applying formulae to calculate a sample size. Out of these approaches, this particular study relied on published tables for determining the sample size for this study. Accordingly, based on a table published by Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the sample size for a population of 6,928 (youth population of the selected seven *kebeles)* is 364; of these 171 (about 47%) were females.

The number of youth representatives for the survey was based on the youth population of each *kebele* and the percentage indicated on the above table (table 3) was used to decide the number of representatives. To administer the 364 youth from the seven *kebeles,* questionnaire was prepared and translated into *Afan Oromo* to. Gender disaggregated data of the survey participants is shown on table 8 under the sub section 4.2. Fourteen enumerators (2 for each *kebele*) assisted the data collection process.

3.3.3 Selection of representatives and data collection through qualitative method

From the selected *kebeles,* 42 youth informants (25 males and 17 females) were interviewed about their livelihood strategies, challenges to their livelihood strategies and how migration features in their livelihood strategies. Out of these informants, 16(11 males and 5 females) were migrants. The informants were selected based on snowball sampling technique taking into account age, sex, migration experience and agro-ecology (highland, midland, and lowland) as selection criteria. Accordingly, informants who match the criteria were selected and these then recommend others.

Table 4. Youth informants from the representative *woredas*

S/N	***kebele***	**Participants**			**Remark**
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	
1	*Horo Sobba*	3	2	5	All were natives
2	*Karrari*	4	3	7	All were natives
3	*Fasil Angeso*	3	2	5	2 were migrants
4	*Aloshe Tilo*	5	2	7	5 were seasonal migrants
5	*Wajitu Shabe*	3	2	5	All were natives
6	*Chiri*	4	3	7	5 were migrants
7	*Wabero*	3	3	6	4 were migrants
	Total	**25**	**17**	**42**	

Source: Fieldwork, 2016

In addition to youth informants, 55 (44 males and 11 females) individuals representing different offices and organizations were interviewed on issues of youth migration to the BER, their livelihood strategies and the impact of both on the BER.

Table 5. Informants from government offices and NGOs

S/N	*Kebele*/Organization	Informants		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
1	*Woreda* & *kebele* administrations	7	0	7
2	*Bale* zone pertinent offices	9	4	13
3	*Dinsho* Youth & Sport Office	3	2	5
4	*Dinsh*o MSE	3	0	3
5	*Dinsho* Labor& Social Affairs	3	0	3
6	BMNP	2	0	2
7	*Dinsho* Culture & Tourism Office	3	1	4
8	*Delo Mena* Labor& Social Affairs	2	0	2
9	*Delo Mena* Administration Office	3	1	4
10	*Delo Mena* Agriculture Office	2	0	2
11	*Delo Mena* Youth & Sport Office	1	0	1
12	*Delo Mena* MSE Office	2	0	2
13	SOS Sahel Field Office	1	0	1
14	*Goba* Labor& Social Affairs Office	1	3	4
15	*Goba* Youth & Sport Office	2	0	2
	Total	**44**	**11**	**55**

Source: Fieldwork data, 2016

As I have mentioned in the introductory section, I used four techniques to obtain the qualitative data: in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), case stories and transect walk. Semi-structured open-ended questions were used to gather first-hand information from potential youth informants, relevant government and *kebele* officials, and other key persons. The interviews were conducted throughout the five months' (although with brief intermittent breaks due to security problems in the study area) fieldwork between February and June 2016.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was particularly important to bring together youth and other individuals to debate mainly on whether migration is a viable livelihood strategy to the BER, challenges to the youth livelihood strategies, and the impact of both migration and livelihood strategies of both migrants and native youth on the BER. Accordingly, 3 successful FGDs with 26 youth representatives (19 males and 7 females) were conducted in the selected *kebeles*. Except *Horo Sobba*, females' representation in the FGDs was low because it was hardly possible to balance the number of migrant males and females. The FGD organized

among male and female members together at *Horo Sobba* aimed at getting the insights of the youth about the causes and consequences of migration (both in and out).This was done intentionally to learn whether the youth consider migration as an opportunity or threat. The FGD at *Wabero*, which involved only male migrant youth (day laborers), was an opportunity to discuss why most migrants are engaged in daily labor.

Table 6. Youth FGD Participants

S/N	*kebele*	FGD participants			Remark
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	
1	*Horo Sobba*	6	6	12	All were natives
2	*Aloshe Tilo*	5	1	6	All were seasonal migrants
3	*Wabero*	8	0	8	5 were migrants
	Total	**19**	**7**	**26**	

Source: Fieldwork, 2016

Moreover, case stories are important tools to understand particular phenomena on a given topic of research. Case story methods allow a researcher to retain the holistic characteristics of real-life events while investigating empirical events and investigating a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context. Thus, 7 case stories (5 males and 2 females) were assessed. The cases focused on why and how people migrate to the BER and how they overcome challenges in the place of destination.

Table 7. Summary of profile of informants used in qualitative study

Sex	Youth informants	*kebele* and government officials	FGD participants	Case studies	Total
Male	25	44	19	5	93
Female	17	11	7	2	37
Total	**42**	**55**	**26**	**7**	**130**

Source: Fieldwork data, 2016

In order to observe what the youth actually do, I used a transect walk as one data gathering tool. Accordingly, I walked through different villages at different times of the day and

recorded the youth's activities. Particularly, I chose two villages (at *Aloshe Tilo* and *Rira*) in the BER and I spent some time with the youth so as to observe their daily activities.

3.4 Data analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques were used. A thorough translation, transcription, and analysis, as well as interpretation of qualitative data were made. Descriptive statistical data is generated using the latest version of the SPSS (16.0). Results are presented in the form of tables, graphs, and pie charts.

3.5 Field experiences: challenges and opportunities

In the beginning of my fieldwork, i.e., February 2016, there were security problems in both *Arsi* and *Bale* zones, and because of this I was advised by the zonal officials of *Arsi* zone not to enter to *woredas* and *kebeles*. Then I decided to go to Bale zone and consult the officials at zone level. There things were a bit smooth and I obtained official letters from the relevant sectors to do my research in the six *woredas* initially proposed for the research. While collecting letters, I had discussions with many officials on the issues of the youth in the area. All of the persons I met and discussed were very collaborative and eager to assist me. During my first two weeks' stay at the zone town, Robe, I gathered secondary data from the relevant offices, built friendly relations with some youth, and tried to get important data about the three *woredas* selected for my field work. After finishing the activities set for my first fieldwork, I returned home to plan for the second field work and prepare detailed data gathering instruments.

During my second and third fieldworks conducted from between March and May 2016 , I went to field with more confidence and energy as I have already known the area and got my close relatives at Robe town who actually hosted me throughout my fieldwork. I began data collection at *Dinsho woreda* which is closer to *Robe.* Except the cold weather of the area, I was very comfortable with my stay at this *woreda.* Starting from the *woreda* officials, youth informants and *kebele* development agents were all collaborative and facilitated easy entry to the study *kebeles (Horo Sobba* and *Karrai*). As a result, I was able to administer questionnaires for eighty-one youth from the two *kebeles* of *Dinsho woreda*. Actually, I had four enumerators who also assisted me in language translation. The other good opportunity

was that I met two students from Hawassa University who do similar research and whom I met at workshop organized by IWMI at Hawassa.

My fieldwork at *Goba* and *Dello Mena* woredas was a bit challenging because it was conducted during rainy season (April) and there was lack of transport facilities to the selected *kebeles*, particularly *Wajitu Shabe in Goba woreda*, which is the most inaccessible site. Under such circumstances, I walked for more than four hours. In addition, finding the consent of some youth for interview was also not an easy task. Moreover, some informants were not willing to be interviewed alone and tell me their stories.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE YOUTH IN THE BER: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MIGRATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the soio economic background of the migrants at the place of origin and their implications on migration to BER.

As I have indicated in chapter three, I have collected data through both quantitative and qualitative methods. Accordingly, out of 364 survey questionnaire distributed to the youth respondents, 359(99%) were returned and filled in properly. Therefore, quantitative data analysis is based on this figure, and the qualitative data were obtained from 42 youth informants, 55 officials, 3 FGD participants (26 youth) and 7 migrant youth for case stories.

4.2 Profile of youth participants

4.2.1 Sex and age

Table 8. Disaggregated data of survey participants

S/N	*kebele*	Native youth			Migrants		Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	*Horo Sobba*	36	45	81	0	0	0
2	*Karari*	36	30	66	0	0	0
3	*Fasil Angeso*	10	8	18	5	4	9
4	*Aloshe Tilo*	0	0	0	14	14	28
5	*Wajitu Shabe*	11	11	22	0	0	0
6	*Chiri*	19	21	40	20	8	28
7	*Wabero*	17	22	39	20	8	28
	Total	**129**	**137**	**266**	**59**	**34**	**93**

Source: Fieldwork data, 2016

As proposed in the research design, the study aimed for a gender disaggregated data collection. This was achieved as the final survey participants were 53 %(males) and 47% (females).

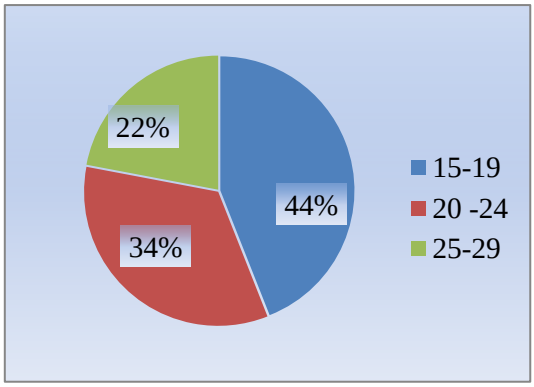


Figure 2. Age category of the youth

Source: Own survey data, 2016

With regard to age category, the three age groups were significantly represented in the survey: 158 (44%) of the respondents is characterized by the age group 15 – 19 years (older adolescents), 122(34%) by younger adults and 79 (22%) by the age group 25-29 year

4.2.2 Ethnicity and religious composition of the respondents

The survey result shows that the majority of the respondents (285 or 79%) were Oromo. This is nearly in line with the CSA (2007) report which indicates that about 85% of the population in Oromia is Oromo and 9% are Amhara.

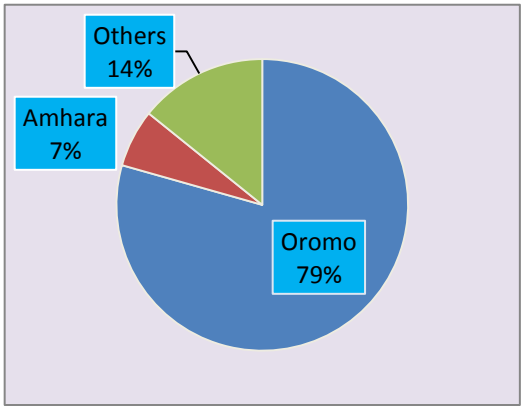


Figure 3: Ethnic composition of the respondents

Source: Own survey data, 2016

Regarding the religious composition, majority of the survey respondents (261 or 73%) were Muslims.

Table 9. Religious composition of youth

Religion	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Orthodox	61	17.0
Muslim	261	72.7
Protestant	24	6.7
Catholic	5	1.4
Traditional	8	2.2
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey data, 2016

4.2.3 Educational level of the respondents

As can be seen from the chart below, the majority of the respondents (63%) have obtained elementary education (1-8 grades) and very few respondents (7%) are at secondary and certificate level. There is also a significant percentage (16%) of youth in the sample who have never attended school. As to the qualitative information from our respondents, most of the youth migrants coming to the BER are those with low educational background or those who have dropped out of school at elementary school level.

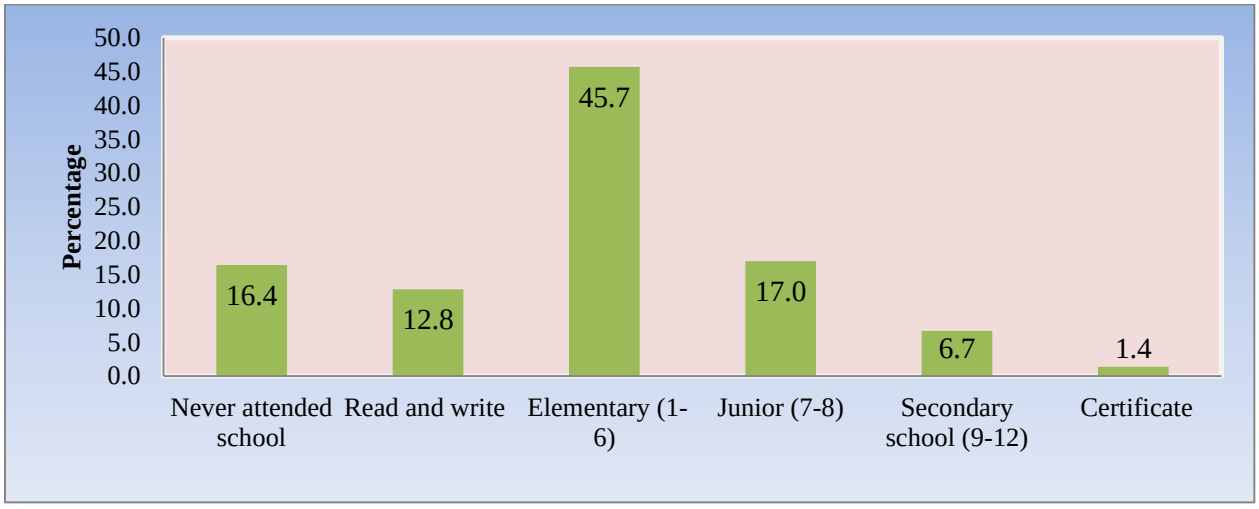


Figure 4: Educational status of the respondents
Source: Survey result, 2016

4.2.4 Marital status of the respondents

As shown on the chart below, out of the total respondents, the majority youth (61%) are single or unmarried. The survey result also indicates that few marriages ended up in divorce.

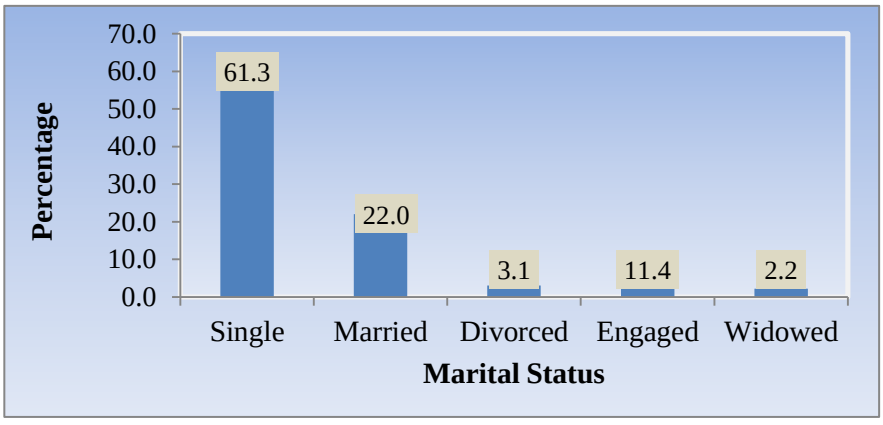


Figure 5: Marital status of the respondents
Source: Survey result, 2016

According to the qualitative data from youth informants and experts from youth and sport offices of the study *woredas,* there is improvement in avoiding early marriage in the region and as a result, the number of youth engaged in marriage at their early years has shown remarkable decrease. The informants expressed that this happened due to awareness raising programs conducted by the concerned government sectors. Moreover, the informants added that lack of assets, particularly land, which they get from parents either freely or in the form inheritance, is another factor that affects their marriage. The low percentage of divorce cases is promising.

4.2.5 Youth families' household size

Out of the two hundred eighty non-married youths, many of the respondents (102 or 36%) replied that their families' household size is five. This seems to coincide with the average household size of the region (4.8) as per the 2007 Census.

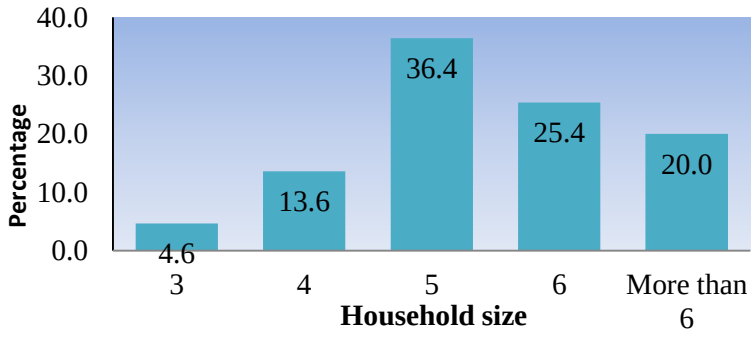


Figure 6: Youth families' household size
Source: Own survey result, 2016

However, FGD results confirm that large family size is one of the factors constraining youth livelihood opportunities, and in most cases, this is one driving factor for migration.

4.2.6 Hosehold size of married youth respondents

The survey result revealed that 22%(79 respondents) out the total 359 are married as shown above(Fig.5). Out of these married youths, 31 or (39%) are characterized by a household size of three and a very few youths (2 or 3%) have more than six family members. As explained by the youth informants, there is a promising attitudinal change for using contraceptives by the youth in particular and married people in general. This could be one contributing factor for the low number of youth household size.

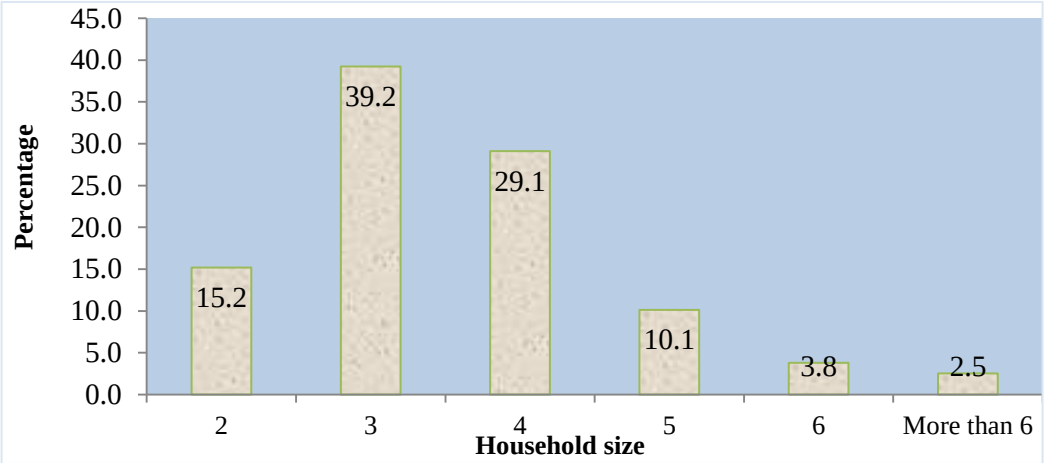


Figure 7: Married youth respondents' household size
Source: Survey result, 2016

4.3 Economic characteristics

4.3.1 Youth families' occupation

As can be seen from the figure below, the greater percentage (58%) of the respondents replied that their families depend on crop production. During interviews with youth informants and government and *kebele* officials, I was told that those living in the high and middle altitudes produce cereals, mainly barley, and root crops like potatoes. Those in the lowland areas like *Delo Mena*, depend on both crop and livestock production. A secondary data obtained from *Delo Mena woreda* agriculture office indicates that crop production constitutes 13% and livestock rearing on the other hand has the lion's share (87%) of the economic activity of the *woreda's* population.

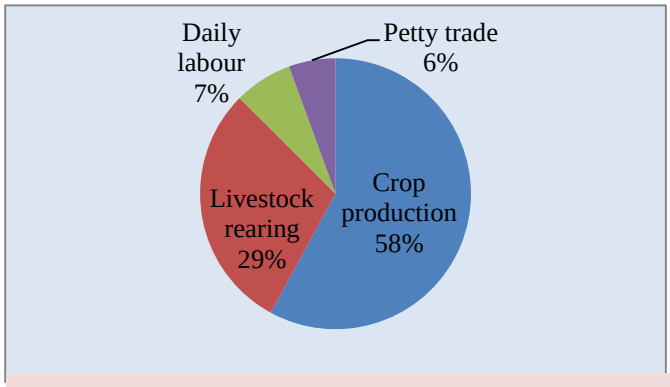


Figure 8: Youth families' occupation
Source: Own survey result, 2016

4.3.2 Livelihood assets possession of the youth

In this section, I will present the livelihood assets of the youth based on the survey result. According to DFID, different households have different means of acquisition or access to livelihood assets. As indicated in chapter two, the livelihood assets comprise the human,

social, natural, physical and financial capitals which a household or/ and individual must often make trade-offs and choices about. Here I will focus on how the youth get these assets and make use of them, with emphasis on the four assets (natural, physical, financial and social).

4.3.3 Natural and physical capitals base of the youth

According to DFID (1999: 7- 10),as indicated in chapter two, natural capital denotes the natural resource from which resource flows and services useful for livelihoods are derived. Physical capital, on the other hand, comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods.

Table 10. Means of acquisition of land for housing

Means of acquisition	**No of respondents (n=359)**	**Percent**
Youth respondents with no house	244	68.0
Inheritance	49	13.6
Own	33	9.2
Gift	27	7.5
Others	6	1.7
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

From the above table, it can be seen that the overwhelming majority of the respondents (68%) do not possess land to build houses and only 32% acquired land in different ways. The qualitative data from my informants also substantiates this situation. As my informants added, the native youths have a chance of getting land in one of the means indicated on the table above but those who migrate to the BER have only one chance- to work in the plots of others as a day laborer and gradually get a few hectares from the owners. Such kind of land acquisition or livelihood strategy is now emerging in some parts like *Goba* where seasonal migrants settle. Landless non-migrant youth, however, have less willingness to work for others as day laborer.

Table 11. Means of acquisition of land for farming

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no land	239	66.6
Inheritance	41	11.4
Own(Rented)	62	17.3
Gift	17	4.7
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

As the data on the above table shows, majority of the youth (239 or 67%) do not have land for farming and only low proportion (33%) have farming plots. My informants from *Goba* and *Delo Mena woredas* told me that the shortage forces the youth, particularly the migrants, to settle illegally in forested areas like Rira and *Magnete.* In a similar way, informants at *Dinsho woreda* explained to me that due to the land shortage in deforested *kebeles* like *Horo Sobba*, the youth prefer out migration to escape the challenge.

Table 12. Means of acquisition of oxen

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no oxen	272	75.8
Inheritance	23	6.4
Bought(Own)	49	13.6
Gift	7	1.9
Others	8	2.2
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

As can be referred from the above table, very few youth respondents (85 or 24%) have oxen acquired in different ways and the overwhelming majority lack oxen. During interviews and informal conversations with my youth informants, it was explained to me that due to possession of small plot of land or its shortage, having oxen is of no value. They also added that the mountainous nature of the land and presence of terrains make most of the farming land inconvenient for farming by oxen.

Table 13. Means of acquisition of farm tools

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no farm tools	135	37.6
Inheritance	29	8.1
Bought(Own)	144	40.1
Gift	21	5.8
Others	30	8.4
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

As the data on table 6 shows, farm tools possession seems better as the majority respondents (224 or 62%) have farm tools.

Table 14. Means of acquisition of sheep

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no sheep	258	71.9
Inheritance	14	3.9
Bought(Own)	79	22.0
Gift	8	2.2
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

Though the highland areas are suitable for rearing sheep, very few survey respondents (101 or 28%) possess sheep and the overwhelming majorities (258 or 72%) do not have one. Actually, during FGD with youth informants at *Dinsho woreda*, particularly *Horo Sobba kebele*, the participants told me that the youth have now started rearing on individual basis or in groups. However, they did not conceal the problem in this regard-shortage of finance and grazing land.

Table 15. Means of acquisition of poultry

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no poultry	265	73.8
Bought(Own)	82	22.8
Gift	12	3.3
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

As the survey result shows, only 26 %(94 respondents) have poultry. When compared to the number of the survey participants (359), this result seems to be low. According to the qualitative information obtained from my youth informants, many youth do not consider poultry rearing as an economically viable livelihood strategy that can bring significant change on their lives.

Table 16. Means of acquisition of beehives

Means of acquisition	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
Youth with no beehives	293	81.6
Inheritance	12	3.3
Bought	31	8.6
Gift	16	4.5
Others	7	1.9
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

Despite the high economic value of honey and suitability of the area for beekeeping, the study result shows that low percentage (19%) of the youth respondents have beehives. During my field observation at the middle and lowland forested areas like Rira (on the way to *Delo Mena*), I observed human settlements and few beehives in the forest. From my field experience at *Delo Mena,* I had also seen that *Delo Mena* is well known for its high quality "forest honey" production in the area. Yet, the youth seem to have low involvement in the sector. According to my informants, there are two main problems in this regard. One problem is the low level of practicing modern technologies and reliance on traditional bee keeping by the youth and the other problem is that the youth are not allowed to keep bees in the forested

areas of the eco-region. In my view, the latter case can be solved through discussion with the concerned bodies.

4.3.4 Financial capital: sources, savings and expenditure

In this section, I will try to present data regarding the financial capital base of the youth in the BER. Accordingly, I will focus on the stock of money (income) to which the youth have access, savings from the incomes and expenditures the youth make for different purposes.

Table 17: Summary of income sources and responses of sampled youth

S/N	Item/Income sources	Responses					
		Yes		No		No answer	
		Frequency (n=359)	%	Frequency (n=359)	%	Frequency (n=359)	%
1	Do you get income from farm products?	179	49.9	159	44.3	21	5.3
2	Do you get income from daily labor?	147	40.9	193	53.8	19	5.8
3	Do you get income from petty trade?	98	27.3	221	61.6	40	11.1
4	Do you get income from remittances?	52	14.5	246	68.5	61	17

Source: Own survey result, 2016

As can be seen from the above table, for majority of the respondents, their financial capital bases are agriculture (farm products) and daily activities which account 50% and 41%, respectively. Those getting income from remittances were very low (15%).

These results were found to coincide with the qualitative information I obtained from my youth informants. Accordingly, I was informed that the native youth mainly rely on farm products and those who come to the area as migrants engage in daily labor until they get plots for farming. Actually, this does not mean that there are no native youth engaged in daily labor. In addition, my informants told me that the amount of income they get from the sources indicated in the table above varies from season to season and even from individual to

individual. To make a comparison, I have illustrated the income sources and the number of youth who have access to these sources on the graph.

Table 18: Income sufficiency and saving condition

S/N	Item	Response					
		Yes		**No**		**No answer**	
		No of respondents (n=359)	%	No of respondents (n=359)	%	No of respondents (n=359)	%
1	Is your income sufficient?	96	26.7	258	71.9	5	1.4
2	Do you save?	185	51.5	137	38.2	37	10.3

Source: Own survey result, 2016

According to DFID (1999), financial asset tends to be the least available to the poor than the other types of assets. The study result also showed that the overwhelming majority of the respondents (72%) do not have sufficient income though relatively a better proportion of the respondents (52%) practice saving in the form of livestock and "equb"[7]. Out of the 359 survey respondents, only 185 replied that they have savings as can be seen from the two tables. In my view, there is a necessity for building the financial capital base of the youth through, for example, creating access to financial institutions that provide credits[8].

Table 19: Responses on saving

S/N	Item	No of respondents (n=185)	Percent
1	Youth respondents who do not save	174	0.0
2	Youth who save on weekly basis	27	14.6
3	Youth who save on monthly basis	158	85.4
	Total	**359**	**100**

Source: Own survey result, 2016

[7]The common informal saving institution in Ethiopia

[8]The youth in the rural *kebeles* have no access to credit and saving services. The services are available mainly for those residing in towns through Micro and Small Enterprises Development Offices.

Regarding the expenditures, the survey data are shown in the following table.

Table 20. Youth's expenditures

S/N	Item	Responses					
		Yes		**No**		**No answer**	
		No of respondents (n=359)	%	No of respondents (n=359)	%	No of respondents (n=359)	%
1	Whether youth expend for domestic consumption or not	197	54.9	162	45.1	0	0
2	Whether youth expend for education and health	166	46.2	193	53.8	0	0
3	Whether youth expend for clothing or not	266	74.1	93	25.9	0	0
4	Whether youth expend for drinking alcohol or not	69	19.2	284	79.1	6	1.7
5	Whether youth expend for social matters	172	47.9	185	51.5	2	0.6

Source: Own survey result, 2016

According to the survey result on the youth's expenditure, the majority (74%) expend their incomes for clothing and the least (19%) for drinking.

4.3.5 Social capital base of the youth

According to DFID (1999), social capital, as presented in Chapter two, refers to the social resources, which are developed through networks and connectedness. They increase people's trust and ability to work together.

During my fieldwork, I observed harmonious relationships among the youth, particularly in the farming activities. My informants also explained to me that there are different types of work organizations and mutual economic relations among the youth in the process of

production. In most cases, groups of four or five youth work on each other's farm turn by turn to help each other and strengthen their social bond and connectedness.

The responses on other common social networks like *iddir* was investigated during the survey and the result indicated that the majority of the respondents (243 or 67.7%) know the presence of *iddir* in their localities and that a significant proportion (80 or 22%) of the respondents do not know whether there are *iddirs*. The qualitative information I obtained in this regard reveals that the youth are well aware of the importance of social networks, mainly *iddir* and e*qub*. When asked to mention the advantages of social networks, my youth informants told me that they are opportunities which bring together the youth to help each other , solve individual or social problems and build smooth relationships among the youth.

4.4 Migration to the BER

In this section, I will briefly present the youth migrants' background with emphasis on the migration pattern, the times or seasons during which they come and go back and triggers of migration.

4.4.1 Migration pattern

Migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia (Adamnesh et.al, 2014). Youth view migration as an avenue to improve their status, learn new skills, and transit into adulthood. As a consequence, migration continues to serve as the means to improve rural livelihoods.

As can be seen from figure 10, the majority of the survey participants are born in the BER. This, however, does not mean that the issue of migrants should be underestimated due to their low representation in the survey. It should be noted here that the survey participants were drawn from the three agro ecologies where youth have different livelihood strategies and representation of migrants is different.

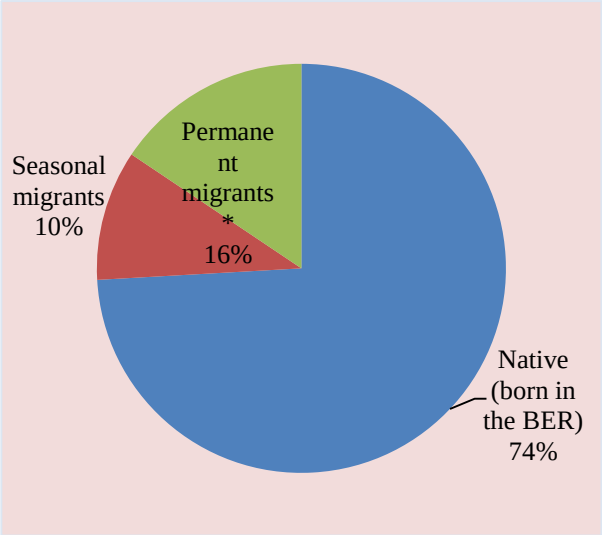


Figure 9: Migration status of the respondents
Source: Own survey result, 2016

Youth from *Dinsho woreda* representing the

highland agro-ecology are all native and it was hardly possible to find migrants in the area. According to different informants, *kebeles* in *Dinsho woreda* where the study focused (*Horo Sobba and Karari)* are characterized by out-migration (migration to abroad) rather than in-migration (coming to the area). An official source from *Dinsho woreda* Labor and Social Affairs Office indicates that there were over 29 out-migrants from the area in the last two years (2015-2016). According to the officials, poverty is the main driving factor for the out-migration in the area. Youth FGD participants at *Horo Sobba kebele* explained that the youth migrate to countries in the Arab world to escape poverty and usually with a vain hope to earn a better living. In an extended discussion with the FGD participants, it was noted that there is a lack of awareness among the youth about the negative consequences of out-migration.

4.4.2 Seasonal migrants

The graphs below show months of the year and percentage of youth migrants who come to the BER and go back home.

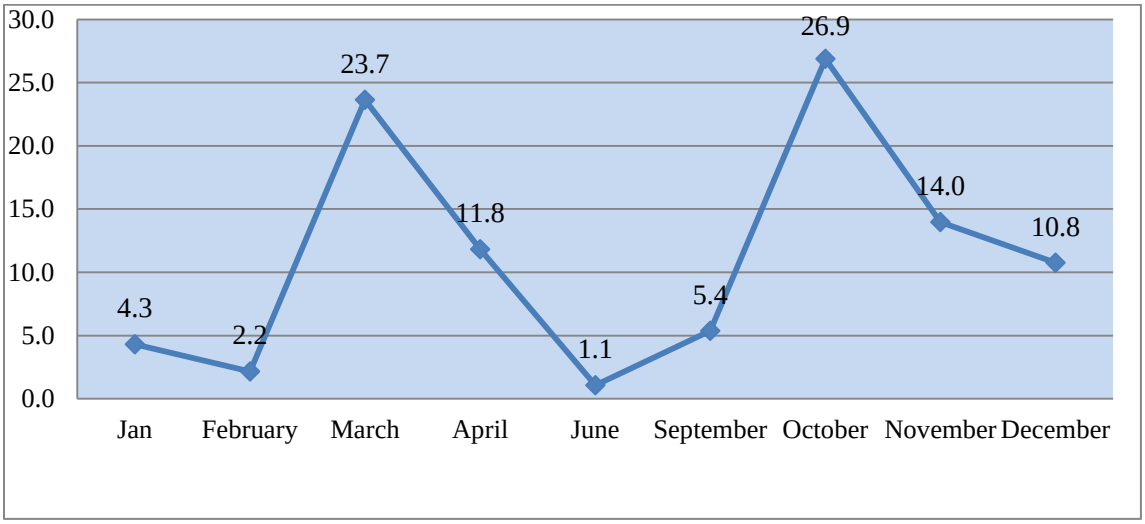


Figure 10: Months when the youth come to the BER
Source: Own survey result, 2016

From the figure above (Fig. 11), we can see that October and March are the months with the highest percentage, 27% and 24%, respectively, for youth migrants to come to the BER. As per the interview data, those who come on October are those who come for coffee harvesting in the lowlands (*Delo Mena)* and those coming in March as seasonal migrants engage in onion production in areas like *Aloshe Tilo* in *Goba woreda.*

As it can be seen from the figure below (fig.8), August and February are the months during which youth migrants go back to their home place. Based on the interview results, those who return in August are those who come to BER as seasonal migrants to do farming in the high and middle lands; whereas those who came for coffee harvesting return in February.

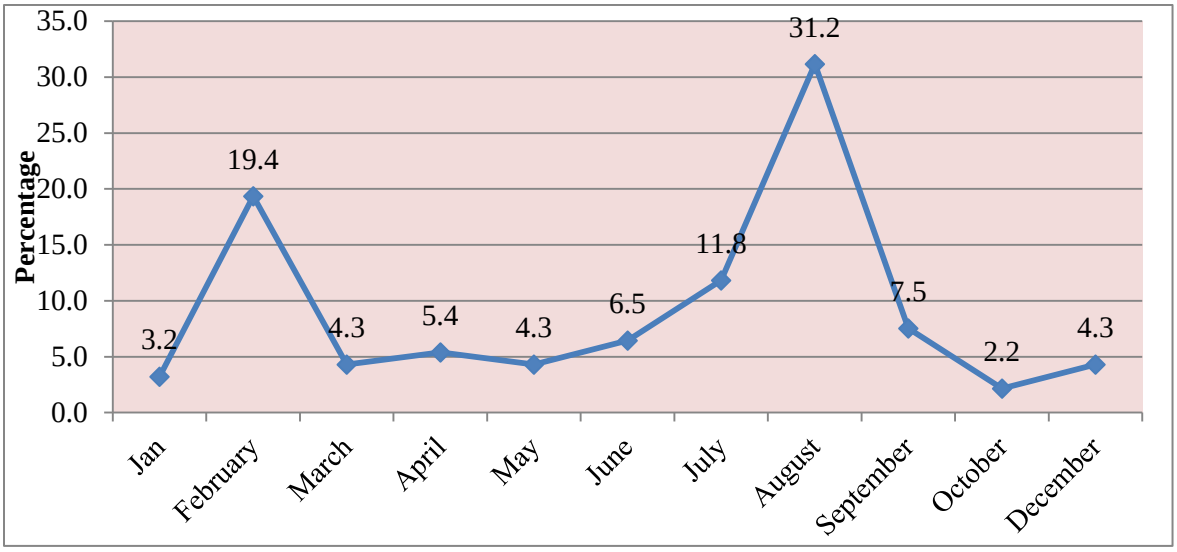


Figure 11. Months when the migrants go back home
Source: Own survey result, 2016

Regarding the areas where migrants come from, it was possible to understand that that migrants come from many areas in Oromia, and some even from *Amhara* and *SNNPR.Shewa*, *Arsi*, *Gonder*, *Borena*, *Harar*, *Wellega*, *Ambo*, SNNPR and Somalia are the major areas of departure. Migrants from *SNNPR* and *Shewa* come during coffee harvesting season, Somalis for trade and those from other areas come in search of better livelihood opportunities.

Though it was hardly possible to get secondary data from official sources about internal migration (migration to the BER), FGD results showed that the number of migrants is increasing from time to time. According to CSA (2007), out of the total population of 1,418,864 of Bale zone, 17.5 %(248,692) were migrants in 2007, based on a projection from CSA (2007), *Bale* Zone has an estimated total population of 1,743,298 (877,925 males and 865,373 females) in 2016, and least 18% (313,794) are permanent migrants. Lowland areas of BER and those in the middle altitude with good crop production trend are destinations for seasonal migrants and illegal settlers.

According to the survey result on the migrants' years of stay in the BER, out of the 73 respondents or youth migrants, majority (67%) are early arrivals (0-5years). This is also an indication for the increasing trend of migration to the BER. According to the qualitative information from my informants from *Delo Mena woreda*, those with over ten years stay have their own farming land and thus are said to be better-offs.

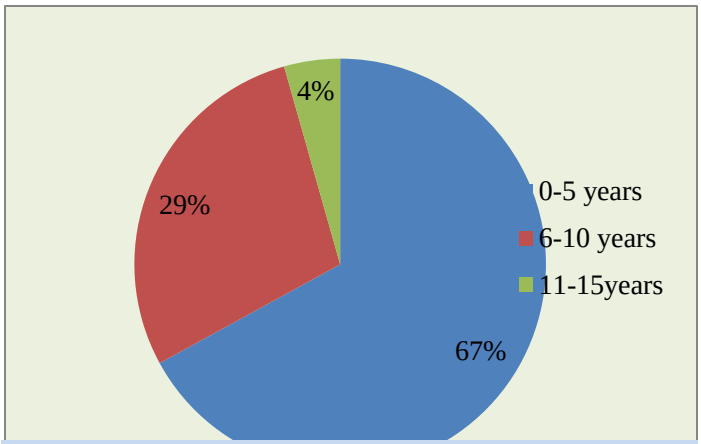


Figure 12. Responses on migrants' years of stay in BER
Source: Own survey result, 2016

4.4.3 Triggers of migration

Both qualitative and quantitative data sources show that generally economic poverty is the major trigger for migration. In other words, economic reasons are given as deciding factors for migration by all informants. This means, other factors like ethnic conflict or political causes are not the major causes for the youth to migrate to the BER.

Photo 1: *FGD with migrant youth at Aloshe Tilo (Goba). The discussion focused mainly on triggers of migration and views of the youth on migration as a livelihood strategy, April 2016.*

However, economic reason as the cause of migration should be unpacked further. Both survey respondents and informants argued that they are migrating to the BER or out of it because of surge in poverty for different reasons. Hence, there are different economic causes for both seasonal and permanent migrants coming to the area.

Youth FGD participants(particularly at *Dinsho woreda*), government offices' representatives at zonal and *woreda* levels and migrants from Muslim dominant areas (mainly *Harar*)explained that due to polygamous marriage allowed by Islamic tradition, a husband can have four and sometimes even up to six wives and more than forty children. Because of this, children have limited opportunity to inherit assets like land. This forces them to migrate out or lack necessities such as clothing and food while living at their birthplaces.

Photo2: *FGD at Dinsho woreda with youth representatives. In the discussion, controversial issues (such as whether migration is an opportunity or a threat) and the impacts of youth livelihood activities on the eco region were dealt with. (Taken by a development agent from Horo Sobba, April 2016)*

All youth informants agree that scarcity of land in the place of origin is a common trigger of migration. Besides, FGD participants argued that, even when one has a small plot of land, the productivity is very low. They also explained that there is degradation of soil, deforestation, and climate change, thus, making crop production challenging. Moreover, they elaborated that there is gap between cost of inputs such as labor and fertilizers and the return they get from the land is wide. As a result, some youth choose to migrate even when they have a plot of land because they do not collect enough harvest.

CHAPTER FIVE
AN OVERVIEW OF YOUTH LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES IN THE BER

5.1 Introduction

In the preceding Chapter, I tried to present the major socio-economic background of the youth involved in the study on survey and migration pattern. Economic reasons are identified by all informants as causes for the youth to migrate to the BER. In this chapter, I will aim to present the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth in the three agro-ecologies of the BER, gender roles in livelihoods, emerging livelihoods and the challenges the youth face in the BER. I begin the chapter with youth data obtained from secondary source (CSA, 2007).

5.2 Youth data

According to the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA, 2007), the youth population of Ethiopia was 20, 893, 473, which is 28.3% of the total population (73,918,505) of the country. Age-based category shows that 8,787,740 were between 15-19 years, 6,425,164 between 20-24 and the remaining 5,680,569 between 25-29 years. The same census report indicates that, out of the total population of *Oromia* National Regional State (26,993,933), 27.1% (7,323,234) were youth with 3,071,446, 2,245,439 and 2,006,349 between 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years, respectively. The total population of the study area, Bale Zone, was 1,402,492, out of which youth constitute 26.9% (377,244). The projections for Oromia region and *Bale* zone (sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, table 1) are based on these data.

5.3 Youth livelihood strategies in different agro ecologies

As agriculture is the backbone of Ethiopia's economy, majority of Ethiopian youth live in rural areas where farming is still the main source of livelihood. However, land scarcity and high population density at present are obstacles to improvement of the livelihoods of the rural youth. As I have tried to highlight under section 4.5.3 above, these and other factors force the youth to either migrate or stay at home. Therefore, the next section deals with the livelihood strategies of both native and migrant youth in *Dinsho, Goba* and *Delo Mena woredas,* which represent the highland, middle land and lowland agro ecologies, respectively.

5.3.1 Livelihoods in highland and middle altitude agro ecologies

Both qualitative and quantitative data obtained from informants of the three agro ecological zones of the study areas indicate that the youth combine agriculture with other non-farm activities. However, as highlands and midlands are characterized by mixed farming systems where livestock and crop production are almost equally important and highly integrated, majority of the youth in these areas are engaged in these livelihood options.

Key informants further explained that the youth in the highland and middle agro-ecologies (*Dinsho and Goba*) depend mainly on crop production. Particularly those in *Horo Sobba* and *Karrari kebeles* depend on potato production. On the other hand, according to the survey data, out of the total respondents, 48 %(158) replied that they are also engaged in other livelihood activities such as petty trade. In addition, a secondary data from *Dinsho woreda* youth and sport office indicates that job opportunities have been created for few youth organized in Bale National Park (around the *Dinsho* area). These groups of youth are organized as tour guides, scouts, horse renters, coffee makers, and for food preparation.

Secondary data obtained from the study *woredas* and qualitative data indicate that both sexes involve in farming and livestock rearing whereas female youth engage more in petty trade.
The following tables can show us some of the non-farm activities the youth pursue to sustain their lives in the study areas.

Table 21. Youth organized in groups to run non-farm activities (*Dinsho woreda*)

S/N	Type of non-farm activity	Year of establishment of the youth association	Number of youth involved		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Horse rent/keeping	1999E.C	39	-	39
2	Food preparation	2005E.C	4	4	8
3	Handicrafts	2002E.C	-	10	10
4	Spring water packing	2005/2006E.C	29	4	33
5	Park guarding	2006E.C	25	5	30
6	Traditional coffee preparation	2006E.C	2	1	3
7	Tour guide	1999/2006E.C	19	1	20
8	Bee keeping	2006E.C	1	2	3
9	Fire wood preparation	2005E.C	3	-	3
	Total		**122**	**27**	**149**

Source: Dinsho woreda Youth and Sport Office, 2016

According to the information obtained from Youth Affairs and Sport Office of *Dinsho woreda*, most of the youth who are engaged in the non-farm activities are residing near the Bale Mountains National Park and they are among the youth who play active roles in protecting the park from human activities.

The youth informants from *Horro Sobba and Dinsho* further explained that most of the non-farming activities around and in the park are seasonal activities which the youth perform to complement agricultural activities. However, they did not conceal that these activities help them to generate additional income to ensure food security and attain livelihood improvement.

A secondary data obtained from *Dinsho woreda* Small Enterprises Development (SME) office indicates that over 350 youth are engaged in non-farm small businesses whereas more youth are organized for agricultural activities. This is a clear indication for the fact that youth's best livelihood choice in the highland agro ecology is agriculture- mainly crop production.

Table 22. Employment opportunities created through small businesses (*Dinsho woreda)*

S/N	Small business/Sector	Number of youth involved in small and micro enterprises(SME) from the study *woreda*(2015-2016G.C)		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
1	Service delivery	52	6	58
2	Construction	59	8	67
3	Petty trade	111	103	214
4	Manufacturing	9	2	11
5	Agriculture	1,321	453	1,774
	Total	**1,552**	**572**	**2,124**

Source: Small Enterprises Development Office' of Dinsho woreda

When we consider the data presented on the above tables, the percentage of youth population engaged in non-farm activities seems very low when compared to the total youth population of the study *woreda* (10,120). According to the survey data, majority of the respondents

(79% or 284 youth) replied that they depend on crop production. Thus, the non-farm activities are additional income sources.

During interviews and FGDs with youth informants, it was further explained that the youth in the highland and middle agro ecologies (*Dinsho and Goba*) of the study area depend mainly on crop production. Those in *Horo Sobba* and *Karrari kebeles* of *Dinsho woreda*, where I have spent more time, depend mainly on potatoes production. Actually, there are some youth members who are engaged in livestock rearing, mainly sheep, and petty trade on an individual basis. In addition, job opportunities have been created for few youths organized in Bale National Park around the *Dinsho* area as shown in table 1 above.

In a continued interview at the three *kebeles* of *Goba woreda* (*Aloshe Tilo, Fasil Angeso* and *Wajitu Shabe*), the study participants suggested that the major agricultural activity in the area is crop production. In the *kebeles* which I have stayed (particularly *Aloshe Tilo*), onion is produced in a large amount and as result most seasonal migrants come to these areas to be engaged in weeding activity during April.

Making livelihood as a daily laborer is also another livelihood strategy. Areas around *Goba* town host many day laborer seasonal migrants. For example, I met a male youth who came to *Goba* area as seasonal migrant and worked as a day laborer for three years. Now he has his own farmland and he himself hires seasonal migrants to assist him in the farming activity.

Photo 3. *A migrant youth with his wife and daily workers (first from left: Migrant youth, second from left: his wife, fourth from left: myself (researcher), others: day laborers (Taken by a development agent from Aloshe Tilo, April 2016)*

According to the information obtained from my informants, most of the migrants come to the area by being attracted by the improved lives of some early arrivals like him. The three youth in the above picture (photo: 3) came in this way and work as day laborers in his farm.

In the middle altitude forested areas like Rira (on the way to *Delo Mena)*, the youths' livelihood strategies are partly associated with the forest where the youth keep beehives. These areas are also known for cabbage production in a large amount and as a result, there are many youths (mainly girls) who are engaged in selling the local variety of cabbage. However, as I have mentioned in the previous chapter, the youth's engagement in beekeeping is partly constrained by the limited support from the concerned bodies and partly by their inability to use the forest.

***Photo 4**: Females engaged in petty trade, mainly selling local variety of cabbage as a means of livelihood option (Taken by the researcher, April 2016)*

5.3.2 Livelihood pattern in the lowlands

According to *Delo Mena woreda* agriculture office, eight *kebeles* are categorized as low land areas out of the total fourteen *kebeles of Delo Mena woreda*, and the total youth population of the *woreda* is estimated at 26,416(12,497 males and 13,919 females). Out of this total, 22,732(86%) live in rural *kebeles* and the rest (3,684 or 14%) are town dwellers.

As I have tried to mention under chapter three, agriculture is the most important sector in the region's economy. It is the source of livelihood for over 90% of the region's population residing in rural areas. My informants from *Delo Mena woreda* told me that coffee is the major cash crop in the area in addition to other crops such as sesame, sorghum, maize, teff, etc. However, almost all informants agree that livestock rearing dominates crop production in the area.

According to my own physical observation and interview with informants, many youth migrants are attracted to the area due to its suitability for coffee production and presence of grazing land for livestock. My informants from *Wabero* and *Chiri kebeles* of *Delo Mena woreda* told me that *Magnete* village and *Chiri* are the best destinations for migrant youth. According to my informants, migrants come to these areas on a seasonal basis for coffee

harvesting between September and December. Others come to the area in search of daily activities or to settle illegally.

Like the youth in the highland areas, there is a significant portion of youth in the lowland areas whose livelihood sources are non-farm activities. A secondary data obtained from *Delo Mena woreda* Small Enterprise Development office indicates that over 2,874 youth are engaged in small businesses (non-farm) whereas more youth (2,061) are engaged in agriculture as shown in the following table. However, when compared to the total youth population of the *woreda*, the percentage of youth involved in small businesses (group businesses) seems to be very low (18.7%). Actually, this data does not include those doing small businesses on individual basis and those engaged daily labor.

Table 23. Employment opportunities created through small businesses (*Delo Mena*)

S/N	Small business/Sector	Number of youth involved in small enterprises from the study *woredas* (2015-2016G.C)		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
1	Service delivery	578	585	1163
2	Construction	66	36	102
3	Petty trade	554	587	1141
4	Manufacturing	220	248	468
5	Agriculture	1,105	956	2,061
	Total	**2,523**	**2,412**	**4,935**

Source: Small Enterprises Development Office' of Delo Mena woreda

Interview results from few youth from *Delo Mena woreda* indicate that there are many migrant youth whose livelihood base is daily labor. Among the youth respondents, Hussen Jarso, 22 years old unmarried youth, told me that most of the youth in his *kebele* are engaged in daily labor while attending their education. He added that he is in grade nine and he is one among the youth involved in daily labor like loading, unloading, weeding and others.

Photo 5: *Interview with a married youth (Taken by the researcher, April 29/2016*

Another 28 years old married youth (with one child) , named Ahmed Hussen, told me that

after completing grade ten, he could not continue his education because of his low achievement in national examination. As a result, he decided to look for other options to sustain his life and lead his family. Accordingly, he is engaged in farming and daily activities. When asked about his plan, he expressed that he has a desire for vocational trainings if he gets such chances.

In addition to interviews and FGDs with youth representatives and government officials, I met six migrant youth (5 males and 1 female) and tried to gather their case stories. Two of these cases are presented under this section.

Case story one : a migrant from Shewa

Atomsa Adugna, 22, is an unmarried youth from Shewa (Gebre Guracha). His parents were divorced before he came to *Delo Mena*. This forced him to drop his education at grade four in 2006 E.C. His motive for coming to the area primarily lies in winning daily bread. As he arrived at *Delo Mena,* he started daily labor like loading and unloading. Gradually, he got a daily farming activity in *Chiri kebele* where he lives now. He states that, as he has no other options than a daily labor, he is engaged in daily labor to earn living. At the moment, he has no assets. Even if he has the desire, he could not resume his education too.

Case story: by the researcher May 2016

Photo 6: *Atsoma Adugna leaning on a place where he was working as a daily laborer (Taken by the researcher, May 2016)*

The case of Atomsa indicates that making a livelihood as a daily labor is an open option for the youth migrants. Actually, here I do not want to underestimate the sector for it is a livelihood source for a large portion of the Ethiopian youth all over the country. Particularly, expansion of construction works has created good opportunities for many youth. However, migrants' motives for coming to the BER lie mainly on search of agricultural land.

5.4 Gender roles in the livelihood strategies

Gender can be defined as a set of characteristics, roles, and behavior patterns that distinguish women from men socially and culturally and relations of power between them. It is very

powerful in managing the relationship and access to resources of the society. Gender is a key area for understanding how rural livelihoods operate in limiting or expanding men and women's access, entitlement, options and choices regarding the use of resources and their material conditions, and ultimately their ability to voice concerns and influence their positions in life (Chambers & Conway, 1992).

In Ethiopia, women play an important role in agriculture and non-agricultural activities. For example, in high and middle lands they participate in farming activities such as land preparation, weeding and harvesting crops. Whereas, in the lowlands, particularly pastoral areas, women construct huts, cultivate homestead crops and engage in daily labor. In many parts of the country, land cultivation with draft animals or hand hoes is the responsibility of men.

Photo 7: *A migrant youth with his wife in their farm. I participated in the weeding to study when, why and how he migrated (Taken by a development agent serving at Aloshe Tilo, April 2016)*

In the study areas, both male and female youth engage in farming, daily labor and small businesses. In the preceding sections, we have seen that there are activities in which both are involved (except horse renting or parking). During field visits, I have also observed many female youth, like Dedefa's wife, who are engaged in weeding.

As it is true for many rural youth all over Ethiopia, in the study areas, both boys and girls start working at their early stages to support their parents. The following case (Case story 2) of a fifteen years old migrant youth can be an example. Meseret's family, as a migrant, is one among the very few successful ones. A promising condition we can realize from her case is that she is attending her education while selling sugar cane, which can add income to her family. Besides, though she is very young, she is committed to support her parents.

Case story 2: a migrant youth from Shewa (Kuyu)

Photo 8: *Meseret doing her daily business*

Meseret Chala, 15, is a grade six student. She lives in Wabero with her parents who came to *Delo mena* before nine years. Her father came here to escape the life challenge at his birthplace-*Kuyu (Shewa*). Her mother and she came here before a year from *Kuyu (Shewa).* Her father used to live alone until she and her mother joined him last year. After working as a daily laborer for six years, her father obtained a land and started his own farming activities. Her mother is a housewife. Meseret is their first daughter. Meseret has a younger brother who is ten years old. Her parents have their own house and farmland. Meseret supports them by selling sugar cane. Moreover, she explained that she is happy because both of them (Meseret and her brother) are attending their education and that her parents lead a better life than they were in Kuyu (Shewa).

Case story: by the researcher May 20

A secondary data obtained from *Dinsho woreda* Small Enterprises Development office indicates that over 1,774 youth (1,321 males and 453 females) are organized in groups for agricultural activities in both the rural and urban areas. Though the number of females is low in this case, the data can also show us that female youth are engaged in almost all livelihood activities which male youth can perform.

5.5 Major and minor livelihood activities of the youth in the BER

In this section, I will summarize the major and minor youth livelihood strategies based on the survey and qualitative information. To identify the major and minor livelihood strategies, all of the survey participants were supposed to give ranks from their best choice to the least, i.e.

1st to 5th. The results are then summarized and analyzed accordingly. I did the analysis by summing up ranks 1st to 3rd together (as one entity) 4th and 5thranks (as another group).

Table 24. Rank for crop production

Ranks given by the survey participants	No of respondents(n= 359)	Percent
1	132	36.8
2	72	20.1
3	79	22.0
4	59	16.4
5	17	4.7
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey data, 2016

As can be seen from the above table, a few respondents (21 %) ranked crop production as their fourth and last choice of livelihood strategies, whereas the majority of the respondents (79%) ranked first to third.

During interviews with the youth representatives, it was explained that showed that, even those who do not rely on farming at the moment, have the willingness to be engaged in crop production if they get farming land. As the youth representatives mentioned, the major problem that hinders them from engagement in crop production is shortage of land. Particularly, this is a serious problem in areas like *Horo Sobba* where the youth are forced either to migrate somewhere or pass the buffer zone of BMNP and use land that is part of the park. The other worse case explained to me during an FGD with youth representatives and interviews with *kebele* and *woreda* officials was the deforestation in the area. According to my respondents from *Horo Sobba kebele*, the greater portion of the *kebele* was covered by forest some ten years ago. However, now it is one of the non-forested *kebeles* in the BER.

Table 25. Rank for livestock production

Rank given by the respondents	Frequency(n=359)	Percent
1	62	17.3
2	63	17.6
3	90	25.1
4	91	25.4
5	53	14.8
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source: Own survey data, 2016

As can be seen from the above table, majority of the respondents (60%) ranked livestock production as their first to third livelihood choices. During interviews with youth representatives and other informants, livestock rearing is practiced in all of the study areas. However, the youth in the lowlands focus more on livestock. A secondary data from *Delo Mena a*griculture office indicates that livestock rearing and crop production constitute about 87% and 13% of the *woreda's e*conomic activity, respectively. All of the data collected from different sources support the fact that the lowlands are suitable for livestock due to presence of better grazing lands. However, youth informants and government officials expressed their worries towards the increase in uncontrolled grazing in the area, mainly during dry seasons where the pastoralists move with their livestock in search of pasture for their livestock.

Table 26. Rank for petty trade

Rank given by the respondents	No of respondents (n=359)	Percent
1	45	12.5
2	34	9.5
3	79	22.0
4	82	22.8
5	119	33.2
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source : Own survey data, 2016

Regarding ranks given for the petty trade, majority (56%) of the respondents ranked fourth and their last choice. From the survey data, it was noted that only 12.5% (45 youth respondents) have received credit services from financing institutions. This is a clear indication for low involvement of youth in saving and credit services.

Table 27. Rank for daily labor

Rank given by the respondents	No of respondents (n=359	Percent
1	119	33.7
2	45	12.5
3	48	13.4
4	74	20.6
5	71	19.8
Total	**359**	**100.0**

Source : Own survey data, 2016

From the table 7, we can realize that the majority (33.7 %%) ranked daily labor as their first choice. Again, when we see the percentage of youth who ranked 1st to 3rd, the percentage is still more (56. %). These data indicate that daily labor is an emerging livelihood strategy for the youth in the BER. I will present more under section 5.6.

When the above four tables are summed up, we can get the following results.

Table 28. Summary of ranks

Livelihood activity	Number of respondents who ranked 1st-3rd	% of ranks (1-3)	Number of respondents who ranked 4th and 5th	% of ranks 4 &5
Crop production	284	79.0	76	21.2
Livestock rearing	215	59.9	144	40.2
Petty trade	158	44.0	201	59.0
Daily labor	213	59.3	147	40.9

Source : Own survey data, 2016

From the above summary table and qualitative information obtained from different

sources, the youth's most important livelihood choice is agriculture (crop production and livestock rearing). As can be seen from the above table, 79 % (284 respondents) ranked crop production as their most important choice. Livestock rearing and daily labour are also good livelihood choices for the youth as 59% of the respondents ranked these activities as important options. The survey data indicated that all migrant youth involved in the survey (73 youth) replied that their first option is daily labour in the BER. This result was also confirmed by youth informants during interviews, and daily labor is becoming an emerging livelihood for the native youth and even first choice for migrants coming to the BER. Therefore, based on the study results, I can categorize crop production and livestock rearing as the major livelihood strategies of the youth and daily labor and petty trade as their minor livelihood strategies.

5.6 Emerging Livelihood Strategies

From the different livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER today, I have selected those which I have found out to be emerging ones. By emerging livelihood strategies, I mean those activities that are growing and promise to be a good and alternative potential to youth livelihood.

Accordingly, earning livelihood as a daily laborer is an option for migrant and non-migrant youth. As explained above, all migrant youth (100% or 73youth) invoved in the survey responded that they engage in daily activities at their early arrivals. This is because this mode of livelihood gives an answer for the immediate need for subsistence. There are also some cases where youth who had been working for others as day laborers on their farmlands have the opportunity to get land from the owners. By looking at those who have succeeded in this way, others also work as daily laborers, particularly on the farms. Such opportunities are now emerging in *Goba* areas. Moreover, working on a coffee farm as a daily laborer or cultivating coffee in one's land is also another emerging activity. Cultivation of cabbage is also reported to be a new and growing mechanism for consumption and generation of cash, particularly in the middle land areas.

5.7 Challenges to youth livelihood strategies in the BER

According to World Bank (2010), small plots of land which are inadequate to support a family are a driver of migration in the place of origion. Out of the 73 migrant youth involved in the survey, 84 %(61 youth) replied that they have migrated to the BER due to shortage of farm land in their place of origin. As to the qualitative data from youth informants, shortage of farmland is a serious problem in the BER. The informants expressed that the problem is aggravated by uncontrolled population growth. Some youth and expert informants stress that due to polygamous marriage, a husband can have more than six wives and more than forty children in not least often cases. As a result of this, children have limited opportunities to inherit assets like land. This forces them to migrate out or face different challenges to sustain their lives. Lemma Bune, whose short case is indicated below, migrated to the BER due to such problems.

Case story 3: *a* married migrant living at Wabero (Delo Mena)

Photo 9: A married migrant living at Wabero (Delomena)
(Taken by the researcher, April 2016)

Lemma Bune, 29, is a married migrant from Shewa. He has a daughter. He has never been to formal education, but he can read and write. He came to this area (Wabero) in 2001 E.C. He decided to migrate because of conflict within his family members which resulted due to land inheritance related problems. Though it is more than seven years since he came here, he does not have land and other assets. He works for others at their farms and wins his daily bread. He said, “I advise other youth, who might be willing to migrate, to stay at their birth place and search for livelihood options there.”
Case taken by the researcher, April 2016

Moreover, there are no rural saving and credit services for the youth who have the desire to access the service. According to informants at zonal level, the short life span (one year for repayment) is a challenge for those youth who have accessed the service. The case presented below may illustrate such problems.

There is also a long process to attain legal status for the youth who organize themselves into small and micro enterprises. Some informants from towns reported that it took them over two years to set up a small business. They complained about the government's ability to organize youth in small and micro enterprises is in an efficient way, even though there is a great appetite for this.

Case story 4: Migrant youth complaining about absence of credit services in the rural areas

Photo 10: *Gelane Megersa (From Chiri kebele, Del omena). (Taken by the researcher, April 2016)*

Gelane, 27, lives in Chiri kebele. She came from Shewa in 1988E.C. She is married and has three children. Her husband is also a migrant who is now working on others farmland as a day laborer. She contributes to her household income by engaging in petty trade, mainly during market days. She has the desire to engage in small businesses, but she does not have money to start small businesses. She knows that youth in towns have the chance to get organized and seek financial assistance from the concerned institutions. However, she explains that rural youth like her lack the opportunity. Moreover, she complains about the local government's weak attention to consider rural youth issues.

Case story taken by the researcher, May 2016.

There are also other problems reported by the youth. Lack of youth recreation centers both in towns and rural areas is reported to be an acute problem. From 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 (the First Growth and Transformation Period, GTP I), five youth recreation centers were planned to be constructed, but so far (until March 2016), only one was completed and opened for the youth. Moreover, lack of awareness among the youth for diversifying livelihood opportunities, a tradition of prohibiting girls (females) from assets' inheritance, addiction to "chat" chewing (the worst case seen in *Delo Mena),* and lack of life skills training. In the next chapter, I will present the impact of youth livelihood strategies on the eco-region and the efforts undertaken by the local administration and development partners to balance the youth livelihood strategies with the eco-region.

CHAPTER SIX

IMPACT OF YOUTH LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES ON THE ECO-REGION: AN OVERVIEW

6.1 Introduction

The previous chapter dealt with the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth in BER and some of the challenges the youth face in pursuing these strategies. This chapter gives an overview of the ecological impact of the youth livelihood activities on the eco-region with more focus on the negative impacts, and examines whether the youth perceive migration as an opportunity or threat.

6.2 Youth activities that have Positive Impact on the Eco-region

6.2.1 Soil conservation activities

According to my informants from government offices (particularly development agents) and youth associations, most of the youth in the BER are responsive to environment protection. They understand the negative effects they would face when their environment is destroyed. This is achieved as a result of the training and follow up efforts of the development agents serving in each *kebele* of the BER.

***Photo 11**: Agricultural farmland owned by a 27 years old youth in Goba woreda where we can see properly practiced soil conservation methods.*
(Taken by the researcher, May 10/2016)

As to the information from development agents from *Horo Sobba*, *Aloshe Tilo* and *Chiri kebeles*, most of the youth engaged in crop production (farming) practice soil conservation measures. Youth informants also explained that those youth engaged in farming activities are well aware of both the traditional and modern soil and water conservation activities. The informants further elaborated that, as most of the lands owned by the youth or their parents are of small sizes, the youth understand that conservation of the soil is a matter using the land as it should be used.

When asked about the common methods they practice, the informants mentioned some such as waterways (diversion ditches), contour plowing, terracing, plantation of trees on degraded lands, soil/stone bunds and crop rotation. As soil and water conservation practices are site-specific technologies, the practices mentioned here are not used equally in all parts of the BER. This means, these measures are practiced depending on the topography of the area. For instance, the topography in *Horo Sobba (Dinsho)* is different from that of *Aloshe Tilo (Goba)* or *Chiri (Delo Mena*). Thus, the conservation measures also differ in these areas.

As explained further by the youth informants and development agents of the study *kebeles*, there are significant changes in watersheds which resulted due to various factors such as soil erosion, changes in farming systems, overgrazing and deforestation in the BER. The changes in watersheds in the BER demanded implementation of watershed management practices. Consequently, as explained by the youth informants, the voluntary participation of youth in watershed management in the study *kebeles (*particularly *Horo Sobba)* is promising. Though the study did not aim to gather data on the physical and biological measures implemented in the study *kebeles*, the structures constructed by the community through participation of youth have contributed significantly for conserving the hydrologic services that the watersheds provide and reducing negative downstream or groundwater impacts. However, the youth informants suggest that there remains much to be done to protect groundwater impacts in the BER.

6.2.2 Participatory forest management

According to Ellen W. (2011), Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a mechanism to protect forests and enhance the livelihoods of communities who use and benefit from them in the process.Yemiru Tesfaye (2011),on the other hand, states that participatory forest management (PFM) takes the challenge of preventing the degradation of forest resources while sustaining forest-based benefits to people's livelihoods. According to the author, SOS Sahel and FARM-Africa are the NGOs that pioneered the current participatory natural resource and forest management initiatives in Ethiopia (Yemiru Tesfaye, 2011:23). Moreover, Yemiru Tesfaye adds that forest products are important sources of income

contributing to 34% of household per capita income and 53% of per capita cash income for the people in Bale zone of Oromia region.

According to OFWE (2015), there are 58 national forest priority areas (NFPA) in Ethiopia, and Oromia hosts 38 of the forest priority areas. The 38 NFPAs cover an estimated area of 3 million hectare and most of these areas are found in BER. However, according to my informants and different secondary sources, the forest areas in the BER have been shrinking due to conversion to agricultural land by migrants and native farmers, mainly youth migrants. The information obtained from my informants and secondary sources reveals that Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE) and NGOs, particularly SOS Sahel and FARM-Africa, had initiated Participatory Forest Management program in the study area in order to balance the human's livelihood activities with the sustainability of the ecosystem services. OFWE, Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) and Frankfurt Zoological Society(FZS) had designed ten years (2007-2017) "Bale Mountains General Management Plan" which aims at conserving the ecological and hydrological systems of the Bale mountains, including the afroalpine and montane forest habitats with their rare, diverse and endemic species while contributing to the social and economic wellbeing of the present and future generations of people locally in Ethiopia and in the wider region. The plan is approved by the Oromia regional government and is now under implementation (FZS and OFWE, 2007).

From discussions held with the field office coordinator of SOS Sahel at Robe town, it was also noted that five Consortium members (Farm Africa, SOS Sahel, Frankfurt Zoological Society, IWMI and PHE EC) are implementing a project on participatory forest management (PFM) and that youth involvement in the PFM effort has been crucial.

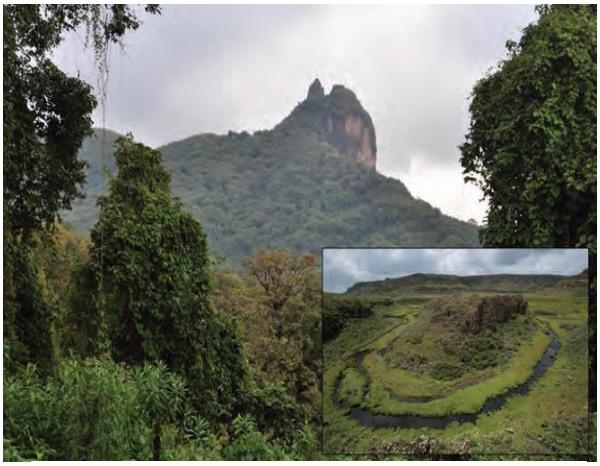


***Photo 12**: Partial view of BER eco-systems*
Source: Eco-Region // Newsletter// No.1, 2016

Moreover, the information obtained from the field office coordinator and secondary sources reveals that Participatory Forest Management was introduced to Ethiopia around mid-1990s, and one of the two first PFM pilot projects was located within the Bale Eco-region. The coordinator further explained that the PFM project has brought meaningful changes in forest conditions, as well as the economic well-being of the communities living in and around the forests.

When asked about how the PFM activities are performed, the coordinator explained that there are legally certified cooperatives called "Joint Forest Management (JFM) Cooperatives" or Community Based Organization (CBOs) responsible for forest protection and monitoring activities. These CBOs sign a "forest management agreement" with the Oromia Forest & Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE) to jointly manage the forest in their *kebeles*. Youth are members of most of these CBOs and hence contribute much for sustainable management of forests in the eco-region.

In addition to secondary sources, almost all of my youth informants explained that the youth play the leading role in forest management by being organized into one-to-five groups. These groups are accountable to the youth leagues or associations of each *kebele,* and the youth and sport offices of the respective woredas follow up their performances.

6.3 Youth livelihood activities that have direct negative impact on the BER

The major drivers of the natural resources problems in the Bale eco-region are population growth, poverty, lack of cross-sectoral integrated actions and policies, and capacity gaps at human and institutional levels for responsible natural resources management (Farm Africa & PHE EC, 2016).

The qualitative data obtained from youth and other informants revealed that there are various negative impacts brought on the eco-region due to the youth livelihood activities. According to informants from *Goba woreda* Labor and Social Affairs Office, there are security problems because of the increase in number of migrants to *Goba* town and the surrounding rural *kebeles.* Misconducts such as theft have increased in the area. It was also reported that even some migrants with unknown origin and often with criminal record use the eco region

(forests) as a place for hiding themselves and making their livelihood. However, in the next sections, I will summarize the major negative impacts on the eco-region only, resulting from the youth livelihood strategies.

6.3.1 Deforestation

Deforestation is the clearing, destroying, or otherwise removal of trees through deliberate, natural or accidental means. The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for the community. It has been happening for thousands of years, arguably since man began converting from hunter/gatherer to agricultural based societies, and required larger, unobstructed tracks of land to accommodate cattle, crops, and housing. One of the most dangerous and serious effects of deforestation is the loss of animal and plant species due to their loss of habitat. Seventy percent of the earth's land animals and plants live in forests, and many cannot survive the deforestation that destroys their homes[9].

From my own observation (for example at *Rira kebele*) and from discussion with informants at *Dinsho woreda*, I was able to know that there is a deforestation going on in the BER. There is, as informants say, a widespread illegal settlement in the eco-region, particularly in the lowland forested *kebeles,* and this has further triggered deforestation in different ways.

Almost all interviewed youth and government officials, as it is mentioned somewhere in this thesis, confirmed that the prime motive of youth migration to the BER is in search of agricultural land. There is a competition amongst the migrants, the natives and the newly growing woodwork businesses and small scale enterprises in the small towns in the BER in which all of them need to make cash from the forests in the region. Particularly, the migrants who are engaged in daily labor and who lack other job opportunities are

Photo 13: *FGD at Chiri. The participants are all day laborers and the discussion basically focused on why they chose daily labour as a livelihood strategy, and on the impacts of the youth activities on the eco region (Taken by the researcher, May 2016).*

[9]*https://www.pachamama.org/effects-of-deforestation*

highly suspected for deforestation in the areas where they settle.

FGD participants at *Delo Mena woreda* argued that if there are no controlling mechanisms, most of the migrant youth can undoubtedly "invade" the eco-region. They also complained about the weak PFM efforts in some *kebeles* due to maybe weaknesses from the side of *JFM* cooperatives or other stakeholders. This, as they argued, is a gap that should be taken care of.

It is obvious that rural people collect fuel wood from forests. They also use wood from forests for constructing their houses. Having this in mind, I tried to get data on how the youth use wood from the forests in the BER. According to the quantitative data from the survey, the majority of the youth respondents (61% or 218) replied that they use wood from the forests in the BER either for construction or for fuel. Out of these youth, still the majority (63 % or 138) obtain wood from forests without permission from the concerned bodies. This may show us that there are gaps in forest protection in the BER.

Table 29. How the youth get construction wood in the BER

S/N	Alternatives	No of respondents(n=218)	Percent
1	Through permission from *kebele* administration	80	36.7
2	Simply from the forest in the BER (without any requirement)	129	59.2
3	By giving some money to local guards in the BER	3	1.4
4	During the night (without being seen by authorities)	6	2.8
	Total	218	100

Source: Survey data, 2016

When asked about the reasons why the youth do not use wood from the BER, significantly low percentage (28%) expressed that they do not want to destruct natural resources (Table 30). On the other hand, the majority (66%) responded that there is protection by the local government. From these results, one can say that clearing of forests or deforestation will continue if there is no protection mechanism.

Table 30. Reasons for not using wood from the BER

S/N	**Alternatives**	**No of respondents(n=141)**	**Percent**
1	The local government does not give permission	93	66.0
2	I do not want to destruct natural resources in the BER	39	27.7
3	I do not use construction or fuel wood	9	6.4
	Total	**141**	**100.0**

Source: Survey data, 2016

FGD results indicated that as there is increase in the number of population in the highland ecosystem in general and in the BER in particular, there is increase in the need for firewood and wood for construction, which can be taken as one of the major factors for deforestation. For instance, according to Demel (2001), in the highland of Ethiopia, forests contribute more than 70% of energy source for the households. This can be exacerbated by the fact that when every illegal settler aspires to create his own home by cutting wood from forests. In addition, in the expanding towns, there is a high demand for firewood, which is attributed to lack of modern energy sources for the urban population in the region. This is also true in the BER, where I observed new settlements, particularly in lowlands, as a result of which trees are cut for construction of houses and forestlands are cleared for farming.

Though the youths' participation in environment protection is promising, as explained by the government and kebele officials, still there is also unsustainable timber extraction in the eco-region. Bamboo and other wood trees are cut down for making timber. Officials confirmed that in the towns there is a growing number of small-scale woodwork enterprises owned by youth. This in turn led migrants and unemployed youths in the BER to cut down and log the trees to supply to the enterprises. An informant espoused that, in most cases the youth cut down trees during night and sell them to owners of enterprises during night where there is no eyewitness. Though very rare, it is also done in collaboration with the officials and guards of the forests bribed by enterprises in the towns.

Informants' statement about the level of deforestation is supported by a survey report done by Kinahan (2011). According to Kinahan (2011:18), "there are approximately 100,000 hectares of forestland in the Bale National Park. As the author states, the forest has been diminishing at an average rate of 375 hectares per year over the past 32 years. From this, we can understand that there is high rate of deforestation that migrants and natives have contributed for.

A secondary data from literature shows that changes in land cover have taken place over the past two decades. Dereje et.al (2015: 15) indicated that at the onset of migration in 1995, agricultural land covered nearly 3% in *Delo Mena woreda*, but farmed areas increased by nearly 10,000 hectares in 2011. In the same period (1995-2011), forests decreased by a similar amount. Moreover, the annual increase in farmed and settled areas was just under 4% in 1995, and after 10 years, farmed and settled areas had increased by 42 %.

Table 31. *Delo Mena woreda* land cover types

Land cover type	1995	2000	2011
	Area (HA)	Area(HA)	Area (HA)
Farmed/ settlement	12,581	14,791	21,010
Forest	84,144	79,436	75,223
Grassland	103,466	102,643	102,419
Woodland	282,998	286,319	284,537

Source: Dereje et.al, (2015: 15)

Furthermore, according to qualitative information obtained from informants at various levels, even though the problem of deforestation is a common problem throughout the BER, they are serious in *Rira, Chiri, Wabero, Karari, Horo Sobba, Gojo, Gofingira kebeles* from the study *woredas.*

Among the informants, Mohammed Ali, youth development agent at *Karari kebele* of *Dinsho woreda*, has disclosed his fear about the forest situation around Bale National Park in *Dinsho.*

> As I heard from older people, almost all parts of *Horo Sobba* kebele were covered by forest some fifteen years ago. Now the *kebele* is one of *kebeles* affected by deforestation. The same problem occurs in other *kebeles* such as Homa, which have serious farmland shortage. Recently there are park protection activities

underway by Joint Forest Management (JFM) cooperatives. However, there are individuals who send their livestock in to the park for grazing.

Jemila Abdi, youth development agent at *Horo Sobba kebele* of *Dinso woreda,* also shares the fear of Mohammed Ali.

> As anyone can observe, *Horo Sobba* kebele is not suitable for farming due to its topography and presence of many gullies. As my father and other older people told me, there is drastic change in the kebele due to human activities (unwise use of the natural resources). There is no plantation activity (re-afforestation) going on in the kebele. Livelihood opportunities are also very limited for the youth and as a result majority of the youth are unemployed. This forces them to migrate to towns or other countries (mainly Arab).

Another youth informant, Ephrem Nega, from *Chiri kebele* of *DeloMena woreda*complains about the weak controlling mechanisms on illegal settlers.

> Many migrants come to our area during coffee and sesame harvesting seasons. There are also many native youth here who are unemployed. If you go around and observe the youth situation in DeloMena town, you will wonder how large is the number of youth chewing chat and walking here and there. The open livelihood options for the migrant youth in the area are either daily labor or illegal settlement around forests. The illegal settlers start clearing forests and convert to farmland. Unless there are well-established controlling mechanisms and serious follow-ups, illegal settlement may not be controlled.

6.3.2 Forest fire

Forest fire incidence is another serious problem in the eco region. Almost all informants agree that forest fires are induced by humans. They explained that humans induce fires intentionally in the natural vegetation for reasons like, farming or crop cultivation, removing insects or pests, expecting new growth of grass for their livestock,

Photo 14: *Partial view of Erica vegetation (middle), Goba –on the way to Delo Mena. (Taken by the researcher, May 2016)*

and sometimes humanbeings burn forests irresponsibly for no reasons. As to the informants, though the incidences differ from year, the problem still exists and it is one of the threats to the eco-region. The fire incidence occurs mainly in dry seasons ("Bona") between December - February.

As the informants further explained, burning *Erica* vegetation is mostly done by humans to improve the *Ericaceous* pasture .Livestock rearing communities believe that Erica vegetation is very soft and agood pasture for fattening the cattle and increasing the milk yield. They also believe that burning the dominant Erica vegetation fastens the growth of the fresh grass during the dry season.

Data from literature also support the qualitative information. Anteneh et.al (2013:29) indicated that forest fire in the Bale Mountains is a common phenomenon during the last few decades, but with increasing severity in recent years. According to the authors, the scope of fires increased from 210 ha to 12,825 ha during the last 30 years and the recent fires happened within the Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) burnt 60% of the "Ericaceous belt", the major water catchment area of the Bale Mountains massif. The same source indicates that four *woredas* of the eco region, namely *Goba, Dinsho, Adaba* and *Harenna Buluk* were severely affected in 2008 and a total of about 10,747 ha of forest was burnt-constituting 84% of the recent incidences in the Bale Zone (Anteneh et.al. 2013:33).

With regard to the consequences, Anteneh et.al. (2013:29) mentioned declining water percolation, increasing runoff, rivers pollution, death and migration of wild life and shrinking forest size as major consequences. The authors also stated:

> A continued forest fire may lead to the devastation of the entire hot spot, signifying the urgent need to design an integrated forest fire management plan, which seems non-existent in the country.

As it is mentioned above, the qualitative information revealed that humans (both youth and adults) induce fires in the BER. Anteneh et.al (2013: 35) also stated that:

> Recently burnt vegetation types (Ericaceous belt, bamboo forest, Harenna forest and Hagenia/Juniperus forest) were all human induced incidences that could be categorized as deliberate and accidental.

Table 32. Forest fires in Bale Zone with the corresponding vegetation type burnt in 2008.

No	Woreda	Vegetation type	Burnt area in ha
1	*Goba*	Ericaceous vegetation	5,974
		Bamboo	1,000
		Hagenia based forest	5
2	*Dinsho*	Ericaceous vegetation	2710
3	*Delo Mena*	Woodland	1,200
	Total		**10,889**

Source: Anteneh et.al. (2013:33)

6.3.3 Overgrazing

As I have tried to mention under Chapter five, livestock rearing is one of the livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER. It is considered as an alternative as well as supportive activity to the farming system. It is alternative because, as there is an increase in the reduction and failure of crop production mainly due to overexploitation of the resources and climate change impacts, ownership of a number of livestock with encroaching on a new place is an alternative to crop production. Thus, many youth resort to own livestock particularly in highland *woredas* such as *Dinsho.* Livestock is also important in supporting farming livelihood because there are no other farm-based technologies that can substitute draught animals to plow land. With the increase in the number of human population in the eco-region, there is also a growing number of livestock.

As highlighted above, the youth consider livestock as an alternative to farming. However, according to the qualitative information obtained from my informants at various levels, livestock rearing is challenging the youth due to lack of pasture which results due to shortage of land. My informants explained that even those who have small plots of land and livestock, are forced to keep the land for livestock instead of cultivating crops, or their livestock graze on the small plot of land for a long duration. Due to overgrazing around the homestead or small plot of land, the land becomes unproductive and as the same time it becomes unsuitable for livestock grazing.

A secondary source indicates that livestock population increased dramatically within the BER from 10,500 in 1986 to 168,000 in 2004(Flintan et al., 2008). The increase of livestock

number has been creating competition of resources between wild and domestic animals for food. Such competition negatively affects resources in the BER and ultimately results in overgrazing (Alers et al., 2007).

According to experts from *Delo Mena woreda* Agriculture office, pastoralism is widely practiced in *Delo Mena (the lowland)*. As a result of this, forest grazing has increased due to loss of pasture. The experts explained that there is a traditional grazing system called "g*odantu*" (seasonal migration with livestock) where the pastoralists move with their livestock particularly during dry season to areas with sufficient feed and water. The forests (dry and moist) in the lowlands serve as a dry season grazing fallbacks for the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.

Youth informants from *Fasil Angeso kebele* also told me that livestock keepers use the traditional "*godantu"*system on a seasonal basis due to shortage of pasture for their livestock in their *kebeles.*The informants added that livestock keepers move their livestock to areas up to the Sanetti Plateau during dry seasons (December –February) and stay there for about three to four months. As a result, the vegetation cover in the plateau is seriously affected.

Moreover, stressing on the shortage of pasture, *kebele* officials from *Fasil Angeso* and *Aloshe Tilo* explained that some adjacent *kebeles* such as *Shedem* had large pasture areas before twenty-five years (around 1982 E.C) and because of this, many livestock keepers used to move there with their livestock and stay there for over six months every year with their livestock. These individuals return during the cultivation time. Here it can be noted that, during this grazing time, there could be over grazing which would have many consequences in the areas where the livestock stay. However, as the officials said, due to expansion of agriculture and population increase, including in-migration, the *kebeles* with good pastureland have now become occupied for other purposes. They added that, recently, it is becoming difficult to rear livestock because of lack of pasture.

The qualitative data obtained from youth informants and experts from agricultural offices of the study *woredas* were supported by the survey data. As to the survey data, out of the 73 migrant youth involved in the study, the majority (77% or 56 respondents) replied that

migrants who settle illegaly in the forests occupy large yards of forested land and clear the land with fire. This is one factor for shortage of pasture in the BER and consequently results in overgrazing. Moreover, the non-migrants witnessed intensive clearing of forested lands in the BER, especially in the mountains of the region.

6.3.1 Migration: an opportunity or a threat?

According to de Haan (2010), migration should not only be seen as a reaction to socio-economic circumstances, but it is also a strategy of households that is responsible for structuring and reproducing these circumstances. This means that for populations coping with livelihood problems, mobility can be a strategy of adaptation. Migration may promise to provide new livelihoods alternatives at the place of destination. It apparently promises to reduce mainly economic problems of migrants.

However, the importance of migration varies in the type of migration. International migration when it is legally made may give alternative livelihood strategy. The same may also be true for rural to urban migration when it is properly managed where there is a growing industrial sector to absorb labor migrants.

When we consider migration to the BER, it is playing a significant role in driving land conversion and sustaining the overexploitation of key natural resources in the Bale Mountains ecosystem, to the detriment of conservation and traditional livelihoods (Dereje T. et al., 2015). The authors argue that migration accelerates and intensifies the livelihood changes and associated land conversion processes that are inevitable in the long term. Moreover, they stated that migrant settlers use the limited land available to them more intensively and efficiently than the natives do.

It is also reported frequently that migration to the BER is a multi-local livelihood strategy. Seasonal migrants engage in some livelihood activities in the BER for some months of the year, and then go to their place of origin to work on their farm. Some non-migrant youth even argued that not less number of seasonal migrants have land in their place of origin, even enough plot of land for their subsistence. However, they rent their land and migrate to the eco -region to make alternative livelihood strategies.

The results of this study have shown that the living situation of many migrants have shown improvement. Those who had obtained farmland from the natives in contractual basis or other means have managed to become successful. This can be evidenced from the following case.

Case story 5 :a successful migrant from Shashemene

Photo 15: *A migrant from Shashemene working on his plot at Goba (Taken by researchers, 20/05/2016)*

Dedefa Shehadem, 25, is a married migrant with three children. He dropped his education from grade eight at his birth place-*Shashemene*. He came to *Goba* before three years- on 21st *Meskerem*, 2006 E.C in search of a better living. He had no farmland and he was not able to lead his family before coming to Goba. As a result, he left his wife and children at his birthplace and came here alone. After arrival at *Goba*, particularly at *Aloshe,* he started working at a farmer's farmland as a day laborer. His engagement as a daily worker was fruitful in that in one harvesting season; his employer got seventy quintals of onion from his small plot. Because of this, his employer was very much happy and shared him one hectare from his farmland on contractual basis for three years. Then he started cultivating different crops on his own farm and became successful. He has now his own house made of corrugated iron sheets and other assets. While serving as a day laborer, he used to visit his family very rarely (actually, sometimes he sends money). Now, he brought his family and lives with them at *Goba.*

Case story taken by the researcher, April 2016

Furthermore, the qualitative information also reveals that there are many migrant youth in the lowlands whose living is better than it was before. Among youth informants at *Delo Mena,* two migrant youth from *Harar*, Sephi Sani and Abdi Aliy, told me that their living situation is better now.

Case story 6: a married migrant youth from Harar

Sephi Sani, 24, migrated to Delo Mena in 2000E.C, and now he lives in Chiri. He dropped his education from grade seven, and got married. He has two children. He is engaged in both farming and off-farm activities to lead his family. He has his own house and farmland. His wife assists him in doing off-farm activities (petty trade).He has a plan to rent shop in Delo town and expand his business. He said, "thanks to Allah, life in Delo Mena is better".

Case story taken by the researcher, May 2016

Case story 7: unmarried youth from Harar

Abdi Aliy, 20, migrated to *Delo Mena* in 2001E.C with his parents. He is now living in Chiri. He is in grade nine. He supports his parents by generating income from daily activities during weekends and when he is off from school. His parents, though they were migrants, have their own house and farmland. He has two sisters and one brother, who are also attending their education. He said, "I believe that I and my parents have benefited from coming to this area."

Case story taken by the researcher, May 2016

According to FGDs at *Horo Sobba* and the other *kebeles*, migration is, however, controversial. From the point of view of migrants themselves, migration to the eco-region is considered as an opportunity to escape poverty. As some migrants witnessed, the living situation of the majority of the migrants can be said to be better than their previous lives. However, from the point of view of the recipient youth (the non-migrant youth), migration to their eco-region aggravates the problems of the native youth in the BER. In other words, the vulnerable situation of the eco-region will be aggravated as more and more migrants come to the area.

From the few cases presented above and FGD results, it can be seen that migration is an opportunity and a threat as well. I argue that for those who migrate due to economic problems and those who work hard at their destinations, it may open better livelihood opportunities. This means, what matters is the strength of the migrant. On the other hand, if there is migration with no good causes and the migrant simply expects opportunities to come to him or her, under such circumstances, migration can have negative consequences. In addition, I argue that migration to the BER is a threat unless proper control mechanisms are devised and implemented. Therefore, it is necessary to review whether there is a policy framework for internal and external migration at the national level. In the next Chapter, I will try to present highlights on the policy context with more emphasis on the migration aspect.

CHAPTER SEVEN
POLICY CONTEXT

7.1 Introduction

In the previous Chapters, I tried to present the major livelihood strategies of the youth and their challenges in the BER and the ecological impact of these strategies on the eco-region. Particularly, under Chapter six, I presented some data to show whether migration to BER is an opportunity or threat. This Chapter deals with policy issues in relation to migration and some efforts of stakeholders.

Migration can be seen mainly from two dimensions: place of origin and destination. On the one hand migration to a "better" place means offering alternative livelihoods in ecologically degraded areas that do not seem to permit the youth to make a sustainable livelihood. On the other hand, more and more migration means pressure on the eco-region. This implies a need for a comprehensive policy, where internal migration policies consider addressing ecological, economic, social, and political life of the youth both in sending and receiving areas. As indicated in a previous section, the flows can also be permanent or seasonal.

In many developing countries, internal migration from rural to urban areas or from ecologically degraded to a better-off areas has created a lot of pressure. In the municipal areas, infrastructure, social services, and economy have failed to accommodate the large population inflows. This has in turn contributed to the formation of slums, expansion of crimes and conflict (Msigwa 2014). The pressure has forced many governments to develop policies to restrict the movement of people from the place of origins. For example, Latin America and Kenya introduced the policies and programs of farms through land reformation and other mechanisms in order to redirect the flow of migrants to intermediate urban growth poles. The government of Ghana in 1970-1971 developed two major projects around Volta Dam (road construction and hydroelectric project) and Niger River (fishing project) with similar intentions. In Zambia between 1963-1969 and 1972-1976, the policy for rural road construction, schools and clinics building and other facilities were planned and invested by government in rural areas so as to reduce the outflows from rural area. Tanzania focused heavily on resettlement of rural residents in its program (Msigwa, 2014). Malaysia,

Philippines and India also adapted resettlement scheme in attempting to reduce the population flow to urban areas (Simkins & Wernstedt, 1971). The success of these polices varies however. Some of them have shown to be effective to handle the pressure of migrants while others are fruitless.

Internal migration has also caused a lot of problems on ecological balance, as people move from ecologically degraded and often highly populated regions to those of sparse population with a better environmental conservation. Those countries that have internal migration policies do not usually have a separate migration policy in relation to ecology. They usually have a corner for ecological or environmental aspects of migration. For example, the 2004 Revised Migration Policy of Ghana under "Migration, the environment, and climate change" addresses poverty-induced internal migration and policies and strategies to cope with environmental impact of migration across crosscutting issues such as gender. "The Migration Policy Framework for Africa" developed by The African Union under "Migration and Environment" also acknowledged the cause of environmental problems for migration and the impact of migration on the environment, hence encourages African countries to develop migration policy in relation to addressing environmental problems.

Ethiopia has, so far, neither international nor internal policy on migration. This means that it also does not have a policy on ecological approaches to migration. However, there are different sectoral policies and strategies which need to be reviewed to see if an ecological approach to migration is incorporated.

7.2 The existing sectoral policies and strategies of Ethiopia

7.2.1 The 1997 FDRE environment policy

The Ethiopian Environment Policy which came into effect in 1997 makes no direct reference to either environmental causes of migration or youth migration and impact on the environment. The only instance the Policy mentions the issue of internal migration is rural-urban migration. Under its policy towards "Human Settlement, Urban Environment and Environmental Health" under subsection (a), it reads the aim of the policy is

> To incorporate rural-urban migration, human settlement and environmental health concerns which arise from urbanization created by social and economic

development into regional, *woreda* and local level planning and development activities.

7.2.2 The 2004 FDRE youth policy

Likewise, the 2004 FDRE Youth Policy does not address the issue of ecological and economic self-initiated migration (internal or international). Only under its section on "Youth, Environmental Protection, and Social Services", it states the policy aims to

- Enable youth to have wide access to education, information and technological results so that they would be able to participate in environmental, natural and cultural heritages protection and preservation
- Create enabling conditions for the youth to participate in voluntary environmental protection and social services and thereby benefit themselves and the community at large

7.2.3 Resettlement program

The government of Ethiopia launched its resettlement program in 2003. As part of food security strategy, the program aimed at resettling people from densely populated land-scarce areas to that of lowlands with sparse population. The program has at least the following elements:

The first is the program believed firmly that all resettlements must be made on a voluntary basis after conducting consultations with the people to be relocated through the resettlement program and the people in the areas to which they moved. It compares itself with the *Derg* resettlement program which was made without the consent of people and was doomed to failure. The program states that the current resettlement program aims at voluntary displacement of people. It also includes the provision that people can return to their original place if they are dissatisfied with the area to which they were moved, and can also continue to farm on their previous land. The second important principle of the program is what is called intra-regional settlement. Resettlement is only carried out within the same regional state, people moving only from the same regional state. This is believed to be a lesson taken from *Derge's* approach to prevent inter-ethnic conflict. Third, the program also aims at integration of resettlers to the host.

However, the program mentions the youth only in the context of addressing landlessness through resettlement program. It does not mention self-initiated migrants, who represent ecologically a major problem in contemporary population movement of Ethiopia.

7.2.4 Micro and small enterprises development strategy

Ethiopia adopted a national "Small and Micro Enterprises Development Strategy" in 1997. This strategy envisions development of small and microenterprises (the difference between 'small' and 'micro' is in the amount of initial capital to set up a business) as the major hub of job creation to the youth both men and women. However, it does not integrate the issue of internal migration and job creation, or migration and environment.

7.3 Efforts undertaken by the local government and stakeholders

Results from the discussion with informants at various levels and secondary data from some sources confirm that there are concerted efforts from various actors to conserve the biodiversity in the BER.As I have indicated in Chapter six, section 6.2.2, SOS Sahel and FARM-Africa had initiated Participatory Forest Management program (PFM) in the study area in order to balance the human's livelihood activities with the sustainability of the ecosystem services. OFWE, Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) had also designed ten years (2007-2017) program for Biodiversity conservation in the BER.

Youth informants also explained that the youth are involved in such interventions. They are organized in groups and associations both to protect their environment and to generate income from it. In the BER, it is observed that several youth engaged in "green enterprises" that can offer alternative opportunities for employment. In particular, as I have presented in Chapter five, under section 5.3.1, there are at least nine youth enterprises in the BMNP who comprise the youth engaged in park protection.

7.4 Migration in the context of livelihoods

Migration in the context of adaptation to livelihood implies approaches at two different places: place of origin and destination. On the one hand migration to a "better" place means

offering alternative livelihoods in ecologically degraded areas that do not seem to permit the youth to make a sustainable livelihood. On the other hand, more and more migration means pressure on the eco-region. This implies for a bauble edged policy.

As I have tried to indicate under Chapter 3, section 3.2.2, according to a projection from CSA (2007), of the total population (1,743,298) of Bale Zone by 2016, at least 18% (313,794) are permanent migrants. Of the total population projected above also, at least 27% (470,690) are the youth, of which about 49 % are men and 51% women. This number is however misleading because it does not take account of undocumented youth and undocumented migrants. The number must be significantly higher than this. My own survey result shows that from a total of 359 youth survey respondents, 26% were migrants, of which 16% are permanent migrants and 10% seasonal. Hence, there is even more number of seasonal (undocumented) migrants than those who are documented. Even though there is no official data to know annual trends of migration, qualitative data results show that the migration rate is also increasing from year to year. Migrants come from almost all areas of Oromia region, and even beyond that, from Amhara, Somali and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's regional states.

Qualitative data also confirmed that there is a rapid population growth due to migration and expansion of human settlements in the Bale eco-region, both within and outside the park boundaries. All informants expressed that, in addition to migration, traditional practices such as early marriages and polygamy among the local population have contributed to population growth since the mid-1990s.

Therefore, population pressure is one of the threats in BER that needs attention of the government and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess issues of youth migration, livelihoods and eco-region nexus in the Bale Zone of Oromia National Regional State. The study first attempted to assess the interplay between the socio-economic background of the youth and migration. Then, it assessed youth livelihood strategies with the challenges and impacts on the eco region.

According to Ezra and Kiros (2001: 741), in Ethiopia, there have been large interregional movements of people from relatively dense population and a low economic opportunity to areas of low density and greater opportunity. The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia shows that there were 248,692 permanent and seasonal migrants (127,115 males and 121,577 females) in Bale Zone. The same Census for the study *woredas* shows that there were 4,560, 5,237 and 15,306 migrants in *Dinsho, Goba*, and *Delo Mena*, respectively.

Though it was not possible to find recent data on the patterns and processes of youth in-migration to the BER and other parts of Ethiopia, qualitative data obtained from different key informants and some survey data of the study revealed that youth migration to the mid- and lowlands of Bale, particularly *Goba* and *Delo Mena*, is quite common and it is at an increasing rate. Out–migration from the highland and middle altitude areas is also common as official secondary data from the study *woredas* depict this reality. The study also showed that out of the three study *woredas, Delo Mena* hosts the most migrants. Moreover, the study showed that migration to the area is partly season-based where those migrating to the mid altitudes like *Goba woreda* come during farming seasons whereas those migrating to the lowlands like *Delo Mena* come during coffee harvesting seasons (November – January).

As it is true for all parts of Ethiopia, the majority of the rural youth in the study area depend directly or indirectly on natural resources. They mostly depend on farming (mainly crop production) and animal husbandry. As shown by the survey results, crop production, and livestock rearing are the major livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER, and daily labor

and petty trade are their minor livelihood strategies. The qualitative information obtained from different sources using interviews and case studies depicted that migrants' first alternative is daily labor and those who become successful can have access to agricultural land in the form of rent(contractual basis) and gradually own the land.

The influx of migrants into the BER is mainly driven by limited economic opportunities and access to suitable agricultural land in the migrants' home areas and by the perceived availability of land in the BER. However, according to the survey data on the general living situation of immigrant youth, almost half of the respondents (50%) replied that their living situation in the BER is challenging. As almost all key informants (100%) mentioned, this is attributed to the unfair distribution of agricultural land, which in turn is linked with lack of good governance.

This study indicates that increase in human population, deforestation, fire incidences, livestock overgrazing, preparation of farmland and non-sustainable fuel wood extraction have been the major problems in the eco-region. According to the qualitative information obtained from the key informants and some quantitative data, these problems are still there despite some measures like joint forest management activities(JFM)with the community and NGOs are underway by the concerned bodies. As mentioned by informants from *Delo Mena woreda*, the main problem associated with migration to their area is illegal settlement.

Despite the efforts exerted by youth leagues and associations through support of Youth and Sport Offices, the qualitative information obtained from various sources and the youth informants indicates that the youth have low awareness on government policies and there are low integration and collaboration among different stakeholders to bring youth issues to a table and act upon.

The study also revealed that the youth migration and livelihood is having a predominantly a negative ramification on the BER. As confirmed by almost all informants, from the point of view of the recipient youth (the non-migrant youth), migration to their eco-region aggravates the problems of the native youth in the BER. This means with growing migration of youth to the eco-region where there is already a growing youth native population is not a good

strategy to promote. As youth population grew, there is growing clearing of forest in search of land for both farming and animal rearing. This in turn leads to increased intervention in the eco-region for both domestic and commercial firewood.

8.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion highlighted above, the following recommendations are made for policy and future research.

1. The findings show that Ethiopia has neither migration policy nor meaningful integration of environment and migration into sectorial policies. A migration policy is needed in order to address the relationship between environment and migration, or there should be inter-sectorial integration concerning environment and migration.
2. As it stands now, it is important to restrict migration to the BER. There are efforts being done by the local government, such as deporting migrants to their place of origin. However, this is not enough. In order to have timely data and to balance the youth livelihoods with the eco-region, there is an urgent need to devise a system for controlling the influx of migrants to the BER at all levels, starting from the grassroots level (*kebele)* to the Federal. As mentioned above, this could be achieved through filling the policy gaps (absence of policy) in relation to both internal and out-migration and proper implementation of it.
3. The population policy of the country and its implementation needs to be also reviewed. In the BER and beyond in Oromia, there is a rapid population growth for youth in particular and the overall population. There is inadequate effort to control rapid population growth in this area.
4. As witnessed by all informants and supported by secondary data, the problem of both in-migration and out-migration is serious in the study area; thus creating public awareness on the consequences of migration and/or human trafficking is of the essence. This could be achieved through scaling up the training programs that have been started by Labor and Social Affairs Offices of the respective *woredas*.
5. The qualitative results of the study showed that there are many children (under the age 15) and also adults above 30 years migrating to the area. Thus, studying migration aspects of the other sections of the society (children and adults) that often migrate to small and big towns like *Deli Mena, Robe, Gobi* and other towns is also important.

6. Interventions towards improving livelihoods of the youth should ensure the participation of the youth starting from the identification of needs at the planning stage and evaluation of changes. Unless youth take part in the process and their roles are identified, it is very unlikely that the problems in the BER can be solved.
7. In the three agro ecologies, youth have more or less similar problems. Among these, shortage of youth recreational centers was emphasized. Even the existing few youth centers are not properly furnished and equipped. Thus, it is essential to avail these centers and make them functional.
8. The awareness gap (mainly fear of credit services) to access saving and credit facilities should be avoided, and credit services should be facilitated for the rural youth in order to expand their livelihood opportunities.
9. Lack of good governance was mentioned as a major problem for resource misuse in the area (particularly land). As youth are the prime victims of this problem, the efforts the government is exerting now to minimize the problem should continue until a meaningful change is observed. Other stakeholders should play active role to assist the government's effort by incorporating promotion of good governance as one thematic area in their development programs.
10. The community based eco-region /park management practice through the involvement of organized youth in *Dinsho woreda* has brought positive impact. However, qualitative information obtained from youth informants indicated that the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) efforts vary from *kebele to kebele* or *woreda*to *woreda.* Thus, it is important to monitor and evaluate the performance of the PFM cooperatives (CBOs) on regular basis to have improved performance.

11. Youth themselves should be more proactive, problem solving and aim at making their local environment more conducive for them and others. Concerned government sectors, NGOs and other stakeholders should assist them by identifying capacity/skill gaps and conducting short or long term capacity building programs.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

INSTRUMENTS (IN ENGLISH)

1. Survey Questionnaire

1.1 **Introduction**

My name is Letsa Lela. I am a Master of Arts degree student at Arba Minch University, at the Department of Social Anthropology. In order to complete my study, I am required to submit a thesis on "**YouthLivelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia".** The purpose of the study is to investigate the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER, challenges of livelihood strategies, how in-migration affects the eco-region and the social and economic policy context of the youth in relation to their livelihood and the eco-region. The research is conducted purely for academic purpose and, thus, all your responses are kept confidential. You are also not required to mention your name if you think it is important for you.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Identification No. ---------- Woreda ----------

Kebele---------- Sub-kebele if any----------

Data collector's ----------Agro-ecology----------

Part I. Personal and family background (for both natives and migrants)

1. Sex: A. Male ( ) B. Female ( )

2. Age group: A. 15 -19 B. 20 – 24 C. 25 -29

3. Ethnic group: A. Oromo B. Amhara C. Tigre D. Gurage E. Others, specify----

4. Religion: A. Orthodox B. Muslim C. Protestant D. Others , specify----------

5. Level of education: A. Never attended school B. Read and write C. Elementary (1-6) D. Junior (7-8) E. Secondary school (9-12) F. Certificate G. Diploma H. Degree

6. Marital status: A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Engaged E. Widowed

7. Are you born here in the BER? A. Yes B. No

8. If your answer for question # 7 is "No", where is your birthplace? ----------

9. If you are born in place other than the BER, when did you come here (year and month)?

---

10. With whom do you live now in the BER? A. Parents B. Alone C. Relatives

D. Friends

11. If you are living with your parents, what is their current family size? A. 3 B. 4

C. 5 D. 6 E. More than 6

12. Family's occupation: A. Farming B. Livestock rearing C. Daily labor

D. Petty trade E. Others, specify----------

13. Your livelihood 1……

14. Your livelihood 2……

15. Your livelihood 3…….

16. If you are married, what is your family size? A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

E. More than 6

Part II. Assets (for both natives and migrants)

A. Livelihood Assets

Do you possess the following assets?	**Quantity(in numbers or hectare)**	**Means of Acquisition (A. Inheritance B. Own (bought) C. Gift D. Others, Specify---)**
House		
Land for housing		
Land for farming		
Farm tools		
Ox		
Sheep		
Camel		
Poultry		
Beehive		
Others, Specify		

B. Income Sources (Financial Asset)

Do you get income from the following sources? Write only the letter A, B or C	**A. Yes B. No C. NA**	**Estimated monthly income**
Farm products (cash crops such as coffee, chat, etc.)		
Petty trade		
Daily labor		
Remittances		
Others, Specify		

C. Income expenditure

1. Do you expend your income for the following purposes?

Reasons for expenditure (Write only the letter A, B or C)	**A. Yes B. No C. NA**	**% expenditure**
Household/domestic consumption		
Clothing		
Education and health		
Social matters(such as helping others, mourning, wedding)		
Drinking alcohols		
Others, specify		

2. Is your income sufficient for yourself or your family? A. Yes B. No C. No response
3. If your answer for question # 2 is "No", in which months of the year is your income decreasing? A. Throughout the year B. January – March C. April – June D. July –September E. October – December
4. What coping mechanisms do you exercise when your income is not sufficient?
   A. Sell household assets B. Borrow from others C. Reduce consumption rate
   D. Migration E. All F. Other (please specify) ----------

D. Saving

1. Do you save from your income? A. Yes B. No C. No response
2. If your answer for the above question is "Yes", how frequently do you save?

A. Weekly B. Monthly C. Annually D. Others, specify……..

3. What percentage (estimated) of your income do you save? A. 5% B. 10% C. 15% D. 20% E. 50%

E. Social Assets

1. Do you have iddir/equb in your village? A. Yes B. No
2. If you have iddir/equb, how do you rate the importance of social networks such as iddir /equb for household livelihood? A. Very good B. Good C. Moderate C. Bad D. Little E. None
3. Are you a member of iddir and equb in your locality? A. Yes B. No C. Sometimes D. NA
4. If your answer for question # 3 is "Yes", what do you benefit from social groups/networks?

   A. Get solutions for problems we the youth have B. Help each other C. Cohesion D. Social security E. Other (please specify) _____
5. Are there social networks other than iddir or equb in which the youth participate?

   A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
6. If your answer for question #5 is "Yes", could you mention them?

   ---
7. What kind of social services do you get from the local government in the BER?

S/N	**Service**	A. **No service B. Very good C. Good D. Satisfactory**
1	Security	
2	Education	
3	Health	
4	Water	
5	Marketing places	
6	Others, specify	

Part III. Migration history (for migrants only)

1. When did you first come to this village (year and month)? ----------
2. Do you come and go two or more times in a year and for more than a year? A. Yes. B. No
3. If "yes", mention months when you come and go.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Come to the BER												
Return to your home												

4. At what age did you come here? ----------
5. What were you doing before coming here? ----------
6. How do you level your current living condition in the BER? A. Very good B. Good C. Fair D. Challenging E. No response
7. How long have you stayed in this village/area? A. 0-5 years B. 6-10 years C. 11-15 years D. 16-20 years E. Over 21 years
8. What kinds of work/activities do you perform in the BER? Rank 1-5 from most to least important for you.

S/N	Livelihood activities	Rank	Description	
1	Crop production		Size of land in hectare	
			Mode of acquisition	
			Major crops produced	
2	Livestock rearing		Types and quantity of livestock reared	
3	Petty trade		Type of activities	
4	Daily labor		Type of daily activities	
5	Others, specify			

Part IV. Challenges to livelihood strategies (For both natives and migrants)

1. Did you access resources like land in the BER? A. Yes B. No C. Never tried
2. If your answer for question # 1 is "Yes", how did you get it?
   A. In the form of rent B. From relatives who have settled before
   C. Sharing with others D. By applying to the kebele administration E. Others, specify
3. If your answer for question # 1 is "No", how do you lead your life in the BER?
   A. As a day laborer only – working in the others' farm B. Engaging in activities other than farming C. Leaving the village (Out-migration) D. A & B E. Others
4. Do you use construction or fuel wood from the BER? A. Yes B. No
5. If your answer for question # 4 is "Yes", how do you get wood from the BER?

D. Through permission from kebele administration B. Simply from the forest in the BER (without any requirement) C. By giving some money to local guards in the BER D. During the night E. Others, specify ----------

6. If your answer for question # 4 is "No", what are the reasons? A. The local government does not give permission B. I do not want to destruct natural resources in the BER C. I do not use construction or fuel wood D. Others, specify ----------
7. If you do not use construction or fuel wood from the BER, how do you construct your house and get fuel wood? A. I do not have my own house B. I do not need wood for my livelihood C. I buy such resources from distant areas outside the BER. D. I do not know how my parents get it. E. Others, specify ……
8. If you are engaged in only livestock keeping, do you have any problem. A. Yes B. No
9. If your answer for question # 8 is "Yes", could you mention the major ones? Mention three.

S/N	**Problem**	**When does it occur?** A. Always B. Seasonally C. Sometimes **D.** As an outbreak	**Why does it occur?** A. Lack of support from the concerned bodies B. Feed shortage C. Climate variability D. All **E.** Others, specify-------	**Coping mechanism** A. Selling the livestock B. Changing the area C. Reporting to kebele administration and professionals D. Taking no measure E. A &C **F.** Others, specify---

10. If you are engaged in small businesses (petty trade), can you easily access space /land for such activities? A. Yes B. No C. No response
11. If your answer for question # 9 is "No", what measures do you take?
    A. Get organized in groups/associations and request *kebele* administrations B. Obtain on contractual basis/rent C. Buy from others D. All E. Others, specify ---------
12. From where do you get financial input to start small businesses/petty trade?

A. Own source B. Micro financing institutions C. Bank D. Others , specify ---------

13. Did you get training on how to run small businesses? A. Yes B. No C. No response

14. If your answer for question # 13 is "Yes", could you mention the organizations and when they gave the training?

S/N	Organization	When did they give training?

15. Have you ever entered in to conflict in the BER? A. Yes B. No C. Never

16. If your answer for question # 15 is "Yes", what are the causes and coping mechanisms?

S/N	Causes of conflict	Coping strategy

17. To which institutions did you go to resolve conflicts? A. Court B. Traditional (Informal) C. Both court and traditional D. Not yet resolved

18. What are the pressing challenges on your livelihood sources in the BER?

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19. What do you suggest to improve the livelihoods of the youth in the area?

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2. Interview Guide for Key Informants

2.1 Introduction

My name is Letsa Lela. I am a Master of Arts degree student at Arba Minch University, at the Department of Social Anthropology. In order to complete my study, I am required to submit a thesis on "**YouthLivelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia".** The purpose of the study is to investigate the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER, challenges of livelihood strategies, how in-migration affects the eco-region and the social and economic policy context of the youth in relation to their livelihood and the eco-region. The research is conducted purely for academic purpose and, thus, all your responses are kept confidential. You are also not required to mention your name if you think it is important for you.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

2.2 For Officials/experts from Youth and Sport Offices

Name ---------- Age ----------

Qualification ---------- Position----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. Could you mention the kinds of support the youth expect from your organization to improve their livelihoods?
2. Are there policies, strategies and programs to promote youth development in general and protect migration in particular? If "yes", could you elaborate?
3. What has your organization been doing so far to improve the lives of the youth in the BER, and what challenges do the youth face in the BER?
4. Could you tell me the trend of youth migration if your organization has data in this regard?
5. What do you suggest as remedial actions to balance the youth livelihoods and their impact on the BER?

2.3 For Officials/experts from Labor and Social Affairs Offices

Name ---------- Age ----------

Qualification ---------- Position----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. From which areas (agro ecology) do the youth migrate to the BER?
2. When and how do the youth migrate to the BER?
3. What do you think are the reasons for youth migration to the BER and its impact on the BER?
4. How do you explain the trend of migration? Do you have data (male & female) for the last two years or more (e.g. 2013/ -2014/2015)?
5. Could you mention your organization's policies, strategies and programs to promote youth development in general and protect migration in particular?
6. What has your organization been doing so far to improve the lives of youth in BER?
7. What do you suggest as remedial actions to balance the youth livelihoods and their impact on the BER?

2.4 For Officials/ experts from Forest and Wild Life Conservation Offices

Name ---------- Age ----------

Qualification ---------- Position----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. Which *woredas* under the BER are known for high youth migration?
2. How do the youth get into the BER?
3. How do the youth access resources in the BER?
4. What activities are the youth performing in the BER and what challenges do they face?
5. What are the impacts of migration on the BER (positive or negative)?
6. How youth issues are addressed in the short-term and long –term management plan of BER?

2.5 . For officials or experts from Culture and Tourism Office

Name ---------- Age ----------

Qualification ---------- Position----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. Could you tell me the roles your organization expects from the youth in the areas of culture and tourism development?
2. Could you tell me the kinds of activities the youth perform through support of your organization? Do you have data in this regard?
3. How do you see the impact of youth in-migration on the BER?
4. What do you suggest as remedial actions to balance the youth livelihoods and their impact on the BER?

2.6 For Officials/experts from Trade and Industry/Micro and Small Enterprises Development Office

Name ---------- Age ----------

Qualification ---------- Position----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. Do the youth get any services /support from your office? What kind of support do they get?
2. What are the requirements expected from the youth to get support from your office?
3. What kind of activities do the youth perform through your organization's support?
4. How many youth have been supported in the last two years (2013/2014 – 2015)?
5. What challenges do the youth face after getting support from your office?
6. Does your organization have any plans to improve the livelihoods of the youth in the area? Could you mention them?

2.7 For native and migrant youth

Name ---------- Sex ----------

Age ---------- Educational status ----------

Place of interview (*qäbäle*) ---------- Date of interview----------

Starting time---------- End time----------

1. Could you tell me why the youth migrate to the BER?
2. How often do the youth migrate to the BER?
3. Which kinds of migrants come to the BER frequently- seasonal or permanent? Why?
4. How do you evaluate the trend of migration in the last two years (2013 – 2014/2015) - is it increasing or decreasing? How did you know this?
5. Could you mention the livelihood strategies (activities) of the youth in the BER?

   Livelihood 1----------

   Livelihood 2----------

   Livelihood 3----------
6. How do you level the living situation of the youth here in the BER? What challenges do they face in the BER?
7. What remedial actions do you suggest to improve the livelihoods of the youth in the BER?

3. FGD Guide (for both native and migrant youth as well as local officials.
(Note: Questions are taken as may be appropriate to each group)

3.1 Introduction

My name is Letsa Lela. I am a Master of Arts degree student at Arba Minch University, at the Department of Social Anthropology. In order to complete my study, I am required to submit a thesis on "**YouthLivelihood, Migration and Eco-Region Nexus in the Bale Eco-Region (BER), Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia".** The purpose of the study is to investigate the major and minor livelihood strategies of the youth in the BER, challenges of livelihood strategies, how in-migration affects the eco-region and the social and economic policy context of the youth in relation to their livelihood and the eco-region. The research is conducted purely for academic purpose and, thus, all your responses are kept confidential. You are also not required to mention your name if you think it is important for you.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Place of FGD (*qäbäle*) ----------Sub kebele/village ----------
Total number of participants: Male ---------- Female----------
Natives: Male ---------- Female----------
Migrants: Male ---------- Female----------
Date of interview---------- Starting time---------- End time----------

3.2 Demographic Profile of Participants

S/N	Name	Sex	Age	Ethnicity	Education	Religion	Marital status	HH size

3.3 FGD Questions

a) Do you think youth in-migration has an impact on the BER? How? Is migration really an opportunity or threat to the BER*? (For all FGDs).*

b) If it is a threat, do you think that migration to the BER could be taken as an alternative livelihood option for the youth or should it be prohibited? How or why? *(For all FGDs).*

c) If it is an opportunity, how do you think then we can balance or make positive use of youth migration and its impact on the BER? *(For all FGDs).*

d) Do you think youth migrate to the BER because of absence or shortage of resources/limited job opportunities in their birthplace*? (For migrants).*

4. Checklist for Case Study (Migrant youth)

Name ---------- Place of birth ----------

Sex ---------- Where he/she is living now/kebele----------

Age ----------When he/she migrated ----------

Educational status ----------Religion ----------

Marital status---------- Household size----------

Dates of visit ---------- to----------

1. When, why and how he/she migrated to the BER
2. The activities he/she is performing in the BER
3. How he/she has accessed/is accessing resources from the BER
4. Physical assets he has.
5. Supports (if any) he/she is getting from both govt. and non-governmental organizations
6. His/her social roles and responsibilities within the BER community
7. What challenges he/she is facing and coping mechanisms
8. His/her future plan/aspirations

APPENDIX II

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES IN AFAN OROMO

I. Kabajamtoota deebstoota

Maqaan kiyya Leetsaa Leella yommuu jedhamu yuunivarsitii Arbaa Mincii keessatti barataa maastar aart digrii muummee sooshaal antroopolojii ti.Qu'annaa keenya xumuruu dhaaf barreeffama qo'annoo maloota haala itti jireenya fii godaansa dargaggoolee oromiyaa baalee keessatti (BER). Kaayyoon qo'annaa goodina kana maleen haala itti jireenya dargaggoolee hangafoota fii aantoota (BER) keessatti qorachuu,rakkoolee maloota itti jireenya, godaansi gara keessa iddoo jireenya irratti jireenya hammam dhiibbaa akka qabu fii hawaasummaa fi poolisii diinagdee dargaggoolee wal maddi haala ittiin jireenyaa fi iddoo jireenyaa ta'a.Qo'anichi kan gaggeefame qulqullinaan kaayyoo akkaadaamikiif yoo ta'u gaafiiwwan isiniif keennaman hundaaf maqaa keessan barreessuun barbaachisaa miti.Gargaarsa nuuf gootaniif isiin galateeffannaa.

Gaafanno qo'anno mala haala hitti jireenya dargaggolepaarki Gaarreen Baalee fi naannoo isaa(BER) keessatti

Waraqaa eenyummaa---------- Aanaa ----------
Ganda---------- Kutaa ganda yoo jiraatu ta'e----------
Maqaa gaafataa---------- Guyyaa gaafannoon itti gaggeeffame--
Naannoo qonnaa---------- Maqaa gaafatamaa----------

Kutaa 1: DHUUNFAA FII MAATII

1. Saala: A.Dhiira( ) B.Dubara( )
2. Gareeumrii : A.15-19 B.20-24 C.25-29
3. Garee gosaa: A.Oromoo B.Amaaraa C.Tigree D.Guraagee E.kan biraas yoo jiraate
4. Amantaa: A. Ortodoksii B.Musliim C.Prootestaant D.Kan biroos yoo jiraate--------
5. Sadarkaa barnoota: A.Hin barnne B.Dubbisa barreessa C.Elamanteeri (1-6)D.Juuniyarii(7-8) E.Sadarkaa 2^{ffaa} F.Sartifikeetii G.Dipploomaa H.Digrii
6. Haala gaa'elaa: A.Hin heerumne ykn hin fuune B.Gaa'ela nii qaba C.Gaa'eela diigeera D.Kaa'imameera E.Du'aan addaan ba'eera
7. Asumatti BER keessatti A. .Eyyeen B..Miti
8. Yoo deebiin kee gaafii 7^{ffaa} miti yoo ta'e eessatti dhaltte----------

9. Yoo Paarki Gaarreen Baalee fi naannoo isaa(BER) keessa hi dhalatiin yoom garana dhufte(waggaafi ji'a)----------

10. Paarki Gaarreen Baalee fi naannoo isaa(BER) keessatti eenyu waliin jiraatta?A..maatii B.adda kiyya C.fira waliin D.hiriyaa waliin F. Gaa'ela keyya waggin jiradha

11. Yoo maatii waliin jiraachaa jirtu ta'e ,maatiin kee lakkoofsaan meeqa ta'u? A. .3 B .4 C .5 D. 6 E. 2

12. Dalagaan maatiin kee: A..qonna B.horii horsiisuu C.dalagaa humnaa D. daldaala xixxiqqaa E. kan biroo jiraate

13. Haala ittiin jireenya kee 1----------

14. Haala ittiin jireenya 2 ----------

15. Haala ittiin jireenya 3----------

16. Yoo gaa'el qabaatte lakkoofsi maatii kee meeqa? A..3 B.4 C.5 D.6 E.6 ol----------

F. 2

Kutaa 2: A.QABEENYA JIREENYA(KAN DHALATTOOTA FI GODAANSAAN DHUFAN)

A. Qabeenya Jireenyaa

Wantoota armaan gadii niqabdaa ?	**Baay'ina(lakkoofsaa hektaaraan)**	**Mala ittiin qabeenya argatte (A.dhaalaan B.ofii bituudhaan C.badhaasaan E.mala biroos ibsaa-----)**
Mana		
Lafa		
Lafa qonnaa		
Qotiyyoo		
Meeshaalee qonnaa		
Hoolaa		
Gala		
Sanyii simbirroo nyaataman		
Gaagura kanniisaa		
Kan biros yoo jiraate		

B. Madda galii (qabeenya Faayinaansii)

Madda galii armaan gadii keessaa isa kamiin galii argata? A,B ykn C jeedhi guuti.	**A. Eeyyee B. B. mitii C. Deebiin hin jiru**	**Tilmamaan galii ji'a**
Bu'a qonnaa (kaash kirooppii akka buna,chaatii fi kkf		
Daldaadala xixxiiqqaa		
Hojii humnaa		
Galii biyya alaati dhufu		
Kan biros yoo jiraate		

C. Baasii galii irraa kan godhamuu

1. Galii kee wantoota armaan gadiitiif baastaa?

Sababa baasii(qubeedhaan qofa tuqii)	A. Eeyyeen B. Mitii C. Deebiin hin jiru	% baasii
Mana keessatti waan fayyadaman		
Uffataaf		
Sababa dhimma hawaasummaaf(waana akka namoota gargaaru, gadda cidha		
Dhugaatii alkoolii		
Kan biros yoo jiraate ibsii		

2. Galii kee ofii keetifiis ta'e maatii keetiif ga'a dha?

   A. Eeyyeen B. Mitii C. deebiin hin jiru

3. Yoo deebiin kee gaafii 2ffaa miti ta'e, ji'oota waggaa isa kam keessaa mindaa keetif sii guddata (dabalataa?)

   A. Waggaa guutuu B. Ammajjii Bittootessa C. Ebla hamma Waxabajjii

   D. Adooleessa hamma Fulbaana E. Onkololeessa haama Mudde

4. Yoo galiin kee xiqqaatu mala maaliin bakka buustaa?

   A. Qabeenya manna keessaa gurguruun B. Namoota biro irraa liqqeefachuun

   C. Saffiisa itti fayyadama qabeenyaa hi'risuun D. GodaansaanE.Hunduma F. Kan biro yoo jiraate ibsii_____

E. Qusannaa

1. Galii argattuu irraa qusataa? A. Eeyyeen B. Mitii C. Deebiin hin jiru
2. Deebii gaaffii armaan oliitti tuqameef "eeyyeen" yoo ta'e walitti fufiinsaan akkamitti qusata?

   A. Turban torbaniin B. ji'a ji'aan C. waggaa waggaadhaan D. mala biro yoo jiraate ibsii_____
3. Dhibbeentaa hammam dhibbeentaa galii kee irraa qusata?

   A. 5% B. 10% C. 15% D. 20% E. 50%

F. Qabeenya diinagdee Hawaasaa

1. Ganda (qa'ee) itti jiraattu keessatti Afoosha / iqquubii ni qabdaa?

   A. Eeyyeen B. Mitii
2. Iddirii/iqquubii yoo qabaatte, faayidaa walitti dhufeenya kanaa foyya'insa mana keessaatiif akkamitti ibsiita?

   A. baay'e gaarii B. gaarii C. giddu galeessa D. badaa E. xiiqqoo F. deebiin hin jiru
3. Iqquubii/iddirii qa'ee keessan giruuf miseensaa?

   A. Eeyyee B. Lakkii C. Yeroo tokko tokkoo D. Deebiin hin jiru
4. Deebiin kee gaaffii 3ffaa "eeyyee" ta'e, garee hawaassumma sana irraa bu'aan buufate maal?

   A. Nutti dargagootaaf rakko nurra jiruuf furmaata argachuuf B. Walgargaaruuf C. Tokkummaaf D. Wabii hawaasummaaf E. Kan biroos
5. Wal qunnamitii hawaasummaa kan biro irratti hirmaattu ni jiraa?

   A. Eeyyee B. Lakkii C. Hin beeku
6. Deebiin kee gaaffii 5ffaa "eeyyee" yoo ta'e, maal fa'a akka ta'an tarressuu dandeettaa?_____
7. Motummaa Paarkii fi naannoo gaarreen Baalee irraa tajaajjila hawaassumma akkamii argattu?

TL	Kennama Hawaasummaa(services)	A. Hin jiru B. baay'e gaarii C.gaarii D. qubsaa
1	Nageenya	
2	Barnoota	
3	Fayyaa	
4	Bishaan	
5	Iddoo bittaa fi gurgurtaa	
6	Kan biro yoo jiraate ibsii	

Kutaa 3: Seenaa godaansa (godaantoota qofaaf)

1. Jalqaba yoom gara ganda kanaa dhuftee?(ji'a fi waggaa)_____
2. Yeroo deemsaa ykn dhufaati kee si'a lama ykn yeroo heddu waggaatti ykn waggaa ol?

   _____
3. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii 2ffaa eeyyee ta'e ji'a kam akka dhuftee fi deemte barreessi._____

	amma	gurr	bitt	ebla	caa m	wax	ado	haga	ful	onk	sad	mud
Gara naannoo kanaa yoom dhufte?												
Gara mana kee yoom deebtaa?												

4. Yeroo garana dhuftee umriin kee meeqa ture? _____
5. Osoo garana hin dhufiin dura maal hojjachaa turtee? _____
6. Haala jireenna naannoo gaarreen Baalee akkamitti madaaltaa?

   A. Baay'ee gaarii B. Gaarii C. Qubsaa D. Rakkiisaa E. Deebiin hin jiru
7. Ganda kana keessa hagam turtee?

   A. 0-5 B. 6-10 C. 11-15 D. 16-20 E. 21 ol

8. Naannoo Gaarreen Baaleetti hojii akkamii raawwata? 1-5 sadarkaadhaan kaa'ii

TL	**Sochii jiru fi jireenya**	**Sadarkaa**	**Ibsa**	
1	Lafa qonna		Hamma lafaa heektaaraan	
			Mala qabeenya haara iiti argattu	
			Sanyiin baay'inaan omishamu	
2	Horsiisa horii		Hammaa fi akaaku horsiisa horii	
3	Daldaala galii xiiqqa argamsiisu		Akaakuwwan dalagaa	
4	Hojii guyyaa guyyaa		Akaaku hojii guyyaa guyyaa	
5	Kan biro yoo jiraate			

Kutaa 4.Wantoota (rakkoolee haala jireenyaa keessatti nu mudatan (dhalataa fi alaa kan dhufaniif)

1. Qabeenya akka lafaa naannoo sanitti ni argattaa? A. Eeyyee B. Hinargannu C. Hin Yaalle
2. Yoo deebiin gaaffii 1ffaa "eeyyee" ta'e, akkamitti argatta?

A. Kiraan B. Firaa kook an achi qabatan irraa C. Namoota birootiin walatii D.Ganda qaffachuu dhaan E.Yoo kan biro jiraate ibsi

3. Yoo deebiin kee kan gaaffii 1ffaa “lakkii” ta’e jireenya kee akkamitti gaggeefatta?
   B. Akka hojjataa guyyaatti qonna nama biroo irra B.Hojii qonnaan alaa irratti hirmaaachuu C. Ganda gadilakkisuu (baqqachuu) D. A &B
4. Mukkeen ijaarsaaf fi bobba’adhaaf ta’u naannoo paarkii fi gaarreen Baaleetti ni fayyadamtaa? A. Eeyee B. Lakki
5. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii 4ffaa eeyyee ta’e, akkamitti argatta? A. Ganda irraa hyyamsiisuun B. Gaaffii tokkomalee Bosona Baale Keessattiargamu guurunii
   C. Qarshii Wrdaiyyoota Bosonaatii Kennuun argadha
   D. Halkan gurradha E. Kan biroo yoo jiraate ibsi _____
6. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii 4ffaa “lakkii” ta’e sababni isaa maal? A. Hoggatoonni Naannoo waan hinhayyamnuf B. Bosona Uumamaa Baalee balleessuu wannu hin barbaadiniifi C. Muka qoraanii sirumaa hin fayyadamu D. Kan biroo yoo jiraata ibsi
7. Yoo Muka Sirumaa hinfayyadamu jette Mana maalini ijaaratta, waa bilcheeffachoof maal fayyadamta? A. Mana hin qabu B. Muka qoraanii fayyadamuu hinbarbaadu C. Wntoota kanneen bakka fagoo ykn Baaleen alaa D. Akka maatiin kiyya ittiargatu ani hinbeeku E.Kan biroo yoo jiraate ibsi

   _____

8. Yoo horji ganta horsirru itti tufitan rakkoo ni qabdani? A. Eeyen B. Lakki/ hin qabanu
9. Yoo deebiin keessan lakkoofsa 8^{ffaa} eyyeen ta’e rakkoolee ijoo dha jettan tarreesuu dandeessuu?

TL	Rakkoolee	Yeroo kan ta’uu/uumamuu? A.Yeroo mara B.Kan waqtiilee irratti hundaa’e C.Yeroo tokko tokko D.Tasa osoo hin yaadamiin	Rakkoon maaliif uumamu? A.Deeggarsa qaama ilaallatu irraa dhabuu. B. Hanqina nyaataa C. Jijjiirama qilleensa D.Hunduu E. Kan biros yoo jiaate ibsi	Maloota duwwaa kan ittit of irraa ittisan? A.Horii gurguruun. B.Bakka jijjiiruun. C. Gabaasa bulchaa gandaatiif namoota waa’ee horii gandaa barataniif gochuu. D.Yoo tarkaanfii

				tokkoyyuu fudhachuu dhiisuu E. A fi C F.Kan biroo yoo jiraate tarreessi ----------

10. Yoo daldala xixiqqaa keessatti hirmaachuu barbaadde karaa salphaa ta'een bakka hojii yookaan lafa irratti hojjachuu dandeessu argattaa? A.Eeyyeen B.Lakki C.Yaada hin qabu ykn yaada hin keennu
11. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii 10 ta'e tarkaanfii maal fudhatta?
    A.Wallitti gurmoofnee bulchaa gandaa gaafanna.
    B.Kafaltii dhaan fudhanna.
    C.Namoota biroo irraa bitanna.
    D.Hunduu
    E.Kan biros yoo jiraate tarreessaa----------
12. Maallaqa daldala xixiqqaa kan ittiin dalgdan yeroo jalqabaatiif eessaa argattu?
    A.kanuma keenyaan B. Walqoo irraa C.Baankiii irraa
    D. Maddoonni biros yoo jiraatan maqaa isaani tuqi.
13. Daldaloota xixiqqaa irratti hojjachuuf leenjii fudhattee jirtaa?
    A. Eeyyeen B. Lakki C. Yaada hin qabu
14. Yoo gaaffii 13^{ffaa} eeyyeen jettanii deebistan dhaabbatta isin leenjisuu danda'u fi yeroo kam leenjii isiniif leenjii keenuuu danda'an?

TL	Dhaabbata	Yeroo lenjii ittiin keennan?

15. Hanga ammaatti maallaqa irratti namootaan walitti buuftan beektuu?
    A.Eeyyeen B.Lakki C.Yaada hin qabu
16. Yoo deebiin keessan gaaffi 15^{ffaa} eyyeen ta'e haalli waldhabbiin ittiin ka'u fi haalli rakkoon kun ittiin ka'an maal fa'a?

TL	Sababoota ka’iinsa rakkoo	Maloota rakkoo kan itti hiikaman

17. Rakkoo ykn waldiddaan isin mudate kana hiikuuf gara dhaabbata kamitti deemtu?
A.Mana murtii B. Jaarsoolii biratti C. Mana murtii fii jaarsoolii bira D. Rakkoon kun hanga ammatti hiikamuu hin dandeenye.

18. Rakkoon cimaan maallaqa argachuuf jiru keessan keessatti isin mul’ate maali?

19. Jireenya dargaggoo naannoo sana fooyyeessuuf yaadni at qabdu maali?

APPENDIX III

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

1. FGD Participants

S/N	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Kebele	Ethnicity
1	Suleyman Ebrahim	M	26	7th	*Chiri*	Oromo
2	Adem Hasen	M	20	8th	”	”
3	Abdulahi Abdujelil	M	19	8th	”	”
4	Shukur Ebrahim	M	16	7th	”	”
5	Mohammed Adem	M	21	5th	”	”
6	Abdu Husen	M	18	7th	”	”
7	Husen Hasen	M	22	5th	”	”
8	Husen Ebrahim	M	23	6th	”	”
9	Hasen Ali	M	18	6th	”	”
10	Harun Ebrahim	M	28	-	”	”
11	Medina Kedir	F	15	8th	*Horo Sobba*	”
12	Meymuna Abdela	F	16	8th	”	”
13	Radia Jemal	F	16	6th	”	”
14	Ahmed Hasen	M	17	8th	”	”
15	Halfia Abduro	F	15	6th	”	”
16	Halfia Umer	F	15	6th	”	”
17	Meko Husen	F	16	8th	”	”
18	Eyob Ebrahim	M	17	8th	”	”
19	Abubeker Abduro	M	18	7th	”	”
20	Kedir Ahmed	M	22	6th	”	”
21	Muzeyin Abduro	M	17	8th	”	”
22	Alfor Muhamed	M	18	8th	”	”
23	Abdela Shehadem	M	20	6th	*Aloshe Tilo*	”
24	Momina Kebeto	F	18	6th	”	”
25	Jundi Husen	M	18	7th	”	”
26	Husen Ali	M	21	7th	”	”

2. Informants from Government Office, NGOs and *Kebeles*

S/N	Name	Sex	Woreda/Kebele, Organization and Position	Telephone
1	Ato Debela	M	*Dinsho*, Woreda Administration	0916902639
2	Ato Wondimagegn	M	” ” ”	0912254891
3	W/rt Jemila Abdi	F	*Horo Sobba*, DA	0921494765
4	Ato Tilahun Alemu	M	*Horo Sobba*, Teacher	0924675928
5	Ato Girma Berisa	M	” ”	0910592799
6	W/o Sunduke Ibrahim	F	*Dinsho*, Youth & Sport, Expert	0920845938
7	Ato Jemal Nagesso	M	” ” ”	0916605556
8	W/o Sanbatu Bogale	F	” ” ”	0913371573
9	Ato Kasahun Tilaye	M	” ” ”	0912255774
10	Ato Guta Bekele	M	*Dinsho*, SME Office, Head	0912825019
11	Ato Gezahegn Ayele	M	*Dinsho*, SME Office, Expert	0912254847
12	Ato Gezahegn Debalke	M	” ” ”	-
13	Ato Nasir Abadir	M	*Dinsho* ,Labour & Social Affairs	0920091514
14	Ato Mohammed Tushe	M	” ” ”	0912315026
15	Ato Demisu Jima	M	” ” ”	0913978626
16	Ato Mohammed Ali	M	*Karari kebele*, DA	0916109366
17	Ato Jeylan Mohammed	M	*Dinsho* , Culture & Tourism	0912255311
18	Ato Mekdim Teshome	M	” ” ”	0912276328
19	Ato Jemal Musa	M	” ” ”	0941108397
20	Ato Geremew Mebratu	M	BMNP, Tourism Expert	0912314603
21	Ato Zerihun	M	BMNP, Tour Guide	0921089276
22	Ato Adem Kedir	M	*Delo Mena*, Youth & Sport Office	0912817963
23	Ato Jibril Kedir	M	” ” ”	0921481921
24	W/rt Yebalework W/Kidan	F	” Administration	0934902225
25	W/o Ansha Logitu	F	” ”	0913103601
26	Ato Esmael Ada	M	” Labour And Social Affairs	0934904263
27	Ato Reta Shibiru	M	” ” ”	0925386386
28	Ato Misikir Yohannes	M	” Youth & Sport	0926564723
29	Ato Mohammed Kedir	M	” Agriculture Office	0939144675
30	Ato Abdulwahid Hassen	M	” SME, Expert	0912362495
31	Ato Alemayehu Kabtiyimer	M	” ” ”	0923033679
32	W/o Tenaye Desta	F	*Bale* zone, Agriculture Office	0916269528
33	Ato Regasa Dechasa	M	*Goba woreda* Administration	0913195164
34	W/o Alaji	F	” ” ”	0922645061
35	Ato Bezabih Admasu	M	*Goba*, Labour & Social Affairs	0911530659
36	W/o Almaz Tolayu	F	” ” ”	0927279575
37	W/o Etenesh Balcha	F	” ” ”	0922327119

38	W/o Birtukan Beyene	F	” ” ”	----
39	W/o Tsige Desta	F	” ” ”	0932164169
40	Ato Zerihun Gudeta	M	*Goba*, Youth & Sport	0911956600
41	Ato Kiyar Hasen	M		0913810632
42	Ato Kumbi Haji	M	SOS Sahel, Robe	0916144567
43	Ato Abdir	M	*Bale Zone*, Culture & Tourism	0911551052
44	Ato Dejene Nigatu	M	” *Medawolabo* University	-
45	Ato Yohannes	M	” SME Office	-
46	Ato Kedir Eko	M	” Labour & Social Affairs	-
47	Ato Habte	M	” Youth & Sport	0968226749
48	Ato Desalegn Tafa	M	” ” ”	0949307681
49	W/o Meliha Abdurahanan	F	” ” ”	-
50	Ato Solomon Tekle	M	” Youth & Sport	-
51	Ato Tufa	M	” Labour & Social Affairs	-
52	Ato Muktar Mamiya	M	Bale zoneAdministration	-
53	Ato Tsegaye Beyene	M	” OFWE, Robe	0911550752
54	Ato Aschalew Hailu	M	*Delo Mena*, Agriculture Office	-
55	Awole Jarso	M	*Fasil Angeso*, Administration	-

3. Youth Informants

S/N	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Kebele	Ethnicity
1	Abubeker Hasen	M	27	10th	Karari	Oromo
2	Mayke Jarso	M	21	9th	”	”
3	Seladin Jemal	M	19	10th	”	”
4	Mohammed Ali	M	17	9th	”	”
5	Jemila Abdi	F	16	8th	”	”
6	Saada Ali	F	17	8th	”	”
7	Maymuna Kedir	F	17	8th	”	”
8	Jemal Kedir	M	23	10th	Horo Sobba	”
9	Husen Abdi	M	25	-	”	”
10	Kedir Hasen	M	19	9th	”	”
11	Jemila Ali	F	20	10th	”	”
12	Radia Jemal	F	15	8th	”	”
13	Guta Demise	M	23	6th	Fasil Angeso	”
14	Bulcha	M	19	5th	”	”
15	Hasen Nuriye	M	20	2nd	”	”
16	Meseret Gemechu	F	17	8th	”	”
17	Tseganesh Beriso	F	16	8th	”	”
18	Yilikal Alebel	M	23	12th	Aloshe Tilo	”
19	Husen Abdurazak	M	22	8th	”	”
20	Getasew Asmamaw	M	18	-	”	”
21	Kasim Amen	M	20	6th	”	”
22	Usman Seid	M	20	5th	”	”
23	Degitu Daycha	F	18	5th	”	”
24	Meskerem Kasa	F	17	5th	”	”
25	Desalegn Tiruneh	M	20	7th	Wajitu	”
26	Asefach Tafesse	F	17	5th	”	”
27	Genetu Emene	M	28	7th	”	”
28	Hailu Shunde	M	28	6th	”	”
29	Kasech Debela	F	18	5th	”	”
30	Alemzena Gezae	M	29	9th	Chiri	”
31	Ehprem Nega	M	28	Diploma	”	”
32	Abdulfeta Adem	M	24	10th	”	”
33	Tamiru Hundesa	M	17	9th	”	”
34	Wude Megersa	F	20	10th	”	”
35	Gelaye Hailu	F	17	8th	”	”
36	Senbetu Guta	F	18	6th	”	”
37	Kemer Kasim	M	18	10th	Wabero	”
38	Tesfaye Sintayehu	M	21	BA	”	”
39	Jemila Kedir	F	17	6th	”	”
40	Shegitu Dechasa	F	20	10th	”	”
41	Husen Jarso	M	19	9th	”	”
42	Anwar Yesuf	M	21	10th	”	”