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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF GRADUATE
STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT**

Research Title

**Contributions of Rural Resettlement Programme on the Livelihood
improvement of the Resettled People: The Case of Basketo Special
Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia**

By

Engida Anjulo

June, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia**

*A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters in Regional
and Local Development Studies*

By

Engida Anjulo

Advisor

Filmon Hadaro /PhD/

June, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this research is my original work and has not been presented for a degree award in any other university or Institute.

Candidate's Name: Engida Anjulo

Signature: _____

Date: _____

This research work has been submitted for examination with my confirmation as a Supervisor to the candidate.

Advisor's Name: Filmon Hadaro /PhD/

Signature: _____

Date: _____

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Engida Anjulo entitled “*Contributions of Rural Resettlement Programme on the Livelihood improvement of the Resettled People: The Case of Basketo Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia*” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Regional and Local Development Studies fulfills the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted criterion and standards with respect to originality and quality.

Signed by the examining committee:

Name	Signature	Date
External Examiner: _____	_____	_____
Internal Examiner: _____	_____	_____
Head of Department: _____	_____	_____

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Engida Anjulo

June, 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADLI:	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
CSA:	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
DFID:	Department for International Development
DHS:	Demographic and Health Surveys
EPRDF:	Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GTP:	Growth and Transformation Plan
KII:	Key Informants Interview
PASDEP:	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
SDPRP:	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme
SNNPR:	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Region
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at assessing the contributions of rural resettlement programme on the livelihood improvement of the resettled people: in the case of Basketo Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia. In order to achieve this objective, the study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The primary data was collected using survey questionnaire, key informant interviews, FGD and direct personal observation. The secondary data sources were used from published and unpublished materials. From the 469 resettlers currently residing in the three resettlement sites, which are taken as a total population, 216 were selected using simple random sampling method. Purposive sampling was employed to select 28 respondents for key informant interview. The data was analyzed descriptively (for quantitative) and using thematic narrations (for qualitative). On some key variables, inferential tests were conducted. The study results show that the resettlement program was voluntary based; and has contributed to the diversification of the livelihood strategies of the resettlers. It was also found that after the resettlement programme, the livelihood status of settlers have shown improvement in the dimensions of educational status and access to education (human capital), Iqub and cooperatives (social capital), access to land (natural capital), livestock size and production tools (physical capital) and access to credit and availability of credit sources (financial capital). However, still the resettlers face challenges with regard to health service (human capital), access to clean drinking water (natural capital), access to transport and market (physical capital), variability in weather condition, diseases like malaria and recurrence of conflicts in between the resettlers and the host community. Because of these challenges, the resttlers are abandoning the sites. The study therefore concluded with the recommendation that an integrated stakeholders' intervention is needed to reverse the problems the resettlers are facing and scale up on the contributions of resettlement program in Basketo Special Woreda.

Keywords: Resettlement program, resettlers, livelihoods, Basketo Special Woreda.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the main issue of the study comprised the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

For smallholder farm livelihoods, drought, land degradation, population pressure, food shortage, and unemployment were some of the development problems of Ethiopia (Abbute, 2003). In order to address these problems, different policy interventions were taken by Ethiopian government. The Resettlement programme is one of the development strategies based on policy discourses that are launched by the Ethiopian government to overcome these problems (Abbute, 2003). Ethiopia has a resettlement experience going back to the 1960s under the Imperial regime when, through a combination of spontaneous and planned settlement programmes, a relatively small number of northern peasants were settled in western Ethiopia and the Rift Valley areas (Rahmato, 2003). And also as Rahmato mentioned, in political arena the programme was said to be successful in Imperial, Dergue and the current regimes (2003). The overall objective of the resettlement programme was to improve the livelihoods of the rural people affected by drought and population pressure induced food shortage on one hand, and use labor and land as key development resources of Ethiopia on the other hand.

According to Pankhurst (2004), there are about four strands of debate related to resettlement programme – in empirical and policy literature. The first strand of the debate is the fact that whether resettlement improved the livelihoods of the resettled people and reduced the food shortage, the land degradation and productivity of land and the population (labor) is debatable. The second strand of the debate is: related to the rights of the host and the resettled people, including confiscation of communal lands and the conflict of cultures were seen as one strand of the debatable. The third strand of the debate is the conceptualization of development itself – enhancing farm productivity and diversification of livelihood sources at origin versus the simplification of development, as mere material related, such as reduced size of land in line with expanding population numbers in rural areas. And also broad-based rural agricultural growth is

complex to conceptualize and empirical evidence is not conclusive in this arena. The overall economic growth in least developing countries, taking agriculture as comparative advantage, has also weak evidence in terms of ensuring growth and progressively improving livelihoods in sustainable manner. The dynamics of climate change related variability and the weak policy and institutional environment are complicating this sector to remain a comparative advantage for poorer countries. The fourth debate is related to whether population expansion is a problem – the debate taken up in line with availability of appropriate policy and mechanisms of empowering people – scientifically enhancing the productivity of land and labor as well as wise and productive use of available resources. The assumptions of policy in regard to the above debate was that there are unutilized productive and drought-risk free lands in resettlement sites of the country.

Despite the above scenarios, the facts and figures show that many people in rural areas that make their living from agriculture are in absolute poverty (World Bank, 2005). The resettlement schemes are used as an important tool for poverty reduction and promotion of the economic growth of locations with ample resources and through the agricultural activities (Adams and Howell, 2001).

According to the assessment of UN-OCHA-Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia (2003), food insecurity is a long-time and persisting problem in Ethiopia. The food insecurity is linked with droughts – ever changing the frequency and scope of the insecurity. The food insecure population and those living by food aid increased dramatically from 2003-2005. The drought frequency and disasters are increasing from time to time. In this respect, the government of Ethiopia took resettlement as urgent action and solution to support the people in need, especially in densely population and degraded lands to land surplus locations (Abbute, 2003).

Resettlement is identified as one of the key and quickest ways to achieve food security in a short- and medium-terms (Abbute, 2003). And also as Abbute mentioned in his assessment, in order to implement this, the government designed a short-term resettlement plan which was aimed at relocating 440, 0001 heads of households (ca. 2.2 million people) in four regional states (Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and Southern) in three years (2003 - 2005) (2003). Following the SNNPR initiative, the region planned resettlement program in 2003-2005. The resettlers came predominantly from eastern zones and special woredas of the region where high population

pressure on land, land fragmentation and food insecurity were critical factors, e.g. Sidama, Gedeo, Wolaita, Kambata&Tambaro, and Hadiyya Zones as well as Konso and Derashe Special Woredas in the region. These selected resettlers were mainly hosted in the zones and special woredas in the western parts of the region, considered as possessing ample space with productive land such as Sheka, Kefa, Bench-Maji, and Dawuro Zones as well as Basketo and Konta Special Woredas. So, Basketo Special woreda is one of the selected Woredas to host the resettlers. According to the plan of the region, in 2003 families from Hadiyya, Konso and Wolaytta were relocated to Basketo special woreda. In addition to that as Abbute mentioned, the resettlement programme was also aimed at producing surplus crop yield, to stabilize extremely increasing food price at one hand and stabilize the food market on the other hand (2003). As the implementation document of the program of the region states that the current resettlement program is based on basic pillars and principles such as purely voluntarism, the availability of underutilized land in receiving areas, establishment of minimum infrastructure facilities, consultation with host communities, proper preparation, etc. among others to ensure sustainable food security and livelihoods in new areas where people have been relocated (FSCB, 2003, MoFED, 2006).

After the arrival of resettlers, individual household heads were provided with two hectares of plot of land by the government and the host community constructed a temporary living house for the new arrivals. The resettlement areas selected by the regional and woreda government are the fertile and productive free Western lowlands of the special woreda, which includes nine neighborhoods¹; in Gaara, Angila and Bunibassa kebeles of Basketo Special Woreda.

The resettlement in the special woreda is implemented from 2003 which is now 16 years. In this special woreda and in the context of the improvements the scheme brought on the livelihoods of the resettled people, no research (assessment) has been done before. This study therefore aimed at assessing the contributions of the rural resettlement programme on the livelihoods of the resettled people in the last 16 years in the case of Basketo Speical Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia, so that the empirical results obtained from this study will help all the stakeholders of the programme to know the contributions, the challenges and the reasons of the resettlers abandoning of the study sites for future improvements of the implementation of the intervention.

¹ The nine neighborhoods include: Gaara-Wolaytta, Gaara-Hadiyya, Gaara- Basket, Angila 1, Angila 2, Angila 3, Bunibassa 1, Bunibassa 2 and Bunibassa 3.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Because of rapid economic growth, population pressure and the degradation of natural resources, the resettlement of people to new locations has become a dominant development discourse in many parts of the world (Rahmato, 2003). Research works done by (Brown et al.2008, Cernea and McDowell 2000, Gizaw 2013, Hwang 2010, Ohta and Gebre 2005) suggest, however, that many such initiatives have not brought positive results. According to Tadesse (2009), there are two divergent arguments as to why resettlement often fails to improve the situation of the resettlers and the host community. The first is that the initiatives assume the inherently complex process, emanating from unfair wealth distribution, as simple material. The second on the contrary, argues that it is an inevitable consequence of development and that what matters is the presence of efficient and effective frameworks to plan and implement it. The first broad argument focuses on understanding; and the second argument focuses on policy. That is, there is a gap in both understanding and intervention outcomes on the bases of the issues raised above.

There are also research gaps on government-sponsored resettlement schemes – especially those in the Western parts of SNNP regional state. Gizaw (2013, p.34) in his research work recommended that state-sponsored resettlement programs are complex in their nature and should not be considered as the last resort. However, where resettlement is inevitable, further detailed research need to be made.

In addition to that no previous studies have been done particularly in Basketo Special Woreda Resettlement Programme sites on the contributions of the Resettlement Program on the livelihoods of the resettled people. Moreover, when practically seen more of the resettlers of the resettlement sites are abandoning the new sites and returning to their place of origin, and which was one of the factors that motivated the researcher to carry on this research work so that finally to recommend solutions for the problems.

Therefore, this paper argues that resettlement could be a viable strategy for solving the pressing development problems in Ethiopia, if it is implemented on a large scale, with in-depth feasibility studies and proper planning or adequate resources. And resettlement could have multiple negative impacts, on resettlers, the host community and the environment. Resettlement may indeed offer improved livelihoods for the resettles if it is done on a manageable scale with sufficient government resources; that it is implemented within a relatively small geographical

area and within a relatively homogeneous ecological zone; and that it is planned and executed with proper care and support for the re-settlers.

Lastly, to fill the above practical and research gaps the study attempted to generate policy information from the resettlement sites the study considered and recommendations for the government decision-makers, policy experts, the resettlers, and academic researchers on the contributions of rural resettlement programme on the livelihood improvement of the resettled people: in the case of Basketo Special Woreda.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is assessing the contributions of the rural resettlement programme on the livelihood improvement of the resettled people in Basketo Special Woreda of the SNNPR, Ethiopia. In the pursuit of the main objective, the specific objectives of the research are to:

- ✓ Analyze the improvements in the livelihoods of the resettlers.
- ✓ Assess the challenges of the resettlers.
- ✓ Analyze as to why the resettlers abandon the resettlement sites.

1.4. Research questions

Based on the research gap identified above and a reference to the context of Basketo Special Woreda, the study raised the following research questions. The general research question is whether rural resettlement programme implemented by SNNPR's in 2003 has improved the livelihoods of the resettled people in the selected resettlement sites of Basketo special woreda or not? The specific questions are:

- ✓ What are the improvements in the livelihoods of the resettlers in the resettlement sites?
- ✓ What are the challenges of the resettlers in the resettlement sites?
- ✓ Why the resettlers abandon the resettlement sites?
- ✓ What are the livelihoods strategies being used by the resettlers at the study sites?
- ✓ What were the criteria used for the selection of the resettlers at the beginning?
- ✓ How was the resettlement programme processed? Focusing on the nature of the programme.

1.5. Scope of the Study

In terms of geographical scope of resettlement programmes in the country, a lot of resettlement programmes were undertaken in the past decades in Ethiopia in general and in SNNPR in particular. In line with the available resources, designated time frame and political sensitivity, the study considered only the SNNP Regional State. Out of the resettlement programme villages in the region, this research focused on three (Angila 1, 2 and Bunibassa1) out of about nine resettlement sites of the Basketo Special Woreda resettlement village. In terms of time also resettlement programmes were undertaken starting from the Imperial regime, this research focused on the resettlement programmes undertaken after 1991; specifically, a resettlement programme undertaken by the SNNPR from 2003 in the selected special woreda. In terms of thematic scope, livelihood is a broader concept with multiple dimensions of measurement and analysis. For the purpose of this research, the study focused on the contributions of the resettlement programme on livelihood – focusing on improvements of livelihoods, assets and outcomes – and assesses the changes in assets, which includes the five capitals (Human, Physical, Financial, Social and Natural capital), and response to shocks after the intervention (resettlement of the resettled people). In line with the subject of the research, the study did not include host-community; rather considered the resettled people. And also the study did not cover and discuss the daily, monthly and yearly income status of the resettlers in comparing what they had at their origin and now at the resettlement sites. The reason of not doing that was the time variation in between their leaving of their origin area which goes back to 2003 and the time of the study, which is 2019. That is to say the study covers of almost 16 years history. So, for the researcher it became unfair to ask the respondents their daily, monthly and yearly income history back to 16 years. It also did not assess the environmental aspects. In terms of units of data collection and analysis, the study focused on information from household heads; conduct the analysis on the improvements at household level.

1.6. Limitations of the study

One of the limitations the researcher confronted was lack of public transportation from the central town of the special woreda to the resettlement sites the study focused. There was no public transportation service from the central town of the woreda which is Laska to the study sites. So, because of that the researcher was forced to rent private motor bike to drive to reach

the study sites. The cost of renting a private motor bike was so expensive in the study sites and the woreda and doing that for several times caused to face financial crises as well. The other point was finding the 12 resettlers who went back to their origin from the resettlement sites for interview of the research became time and budget consuming. In this regard, the researcher visited three different areas in SNNPR, which were Soddo Zuriya woreda in Wolaitta Zone, Shashogo woreda in Hadiya Zone and Konso Special woreda to find them. Because of these and the other expenses, the researcher faced budget constraint.

The other limitation was with regard to data gathering tools especially in relation to FGD. Though, conducting more than three FGD was very important to gather supplementary information about the topic under the study, different constraints like time, financial and others caused the size of FGD to be only three.

Although various methods have been employed to enhance rapport with the respondents, some were not open enough to give precise information on some issues mainly because of the political sensitivity of the scheme and the current conflict situations. In addition, some of the interviewees and members of FGD were challenging the relevance of the study by stressing that, despite an interview and discussions have taken place several times with different people nothing had changed in their life afterwards. Additionally, since the study was conducted during farming season it was not easy to arrange an appointment for an in-depth interview and FGD with some of the farmers as household heads included in the study. As a result, it was a must to wait for the respondents' leisure and free time, that they celebrate either on Sunday or in one of the honored days in the week which is associated with the name of saints, so as to conduct the interview. However, in all of these and other problems the researcher paid a lot of sacrifices (time, money, effort) and convinced the respondents to get accurate data and complete the research according to its original plan.

1.7. Significance of the Study

It is a fact that after implementation of an activity, it is good to assess its contributions for multiple benefits for its stakeholders. So according to the aim of this research, that is assessing the contributions of a government-sponsored resettlement scheme on the livelihoods of the resettled people in the case of Basketo Special Woreda in the SNNPR, Ethiopia has the following significances.

To the resettlement programme implementing body: the programme implementing body can know the contributions of the scheme so that the strengths would be appreciated and can be a lesson for the future plan of resettlement scheme. Knowing the challenges of the resettlement scheme would give future direction how to early plan to solve them and helps to create the know-how for the settlers so that they would psychologically, physically and economically be prepared to confront the problem and early set a strategy how to handle them.

To the resettlers: knowing the contributions of the scheme would encourage and motivate them more to work hard, invest their strength, economy and time to be more productive in the future. Knowing the challenges would give them directions how to make ready themselves to handle the challenges. Knowing the reasons of their abandonment of the sites would help them to get prepared ahead of time how to set strategies to handle the causes.

To Policy experts: this work will help policy experts of the region to consider and include the contributions, challenges and the reasons of the resettlers abandoning of the sites in their work so that right policies and directions would be in place for future implementation of the programme at similar places like Basketo.

To Academic researchers: researchers might investigate more research in the thematic area and in the specific location for the in depth understanding of the study topic and also can use this work as a reference material for their further study.

1.8. Organization of the Paper

Concerning organization of the research work, the first chapter aims to introduce the issues of resettlement including background and problem under the study area, the relevance of the study, research objectives, the research questions and the scope and limitation of the study. Chapter two that follows deals with the conceptual explanation on resettlement and livelihoods to develop an analytical perspective on the topic issue that is it focuses on literature reviews. Chapter three deals with the main topic of research setting and Methodology, under which it touches the sub topics of description of the study area, justification for the selection of the study area, research approach and design, data source and data gathering tools, and sample and sampling techniques. The research findings and analysis are discussed in chapter four. And then finally, chapter five presents conclusion and recommendations of the research work.

1.9. Ethical Considerations of the Research

The ethical issues considered in this study include worthiness, consent, and confidentiality. To ensure informed consent, respondents and all those who participated in this study were provided with all the relevant information about this study in order to ensure that they understood the nature of the study, objectives of the research and the benefits to the researcher. This process further ensured that the study did not misbehave the behavioral norms established by the programme sites being under the study. Also, findings were reported in a complete and honest fashion, without misrepresenting any responses given or intentionally misleading readers and researchers interested in this study. And also recognition has been given by the researcher for any idea or points shared in the research from any published or unpublished documents written by other authors.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the review of literature concerning the contributions of rural resettlement programme on the livelihoods of the resettlers. In order to establish a theoretical framework for the problem, the current state of knowledge related to the study was reviewed from the available literature.

Thus, the main and sub topic areas that are critically examined and discussed throughout this chapter are: conceptual and theoretical literature, review of related works and analytical framework.

2.2. Conceptual and theoretical literature

2.2.1. Concept of Resettlement

The term Resettlement has been defined by different scholars. As mentioned by Taye (2010), historically, the term resettlement has been used mainly to convey the idea of people returning to an area they had, or were supposed to have lived in previously. It has increasingly been undertaken to further a wide range of political, economic and social objectives. In some cases it has been used primarily for repressive purposes, such as the early deportation of convicts to Australia or dissidents to Siberia, the removal of south African blacks from towns; or resettlement may have repressive consequences, for instance in slum clearances and evictions of urban unemployed (Pankhurst 1992:11). According to Dessalegn (2003:1), resettlement, land settlement, colonization, or transmigration all refers to the phenomenon of population redistribution, either planned or “spontaneous”. No clear distinction between the terms is found in the literature, thus sometimes the terms are used interchangeably, even within the same article (Zhibin 2003). Shi Guoqing (as cited in Zhibin 2003:3) defined resettlement as: ‘a movement of population from one place to another, in other words, from places of origin to other locations’. Similarly, in the Ethiopian context, this term seems to be the more appropriate as it suggests relocating people in areas other than their own (Dessalegn 2003). The notion of movement may serve to differentiate resettlement from two other policies: villagization, where the basic element is movement, which may or may not involve moving significant distances, and sedentarization, which aims to settle pastoralists, a process which need not involve moving away from the area in

which the people were living (Pankhurst, 1992). There are two main features which can characterize resettlement: ‘A movement of population; and an element of planning and control (Chambers cited in Pankhurst 1992:10)’. Thus, it refers to a variety of migration and settlement types and can be broadly categorized in to two: spontaneous, which leaves full scope for individual initiatives; and involuntary or forced, which refers to a planned and controlled transfer of people from one area to another (Wolde-Selassie 2002:40). Similarly, as Tadros mentions (1979:121), there are two types of land settlement, conceptualized as spontaneous and paternalistic. The first, as he argues, includes individual initiatives in resettlement, while the second one is characterized by planned and controlled relocation. In addition to that, Scudder (1991:153) explains that, the distinction between spontaneous and sponsored settlers has nothing to do with the reasons or motivation for leaving the original residence for a new settlement area. Wolde-selassie (cited in Cernea and McDowell, 2000:412) discusses that, resettlement operations involving the planned and controlled transfer of people from one area to another are undertaken throughout the developing world in response to a range of causal agents, including population pressure, natural catastrophes, man-made disasters, poverty, unemployment, agricultural and industrial development, and, sometimes, political reasons. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/UNHCR (2006)has also defined resettlement which is cited by Dessalegn as that, it is a process which commences with the selection and transportation of people and continues through to their reception and integration in the host community due to various factors. Besides, resettlement has been defined as the phenomenon of population redistribution either in planned or spontaneous manner; relocating people in areas other than their own for the purpose of converting transient populations, nomadic pastoralists, transhumant or shifting cultivators to a new way of life based on sedentary forms of agricultural production (Dessalegn, 2003).

In the African context, the African continent is the scene of massive population resettlement processes of all types. Profoundly dramatic and painful are the involuntary displacements of people from one place or area to the other. However, Africa’s most important forced displacements are not those caused by development programs, but those triggered by social and political causes such as wars and civil wars, or by ethnic, racial and/or religious persecutions, or by natural causes such as droughts and famines (Cook 1994:14). According to the definition given by the United Nations (as quoted in Tadros 1979:121), human settlement refers to “the

development of viable communities on new or unused land through the introduction of people.” On the other hand, Sorensen(1996:1) mentioned, ‘Voluntarily or forced by external circumstances individuals, groups or whole communities have left their home areas in order to settle down temporarily or permanently in a new area, which may differ more or less in terms of climate, natural resources, social and cultural organization and practices from their usual environment’. Concerning the classification of Resettlement, Scudder (1991:154) classified it into four categories. He notes that, ‘In classifying settlements it is necessary to distinguish both the type of settler and the nature of the involvement of the sponsoring agency or agencies. These four types are distinguished for the purpose of analysis and clear understanding as follows:

- ✚ Spontaneous settlement with very little government or other assistance
- ✚ Spontaneous settlement facilitated by government and other agencies.
- ✚ Voluntary settlement sponsored by government or other agencies.
- ✚ Compulsory resettlement sponsored primarily by government agencies’.

When we see the Ethiopian experience, it shows that spontaneous settlements/resettlements have been taking place in the last few centuries and state sponsored resettlement programs have been implemented by successive governments since the 1960s (RRC cited in Kassa 2004:225). As mentioned by Mathur, Resettlement has probably been rarely worked well in the history of development (1995). He also claims that, in both developed and developing countries, “the people have often been evicted from their lands without proper compensation, often without due process”. According to de Wet (2004:51-2) there are two broad approaches as to why things so often go wrong in resettlement, these are: the ‘inadequate inputs’ approach and the ‘inherent complexities’ approach. In his first approach he points out that resettlement goes wrong mainly because of lack of incorporating proper inputs into the program. These are the absence of: national legal resettlement frameworks and policies, planning, consultation, political consent, funding, pre-resettlement surveys, careful implementation and monitoring of the programme. Where as in his second approach which is the inherent complexities, he argues that it is because of the complex nature of involuntary resettlement where a range of problems rise which are more complex to deal with the aforementioned inputs.

This research focuses on the resettlement operations in Ethiopia occurred in between 2003-2006, which belongs to a paternalistic type of resettlement. Because it was initiated by the state and

happened as a consequence of different reasons such as, famine and drought prevention, and food insecurity. As it is mentioned earlier, Ethiopia has been practicing resettlement since the Imperial Period. The resettlement programs have been implemented mainly in response to land degradation, recurrent drought and famine. The resettlement schemes which occurred in these periods are predominantly destined to the lowlands where population densities are low and unutilized land is supposedly to be found (Kassa 2004). This is why the South National Regional State in Ethiopia has selected the lowlands of Basketo Special woreda as one of the destination sites to the resettlement.

2.2.2. Theoretical Review

A research may either deductively test or confirm empirical finding or inductively build a theory. Performing theoretical review is very important for doing that. Therefore, the researcher undertook theoretical review and decided on Sustainable Livelihood Approach to situate this research work. This theory is the base for this research in nutshell.

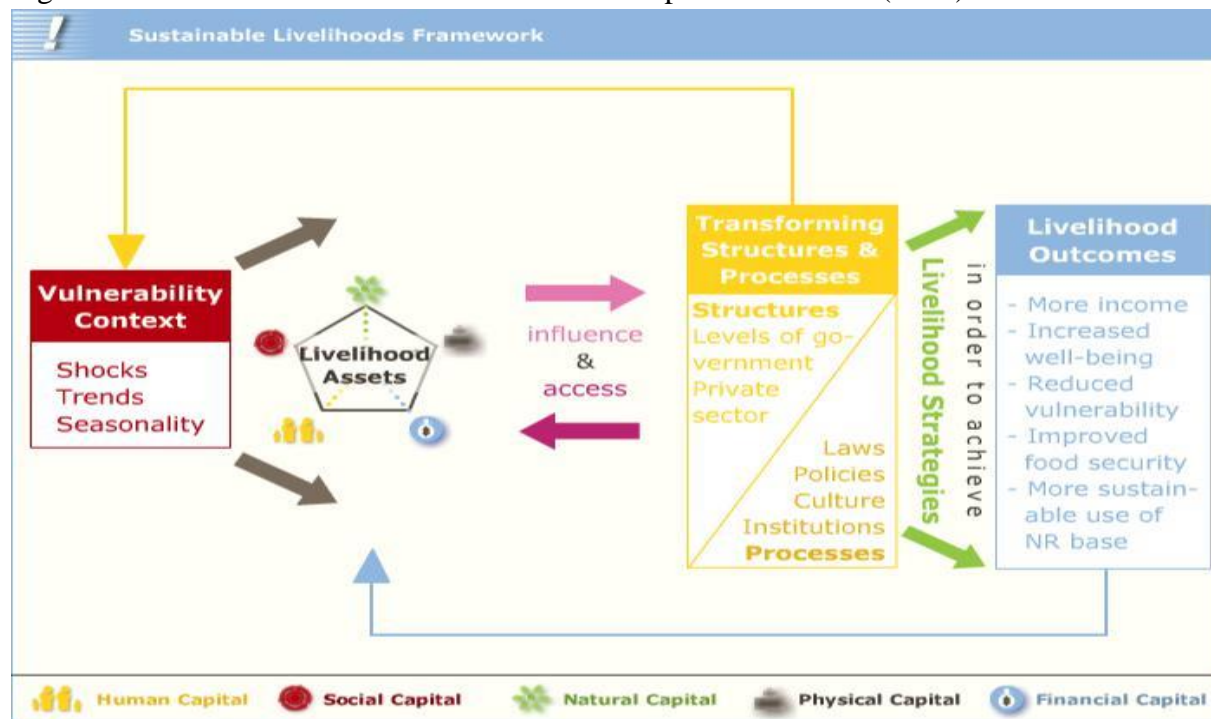
2.2.2.1. Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF)

Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) is the most popular approach that gives comprehensive and holistic way about the relation between peoples live and their livelihood, which is developed by DFID. It enables to have clear understanding of the context of people's lives, the livelihood assets they have and the livelihood strategies they follow to meet their livelihood outcome. SLF is the means of understanding the complexity of people's livelihood especially the livelihood of the poor (Ellis, 2000). SLF gives emphasis on the relation among livelihood assets, livelihood strategies that are undertaken by different institution and policies that affect livelihood and livelihood goals in which people undertake to maximize their wellbeing and reduce poverty sustainably.

According to DFID, (1999) analyzing rural livelihood needs examining livelihood strategies which compose activities that provide household with a means of survival and also involve planned activities that men and women perform to build their livelihood. It also needs an examining livelihood outcome which is considered as the ultimate goal of livelihood strategies. Accordingly, these livelihood outcomes may include more income, increased wellbeing and reduced vulnerability, improved food security and more sustainable management and use of

natural resource. The relationships exist among the livelihood assets-strategies and outcomes as described by DFID, (1999) are shown in the following figure:

Figure 2.1: Sustainable Livelihood Framework adopted from DFID (1999)



Source: Adopted from DFID (1999, p.10)

SLF as an approach to development started from 1990's onwards. Following this period, different authors tried to advocate SLA as development approach in their literature. Among these Chamber and Conway (1992), later Scoones (1998), Asheley and Carney (1999) Carney (2002), were notable. People centered development approach is the heart of all these authors advocacy of SLF. Development agencies like DFID (1999), FAO (2000), EU, stressed on the importance of SLF as development approach and started to advocate livelihood approach as central to their programming and development intervention.

As a holistic and comprehensive method of addressing development priorities and issues, SLF primary focus on people's livelihood (DFID, 2001). According to the study of DFID (2001), there are six core objectives of SLF as far as increasing sustainability of rural poor people's livelihood. These are mentioned as follows:

- ✚ More secure access to and better management of natural resources
- ✚ More secure access to financial resources

- ✚ A policy and institutional environment that are conducive for the emergency of multiple livelihood strategies and promote equitable access to competitive market.
- ✚ A more supportive and cohesive social environment
- ✚ Better nutrition and health, improved access to high quality education information, technologies and training.
- ✚ Better access to basic and facilitating infrastructure.

To synthesize the above objective sought by SLF, the first two objectives focuses on the importance of livelihood assets, the third and fourth indicates the importance of better institution, policies and other supportive environment for the emergence and engagement of multiple livelihood strategies and the last two focus on the livelihood outcome.

2.3. Review of Related Works

2.3.1. Brief Resettlement History of Ethiopia

The resettlement projects were practiced with the last three governments of Ethiopia with different objectives and with varying intensity however, broadly speaking, the premises on which each justifies the need for resettlement were similar.

2.3.1.1. Resettlement under the Imperial regime

In the 1960s and 1970s there were a few settlement schemes run by some government departments and non-governmental organizations. Nevertheless, these were invariably small in size, ad hoc in nature, and were mainly designed to achieve specific and limited objectives (Berhane 2003).

At that time state-sponsored-resettlement was largely undertaken to promote two objectives. The first of these was to rationalize land use on government “owned” land and thus raise state revenue. The second was to provide additional resources for the hard pressed northern peasantry by relocating them to the southern regions (where most government land was located) which were mainly inhabited by what were regarded as ‘subordinate populations’ (Rahmato 2003). It was seen as a viable program because it was believed that it would expand the farmed area of the country and thereby increase gross agricultural production. It was also recommended as a means of creating employment and of addressing the problem of the growing excess labor force. The settlers comprised landless peasants, evicted tenants, pastoralists and shifting cultivators, urban unemployed and ex-servicemen (Pankhurst 1992). However, it was hard to claim it was

successful, since it often failed to meet the intended objectives. In brief, settlement costs were high, the rate of success was low, and the viability of a number of the resettlement program was under question. Some assessments noted specifically that the difficulties stemmed from the inadequate planning of programmes, inappropriate settler selection, inadequate budgetary support, and inexperienced staff (IEG cited in Rahmato 2003)

2.3.1.2. Resettlement under the Derge regime

Planned resettlement gained currency and gathered momentum after the commencement of the revolutionary process in 1974 (Berhane 2003). The government believed that resettlement would provide a “lasting solution” for the ‘hard-pressed’ peasantry, and particularly for the population living in the drought prone areas. It was conceived as a primary measure to rehabilitate victims of famine. For instance, People belonging to the minority cultural groups who are commonly referred to as Nilotic or Nilo-Saharan, and many of whom live in western and southwestern Ethiopia (Rahmato 2003).

Planned relocation, involving hundreds of thousands of afflicted people, took shape in the immediate aftermath of the 1984/85 famine and was greatly hoped to provide a durable solution for the victims (Pankhurst 1992). The policy was first initiated, therefore, as a means of dealing with the famine problem, but gradually issues of population pressure, food production, land use, etc., became major justifications (Rahmato 2003).

Resettlement under the Derge, however, encountered a series of setbacks and a host of problems. Rahmato (2004, p. 24) sums up this experience as follows:

“In the period 1984-86, the Derge resettled some 600,000 people mostly in the lowlands of western Ethiopia. In this same period, some 33,000 settlers lost their lives due to disease, hunger, and exhaustion, and thousands of the families were broken up. It is estimated that close to half a Billion Birr was spent on emergency resettlement, but the cost of damage caused to the environment, of the loss of livestock and other property, or of the distress and suffering caused to numerous people and communities will never be known.”

2.3.1.3. Resettlement after 1991

Following the ousting of the Marxist military regime, with the exception of a few isolated attempts to relocate people, it seemed that planned resettlement was definitely suspended for some years. Recently, however, the EPRDF government appears to be in favor of launching

planned resettlement schemes, primarily to tackle the chronic food insecurity problem in some parts of the country. According to official statements, voluntary resettlement is viewed as a major and essential component of endeavors aimed at addressing the paramount problem of food insecurity in Ethiopia (FDRE, 2001).

It is believed that voluntary planned relocation of vulnerable individuals and households is instrumental in ensuring their food security while at the same time easing overwhelming pressure on the fragile resource base in the highlands in particular (Ibid). Therefore the government considered resettlement as the cheapest and most viable solution to the problem of food insecurity on the basis of (a) availability of land in receiving areas, (b) labor force of resettlers, and (C) easing pressure of space for those remaining behind, especially after three years (Abbute 2004). However, implementing state-sponsored resettlement schemes is inherently complex (De Wet 2004). Experiences in Ethiopia, elsewhere in Africa and the world over show that things often go wrong with resettlement operations for the reason that they are managed with meticulous care (Cernea 1996). It is only a short time since the recent resettlement program was embarked upon under this government but some critics have started to claim that it is being hastily executed without thorough preparation. They urge all concerned parties to take the necessary precautions to avoid negative humanitarian and ecological consequences (OCHA-IRIN 2005 and Rahmato 2003).

2.3.2. Development-Induced Resettlement

2.3.2.1. The Objectives and Practices of Resettlement

Across the world, resettlement schemes have been undertaken for various purposes. They are often supposed to facilitate the implementation of a rural development policy – e.g., new roads, dam construction, and the implementation of land tenure reform, the intensification of agriculture, the protection of wildlife, and the preservation and exploitation of timber resources (Evrard and Goudineau 2004). Resettlement in relation to such high investment projects may be undertaken as a form of compensation for the displacement of populations whose lands have been taken over.

Often resettlement projects have also been aimed at relieving population pressure and land shortage, and promoting land consolidation and sound agriculture in areas of high population

density. The emphasis here is on the rationalization of natural resources, particularly land. In contrast, one may speak of the rationalization of populations, which refers to population relocation for the purpose of developing “new” or “underutilized” lands (i.e. colonization) (Rahmato 2003).

Resettlement has frequently been undertaken to rehabilitate populations that have been adversely affected by natural disaster, unfavorable climatic conditions and/or political conflict (Ibid). The large scale resettlement scheme undertaken in Ethiopia in the 1980s by the Derge regime and the current intra-regional resettlement program come into this category. Both were based on the premise that resettlement can be a durable means to relieve environmentally degraded and drought-prone highland areas, and to utilize ‘abundant’ agricultural land in lowland parts of the country to ensure food security.

The official objective of resettlement schemes in Ethiopia, both in the past and current regimes, as stated in various literatures, was to prevent famine (or attain food security) by moving people from drought-prone and over-crowded areas to sparsely populated regions and unoccupied virgin lands (Yntiso 2002). In some instances resettlement in Ethiopia has been employed as a strategy to sedentarize nomadic pastoralists and shifting cultivators. The objective is, according to officials, to settle the scattered and mobile communities in concentrated settlements and provide them with improved agricultural inputs and other services. They are often expected to adopt the plough and abandon shifting cultivation (Yntiso 2003). In such instances one can argue that resettlement is planned and executed as a means of speeding up the integration of ethnic minority cultures into dominant national cultures. The word ‘resettlement’ thus refers to a double process: deterritorialization, which not only means leaving territory, but for many nomads also entails changing their whole traditional way of life (ecological, cultural, technical); and reterritorialization, which implies not only settling in a restricted environment but also accepting and integrating into the cultural references that are bound up with it (Goudineau 2000 cited in Evrard and Goudineau 2004).

Apart from its declared objectives, resettlement may advance multiple socio-economic and political agendas in accordance with the vested interests of various actors. Some have emphasized, for example, that the Ethiopian government’s resettlement project of the 1980s advanced a political agenda, alongside its explicit socio-economic objectives. It has been argued

that the Derge sought to remove populations from Tigray that might have been supporting the TPLF (the then opposition fighters) while providing garrisons against the Oromo Liberation Front in the west (Pankhurst 2004). In addition, although the resettlement was officially portrayed as a response to famine, the overall decision to establish resettlement in remote locations may have been partly driven by perceived political advantages, such as controlling outpost regions (Yntiso 2003).

Generally, when a community is relocated, it is not simply lifted up and set down whole in a new site. In most cases the community is reconfigured in specific ways. Most development projects, especially those that occasion the large-scale resettlement of populations particularly in rural areas, directly or indirectly further two fundamental processes: the expansion of the state and integration into regional and national market systems. Neither of these processes of inclusion is particularly simple or straight forward, but, in most instances, provokes a restructuring of social, economic, and political relationships toward the priorities of the larger society (Oliver-Smith 1996). The emerging political institutions in Angila 1, 2 and Bunibassa 1 Rural Resettlement Programme sites of the Basketo Special Woreda support this assumption. For example, the Kebele administration is the unit which governs all social, economic and political affairs in those villages in collaboration with the Woreda. It is the one to allocate land, to distribute provisions, to enforce law etc. Compared to the situation in their home areas, therefore, the resettlers are under closer government scrutiny with regard to their day to day activities.

2.3.3. Resettlement and Development policy of Ethiopia

Poverty reduction is the central development agenda of the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) (FDRE 2002:13; Pankhurst 2009:140). Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) is designed as one of the pillars in the fight against poverty, as well as ensuring sustainable development. According to FDRE (2002:13), “ADLI is a strategy in which agriculture and industry are brought into a single framework.” This framework assumes that the development of agriculture is the key vehicle for industrialization as it provides raw material, is used as a market base and surplus labour as well as capital accumulation. The government rationality is the agrarian nature of the country’s economy and lack of capital for industrial development. The appropriate strategy for the government was, therefore, to focus on agricultural development first and then to industrial development as a final goal. With this logic,

ADLI has remained an overarching policy framework for five-year strategic plans: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP) (2003/03-2004/05), Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) (2005/06-2009/10) and Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) (2010/11-2014/15).

Central to ADLI, the FDRE government has maintained the land as state property and peasants continue to have only use-rights over the agricultural land they cultivate. In the last for more than 20 years the focus of the government has been on smallholders. The rationale is that the majority of the population lives in the rural areas and can use the abundant land and labour to ensure economic growth and sustainable development (Alemu 2012:13; Berhanu 2012:4).

So taking this in to account, in line with the direction of ADLI, one way of using the abundant land is through resettlement programme. Resettlement in Ethiopia or elsewhere in the world is still continuing in a precarious way. The history of resettlement in the past shows it is mostly politicized criticized and hastily implemented. Though the triggering causes are various, drought and famine took the lion share of causes in the Ethiopian context. Resettlement in Ethiopia has been a challenge since its inception in the 1960s. Since then, many scholars, civil society organizations, human right watchers and politicians have interpreted it in numerous ways. Some viewed it from a political perspective, some from an economic and the rest from a human health and human right dimension.

2.4. Resettlement and the Livelihood Framework

The concept of a livelihood is widely used in contemporary writings on poverty and rural development, but its meaning can often appear elusive, either due to vagueness or to different definitions being encountered in different sources (Ellis 2000:7). A common definition is the one which is provided by Chambers and Conway (1991:6) wherein a livelihood “comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living.” Followers of the Chambers and Conway line of thinking about livelihoods (e.g. Scoones,1998) have tended to identify five main categories of capital as contributing to assets in the livelihood definition, and these are natural, physical , human, financial, and social capital (Ellis 2000:8). In brief, natural capital refers to the natural resource base (land, water, trees) that yields products utilized by human population for their survival. Physical capital refers to assets brought into existence by economic production processes, for example, tools, machines, and land

improvements like terraces or irrigation canals. Human capital refers to the education level and health status of individuals and populations. Financial capital refers to stocks of cash that can be accessed in order to purchase either production or consumption goods, and access to credit might be included in this category. Social capital refers to the social networks and associations in which people participate, and from which they can derive support that contributes to livelihoods (ibid). Chambers and Conway (1991:6) point out that: “A Livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from shocks and stresses and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and into the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.”

Therefore, this study is analyzed in the light of the livelihood framework to understand the contributions of the rural resettlement programme on the livelihoods of the resettled people of the study sites. The customized livelihood framework for the analysis of the resettlement programme of this research work focuses upon the following sub-components. These sub-components are discussed below as follows:

Livelihood Assets: according to Ellis, these are the assets that belong to recognized economic categories of different types of capital, and some of which do not, namely, claims and access (2000). As it is mentioned above, the Livelihood assets comprise five main categories of capital, namely: natural, physical, human, financial, and social capital. According to Singh (2007) these are the basic building blocks upon which households are able to make their living. In this research access to land and clean drinking water are analyzed under the natural capital, access to market, production tools, access to transport and livestock rearing are analyzed under physical capital, access to education and access to health service are analyzed under human capital, income sources of the re-settlers, credit access, sources of credit and income sources are analyzed under financial capital and social networks and associations are analyzed under social capital.

Vulnerability/Shocks: according to Davies, the effectiveness of interventions like resettlement program could be defined in terms of its contribution to build the ability of rural households to be able to cope with and recover from stresses of trend and shocks are central to the sustainable livelihoods (1993). And also as it is mentioned by Ellis (2000) and Singh (2007), trends and shocks occur outside a household and influence the occurrence of livelihood assets and outcomes. Trends include population pressure, food insecurity, health problem and death,

technological change, relative price, macro policy, and national and world trends; drought, flood, pest, livestock disease and death and war and etc.

Diversified livelihood strategies: these are the mechanisms that rural households construct increasingly diverse portfolio of activities and assets in order to survive and to improve their standard of living. These strategies are framing activities (cropping, livestock rearing, beekeeping), off-farm activities (daily labor work, work for food), and non-farm activities (petty trade, handcrafting, and remittances), which help households to build livelihood assets and contribute to welfare improvements/livelihood outcomes (Ellis, 2000).

Livelihood outcomes: these are the end result of the different adequately built livelihood assets and the diversified livelihood strategies. This livelihood outcome includes among others, improved access to schools, improved access to health services, improved access to market, increased livestock rearing , improved access to transport, improved access to credits and the availability of credit sources, Social net networks and associations improved, improved access to safe drinking water, improved access to fertile farming land and etc.

Figure 2.2. The Livelihood Framework Customized for the Analysis of the Resettlement programme

Livelihood Assets	Vulnerability/Shocks	Intervention	Livelihood outcomes
Human Capital	-Less Access to Education -Lower educational status and -Less Access to health services	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>Resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Voluntary and Settler participation ➤ Diversified Livelihood strategies </div>	-Improved access to schools -Improved educational status -Improved Access to health services
Physical Capital	-Less access to market -No livestock or less livestock size -Less access to transport -Production tools problem (unchanged)		-Access to market improved -Increased livestock size -Improved access to transport -Production tools changed
Financial Capital	-Less Access to credits and credit sources -Limited income sources		-Improved access to credits and availability of credit sources -Multiple income sources
Social Capital	-Less level of Social networks and associations: -Formal: Cooperatives -Informal: Idir, Equib, debbo, and church		-Social net networks and associations improved
Natural Capital	-Less Access to clean drinking water -Less Access to fertile farming land		-Improved access to clean drinking water -Improved access to fertile farming land

Source: Adopted from Gerum (2010, p.13)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH SETTING AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents in detail about the description of the study area, the research approach and design, data source and data gathering tools, sample and sampling techniques, method of data analysis, organization of the paper and ethical consideration of the research.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

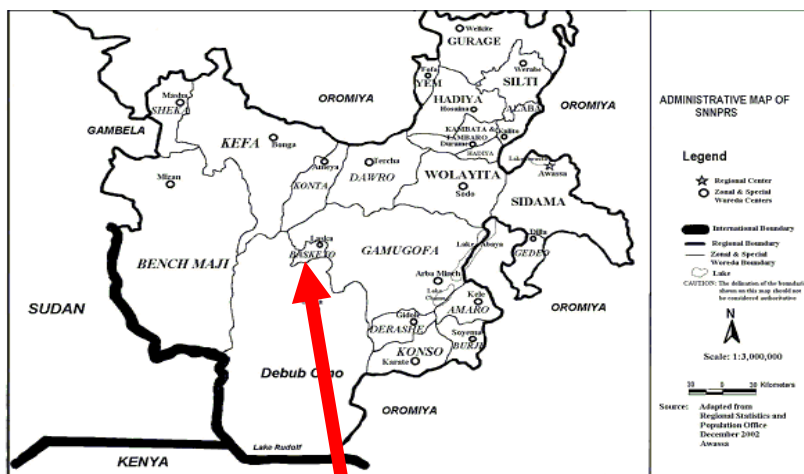
The Basketo people are an Omotic-speaking ethnic group whose homeland lies in the Southern part of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia. The Basketo Special Woreda is named after this ethnic group. As mentioned by Doffana (2010, P.31), Basketo Special Woreda is located some 564 kms from Addis Ababa and at a distance of 340 kms from Hawassa, its regional capital. The Woreda is bordered with Mello Woreda (of Gamo Goffa Zone) in the north, Semen (North) Aarri Woreda (of South Ommo Zone) in the south, Selamago Woreda of South Ommo Zone in west and Geze Goffa Woreda of (Gamo Goffa Zone) in the east. The highest altitude point of the Special Woreda is measured around 2500 meter. The highest peak is Tsite Mountain, which is on the way from Geze Goffa Woreda to Basketo. Rivers in this Woreda include: Berso, Sirso, Ergino and Sanka, some of which serve as boundary markers between the Woreda and the others neighbor woredas as well.

According to the 2007 census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this woreda has a total population of 56,689, of whom 28,532 are men and 28,157 women. A total of 13,424 households were counted in this woreda, which results in an average of 4.22 persons to a household, and 13,069 housing units. The total land area of the Woreda is estimated to be 411.09 square kilometers. The special woreda is divided into 32 neighborhoods (kebeles) and its central town is called Laska. The census result also makes clear as that, there are four largest ethnic groups which include Basketo people (87.75%), the Wolayta (4.28%), the Amhara (3.73%), and the Konso (1.92%) and the rest all other ethnic groups made up 2.32% of the population. Concerning the language of the area, Basketogna is spoken as a first language by 89.06%, 4.18% Wolayteгна, 3.09% Amharic, and 1.92% speak Konsogna and the remaining

1.75% speak all other primary languages of their own (<https://en.Wikipedia.org/Wiki/Basketo-Special-Woreda>).

The land and topography are characterized by steeply mountains and gorges in between mountain ranges. The Woreda is characterized by roughly divided into highland and plain agro-ecological zones; two major agro-ecological zones exist in the land: Low Land and High Land. The Highland parts of the area is densely populated by the people of the origin and mainly cultivated. However, the lowland of the area is less populated and not more of it is cultivated before the arrival of the selected resettles from the three different areas of the Country (Konso, Hadiya and Wolayitta). About the fertility of the soil of the area, the lowland of the area is more fertile than the highlands. It has long period of rainfall about eight months of the year. The basketo cultivate enset, teff, coffe, maize, tuber roots, millet, vegetables and the like. They also keep domestic animals as well. Currently, large plantations by outside investors are being carried out at the Western part of the lowland of the Special Woreda. These areas were traditionally being used by the neighboring Bodi people as grazing land for their cattle. Thus, the Basketo Special Woreda was selected as one of the hosting areas of the 2003-2005 planned resettlement programs of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) because of its possession of ample space with productive and fertile land. So, in 2003 totally 1262 households were arrived from Konso, Hadiya and Wolyitta.

Figure 3.1: Map of the study Area including neighboring zones and Special Woredas



Basketo Special Woreda (Source:Adopted from Abbute, 2003, p.2)

3.3. Justification for the selection of the Study Area

Basketo Special Woreda is one of the less densely populated areas and with ample fertile and productive farm Land in the Sothern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). That was why the region selected the area as one of the host or the recipient areas of the resettlement programme which was started to be implemented since 2003. This shows that the implementation of the programme at the study area took 16 years. So, this long span of the programme implementation gives a reasonable ground and good opportunity to assess what it has contributed on the livelihoods of the resettlers at the study area. And also as it was previously mentioned in this paper that, in Basketo Special Woreda there are about nine resettlement sites and from them three sites were purposively selected. The reasons for selecting the three sites were:

- ✚ More of the resettlers abandoned from these sites and which is one of the important aspects for this research work.
- ✚ Model farmers are found in these sites and which would help the researcher as an input to assess the contributions of the programme.
- ✚ And also according to the Special Woreda's Agriculture and Rural Development sector officer, the resettlers of these sites arrived earlier than the resettlers of the rest sites of the Special Woreda. So, doing research on these sites would give a better chance to get an empirical data on the research topic.

3.4. Research Approach & Design

As it was explained earlier, the core task of this research was to study the contributions of rural resettlement programme on the livelihood improvement of the resettled people at the selected resettlement sites. This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Scholars also agree that a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods is used to triangulate objective information with subjective one and to increase the accuracy of data observation and measurement (Prowse, 2010). The study therefore utilized descriptive research designs to collect and analyze both data sets. The information on the quantitative data was obtained from randomly selected resettlers from the sites. The qualitative data was obtained from key informants Interview (KII), FGD, published and unpublished documents available on the thematic issue and direct observation of the researcher. The researcher mixed the qualitative and

quantitative data and also triangulated using information gathered on similar issues from primary and secondary sources. The mixed research philosophy takes an eclectic, pragmatic, and commonsense approach that helps the researcher to gather both data sets and triangulate information. It attempts to corroborate and complement findings, and takes a balanced approach to research. The proponents of mixed research methodology adhere to its fundamental principle which states that the resulting mixture or combination has complementary strengths and non-overlapping weaknesses (Creswell, 2003; Nichols, 2000). So, Mixed Research Method is therefore the appropriate research method for this research.

3.5. Data Source and Data Gathering Methods

Selecting an appropriate and sound method, tools and techniques of data collection has a considerable importance in justifying the validity of research. To obtain relevant data from different sources, different data gathering techniques and tools were employed for triangulation purpose. In this research work, both primary and secondary sources were used. The major data collection tools and techniques that were used to collect relevant data are mentioned below in detail.

3.5.1. Primary Data collection Tools

The primary data collection tools used for the research work were: Household Survey Questionnaire, Key Informants Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and direct personal observation, including taking different photos from the study sites. Each of these was discussed in detail below as follows:

Household Survey questionnaires: Household survey questionnaire was used for gathering quantitative data on some general points of the intervention and the improvements in the livelihoods of resettled people in the selected sites.

So, in order to effectively communicate with 216 household heads respondents during data collection, the questionnaire was first developed in English and then translated into Amharic language. Data collection was carried out by enumerators who have degree and were familiar to the study area. Accordingly, three well trained and experienced enumerators, who are familiar to the geographic and socio-cultural characteristics of the study areas were recruited and used one for each selected sites. To ensure data collection quality, a half day orientation workshop was

organized by the researcher and discussion was held on the tools with the enumerators. The researcher supervised the overall data collection activities. Prior to starting of data collection, each three enumerators was filled three questionnaires in order to aware the researcher whether there is clarity or vagueness of filling the questionnaire and this was done as a kind of pilot survey.

Key Informant Interview (KII): Semi-structured interview was conducted as method of data collection tool. This tool was used to triangulate and strengthen research findings gathered through quantitative approach in order to understand more about the current challenges of the resettlement sites, the reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the study sites and the diversified livelihood strategies at the study sites. The interview was carried out with the 28 key informants selected purposively from the currently existing resettlers, kebele officials, resettlers who went back to their origin and governmental higher officials (male, female and youth). These key informant interviewees have adequate understanding about the programme because they were the direct participant of the programme. The interview questions were originally prepared by the researcher in English language and then translated into Amharic and the native language of the respondents. Moreover, life history narratives and storytelling method was also used to capture possible experience in relation to the intervention's contribution on the livelihood in order to validate qualitative finding. Key interview was conducted by the researcher in order to come up with the real feeling and perception towards the intervention.

Focus Group discussion- According to Bryman (2004), FGD helps to identify important and significant issues related with a given topic. FGD as a data gathering instrument conducted with the resettlers comprises of household heads, male and female youths and agricultural experts who work at the study sites and the kebeles officials to gather and know more information about the contribution of the intervention on the livelihood of the resettled people. Three FGD, one in each selected resettlement sites comprising each 7-8 persons with different background were participated.

Direct Personal Observation- Moreover, direct personal observations were employed by the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the area. Observations were employed to obtain a better grasp on processes of livelihood generation, the type, nature, state and use of household assets, livelihood strategies and outcomes.

3.5.2. Secondary Data collection Tools

In this research work different secondary sources of data were also assessed. Secondary sources concentrated primarily on a literature review of the subject. Among these books, journals, published and unpublished materials, assessment and monitoring report, policies, strategies, the programme manual, annual plans and reports were consulted to enrich the research. The researcher reviewed the literature on resettlement and livelihoods, theories, policies and strategies, and development-induced resettlement. The available literature was used to gain an understanding of the issues and also to compile the theoretical chapters. It was also used as a reference point to determine what other authors have discovered on this subject.

3.6. Sample and Sampling Techniques

In 2003 totally 1262 households were originally arrived at the three sites (Angila 1=480 people from Hadiya, Angila 2 =482 people from Wolayitta and Bunibassa 1=300 people from Konso). Currently the number of households in the three sites decreased to about 469 (Angila 1 =164, Angila 2=70 and Bunibassa 1=235).

From the current 469 total population of the three sites who are under our investigation, 216 of the current settlers were selected by using a sample calculation formula; used first by Yamane 1987; and then-after used by many scholars for the research to assess the contributions of the rural resettlement programme on the livelihoods of the resettled people in Angila 1, 2 and Bunibassa 1 Sites in Basketo Special Woreda of the SNNPR, Ethiopia. This formula is used to select respondents which are homogeneous; in the current research case, the resettlers are homogeneous in a sense of (same reason used for selection, same criteria used to select for the programme, from the same region, arrived to the new sites at the same time, moved to same area, begin their livelihoods from scratch and have been given equal plot of farm land).

$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ whereas, n = sample size, N = sample frame (population) and e = precision at 5%.

Accordingly, the total sample size for this research is calculated as follow:

$$\frac{N}{1+Ne^2} = 469/1+(469*0.0025) = 469/2,1725 = 215.88; \text{ approximately } = 216$$

The selection of the household heads was carried out from the list of the names in their kebele record document. These sampled resettled households included different categories of people: young and older, men and women, and people in different levels of livelihood condition. A household survey focused on gathering the data on socio-economic condition, their perception on the programme, the benefits and challenges of the programme sites, livelihood assets, strategies and outcomes as a result of resettlement.

Table 3.1: Sample size of the three sites

Resettlement sites	Total HHs in 2018	Sample HHs	Sample Techniques
Angila 1	164	73	Simple Random Sampling
Angila 2	70	70	Availability Sampling
Bunibassa 1	235	73	Simple Random Sampling
Total	469	216	

Source: Field survey, 2018/19

Additionally, according to the following table (3:2) purposive sampling was employed to select 28 respondents for Key informants interview (KII) from the currently existing resettlers, kebele officials, resettlers who went back to their origin and governmental higher officials as it was mentioned earlier.

Table 3.2: key informants for interview

Target Group	Total no. of Interviewees
Currently existing resettlers (2 person from each sites): one successful and the other is not	6
Kebele Officials (2 person from each kebele/sites)	6
Woreda Administrator representatives (2 persons)	2
Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Sector office (2 persons)	2
Resettlers who went back to their origin (first 2 and last 2 deciders going back from Angila 1, Angila 2 and Bunibassa 1 /four persons from each sites/)	12
Total key Informants	28

Source: Field Survey, 2018/19

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The analysis was done by triangulating the qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative part was analyzed using descriptive statistics by the help of Statistical Package for Social Science

(SPSS) software version 20.0 so that the results are presented by Percentage, frequency table, graphs, charts, mean and standard deviation. Besides, to examine the average difference of the participant's level of education before and after the resettlement programme (Human Capital), farm land size (Natural Capital) and livestock size before and after resettlement program (physical asset), paired samples t-test from the parametric tests was used. Narratives, thematic summary, photos and short essays were used for the qualitative data gathered through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informants Interview (KII) and Direct Personal Observation.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents data results and the process through which the results were obtained to address the objectives of the research. The results are based on the data obtained from the Household Survey Questionnaire, the Key Informants Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and the Direct Personal Observation.

4.2. Characteristics of the study population

The characteristics of the participants of the study have been assessed using their sex, age, head of household, marital status, and their family size. The educational status of the participants of the study was assessed under the sub topic of human capital section of this study. Table 4.1 clearly depicts the characteristics of respondents participated in this study.

Table 4.1: Characteristics of Respondents

Attributes	Categories of attributes	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	214	99.1
	Female	2	0.9
	Total	216	100.0
	30-39yrs	161	74.5
	40-50yrs	39	18.1
	Above 50yrs	16	7.4
	Total	216	100.0
Household head	Husband	214	99.1
	Single mother	2	0.9
	Total	216	100
Marital Status	Married	195	90.3
	Single	7	3.2
	Separated	7	3.2
	Divorced	7	3.2
	Total	216	100.0
Household members	1	8	3.7
	2-3	19	8.8
	4-5	69	31.9
	6 and above	120	55.6
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

According to the above Table 4.1, majority of the participants 214 (99.1%) in the study sites are male, while female participants are very few, which is only 2 (0.9%). This is due to the focus of

the study on household heads that are mostly male and they also constitute the largest proportion of people moved to the new resettlement sites. Concerning the age composition of respondents, the study shows that majority 161 (74.5%) of the total participants in the study areas are 30 and above years old. This indicates that majority of the respondents are above the ceiling of the youth age in Ethiopia (15-29 years) which is indicated by (DHS, 2006). From this we may consider that most household heads are approaching to the old age that can limit their physical capability to actively engage in farming activity. Concerning the respondent's marital status, majority of them 195 (90.3%) are married. This is for the reason to support each other to be more successful and change their lives in the new village.

About the family sizes of the participants, it is generally large in the study sites. Among all participants, 120 (55.6%) have 6 and above members, 69 (31.9%) have 4-5 members, 19 (8.8%) have 2-3 members. And only 8 (3.7%) peoples are living alone. From this we can realize that most households in the resettlement sites have large family size. With this regard according to Masfield (2001), it might be difficult for household heads with five and above family members to cover their family consumption with current two hectares land holdings in study area even though it is possible to make yields of agriculture higher through agricultural intensification and use of improved technology. Here it is possible to argue that with current farm land and family size, it would be very challenging to the household heads to sustain their livelihoods in the absence of non-farm² and off-farm³ activities from which they can generate additional income to fill the gaps. On the other dimension having larger family size can be an advantage for labor supply because households with larger family size have better access to human labor compared to smaller size households.

² Non-farm activities: is an activity of non-agricultural and non-farm which may include the practice of small businesses like hand crafts, trade and etc., (Ellis, 2005).

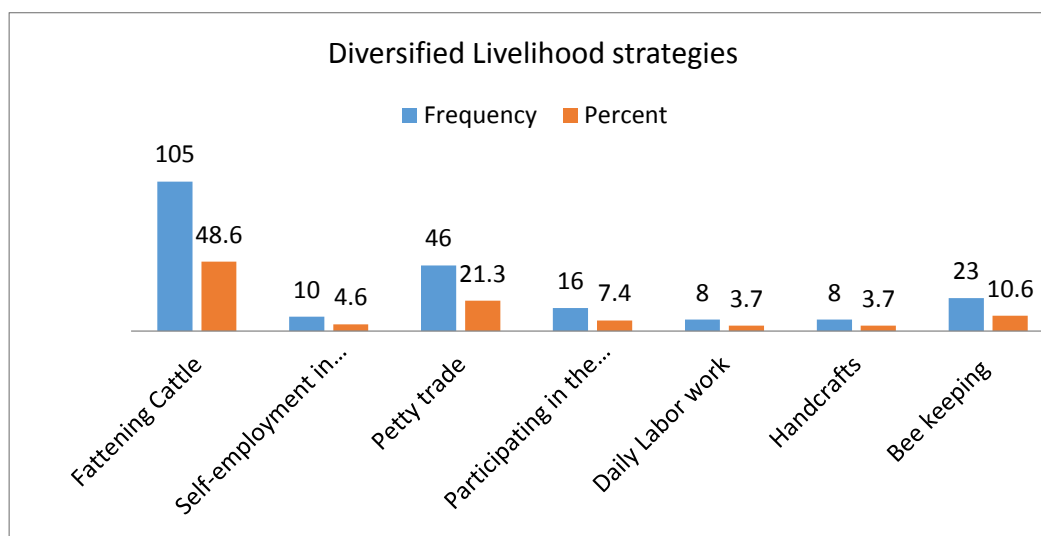
³ Off-farm activities: it is the practice of engaging in a wage laborer in other farm within an agriculture, or it may include agricultural wage, land rent, environmental gathering, making charcoal and firewood collection (Ellis, 2005).

4.3. General Characteristics of the Resettlement programme

4.3.1. Diversified Livelihood Strategies

According to Yared (2001:12), there are different types of livelihood strategies which can be used in normal circumstances and during severe conditions by households to cope with them. They can also help households to survive in extremely difficult circumstances. In this regard, the resettlers of the study sites were engaged in different livelihood strategies. Diversifying the source of livelihood for the rural household beyond depending on single livelihood strategy have an important role in bringing better livelihood outcomes and withstanding the adverse impact of poverty and climate change (Amogne, et al, 2017). Diversification of livelihood strategies is important to supplement the failure of dominant livelihood strategies i.e. agriculture and it will also help to fill the income generating gap by farm activities at time of hard ship and difficulty. Diversification of livelihood strategies in the study sites had been widely practiced by the households. This is to mean that households in the study sites depend on more than two livelihood strategies for their survival and source of income. Although agriculture is the dominant livelihood strategies, this was not to mean agriculture is the sole and the only livelihood strategies followed by the households, rather it was in combination with other livelihood strategies. Generally, the below chart (4:1) clearly shows that the experiences of the participants usage of different livelihood strategies to handle the difficult circumstances at the study sites.

Figure 4.1: Diversified Livelihood Strategies



Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above figure (4:1), reveals that all participants are participating on the above mentioned different livelihood strategies though their number in participating on each items vary. This indicates that many household heads in these areas are using a strategy that is highly depending on their income and skill level. Accordingly, 105 (48.6%) of the respondents are participating on fattening cattle, 46 (21.3%) on petty trade, 23 (10.6) on beekeeping, 16 (7.4%) in the program of work for food, 10 (4.6%) are on self-employment in hotels and cafes, 8 (3.7) on daily labor work and the rest 8 (3.7%) of them are on handcrafts. From the above livelihood strategies majority of the respondents are participating on fattening cattle, and next to that is petty trade to generate more income to cope with adverse circumstances, which shows that the conditions at the resettlement sites are more conducive for fattening cattle and petty trade, though other strategies are still workable. From this we can realize that more or less, the livelihood strategies used by the participants are diverse to successfully handle the adverse circumstances such as deficit in food crops and income.

The pictures in figure 4.2 are taken as a sample from two of the resettlement sites to show how they fatten cattle like sheep and goats at the resettlement sites.

Figure: 4.2: Examples for fattening cattle



A) At Angila 1



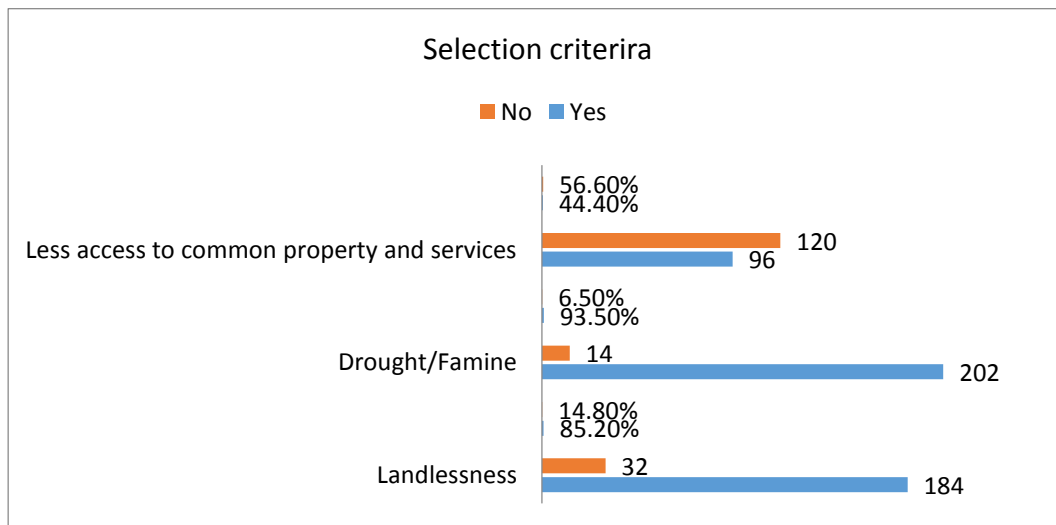
B) At Angila 2

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.3.2. Selection Criteria of the resettlers at their place of origin

There were some criteria set by the government to select the resettlers from their origin area. According to the respondents, from the selection criteria shown on the below figure (4:3), drought/famine shared the lion portion, which is 202 (93.5%), next to that landlessness shared 184 (85.2%) and then less access to common property and services 96 (44.4%) became the third selection criteria. So, regarding the criteria applied for selection of settlers to the pogramme in their origin, in addition to landlessness and less access to common property and services almost all of them have been selected and included to the program because of drought/famine in their origin. All of the key informants interview and participants of FGD of the study also reinforced that drought/famine was the key and major selection criteria for the resettlers.

Figure 4.3: Selection Criteria of the resettlers at their place of origin



Source: Field Survey, 2019

In addition to the responses gained from the questionnaire and key informants interview and FGD on the question of selection criteria, Abbute (2003:4) mentioned that there were some additional recruitment criteria used by the government to select the resettlers. In his article Abbute listed: healthy, young adults, and peasant farmers capable of producing enough (if possible surplus) by enduring the inevitable initial hardships in the new sites, smallholder farmers at productive age, someone who is free from any form of debt (private, community, & state) and other sideline social misbehaviors such as theft and dishonest were the selection criteria used by the region at the beginning.

4.3.3. Nature of the Resettlement Programme

Nature of the resettlement programme refers to whether the resettlers were voluntarily or coercively moved to the resettlement sites, interest of the resettlers returning to their origin area and convenience of the resettlement sites compared to their origin. So regarding the question, whether they moved to the new area voluntarily or coercively, Table 4.2 shows that almost all, 214 (99.1%) of the participants said that they moved to the new area voluntarily while only 2 (0.9%) of them reported that the movement was coercive. This shows that the movement of most settlers to the new area is mainly voluntary based.

Table 4.2: Nature of the Resettlement Programme

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
The nature of the resettlement program	Voluntary	214	99.1
	Coercive	2	0.9
	Total	216	100.0
Interest of returning to their origin area	Yes	2	0.9
	No	214	99.1
	Total	216	100.0
Convenience of the new area compared to their origin	Good	195	90.3
	Not good	21	9.7
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

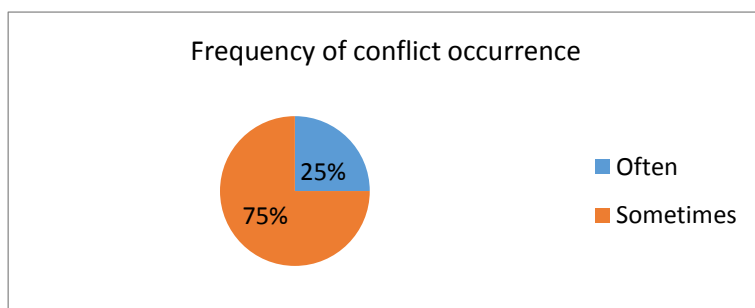
Concerning interest of resettlers returning to their origin area, Table 4.2 depicts that majority, 214 (99.1%) of the participants do not want to return back to their origin, while only 2 (0.9%) of them want to return because of poor health service provision, change of whether condition, problem of clean drinking water and the like problems in the resettlement sites. About the convenience of new area compared to the areas of settlers' origin, majority, 195 (90.3%) of the participants stated that the new area is convenient or good for living. However, only 21 (9.7%) of them reported that the new area is not convenient or good for living as compared as to their origin. The reason for those not satisfied with the new area is due to diseases like malaria and the other current problems of the area mentioned above as reported by the key informants interview and the researchers' field visit result showed.

4.3.4. Integration of the resettlers to the host community

Concerning the conflict occurrence, all of the respondents (100%) mentioned as they face conflicts with their neighborhood kebele's community. The reason for this as reported by the key

informants was: using host communities' grazing land by the resettlers for farming. And also for the question about the frequency of conflict occurrence, as it is shown on the below figure (4.4), 75% of the participants disclosed that conflict happens among them sometimes, and 25% of them reported as it occurs often. In general, the study shows that there is conflict among the resettlers and their neighborhood kebele's community and it happens sometimes as the majority of the respondents agree. As it was reported by the key informant interview, conflict among the resettlers and their neighborhood kebele's community became one of the causes for the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites though it happens sometimes.

Figure 4:4: Integration of the resettlers to the host community

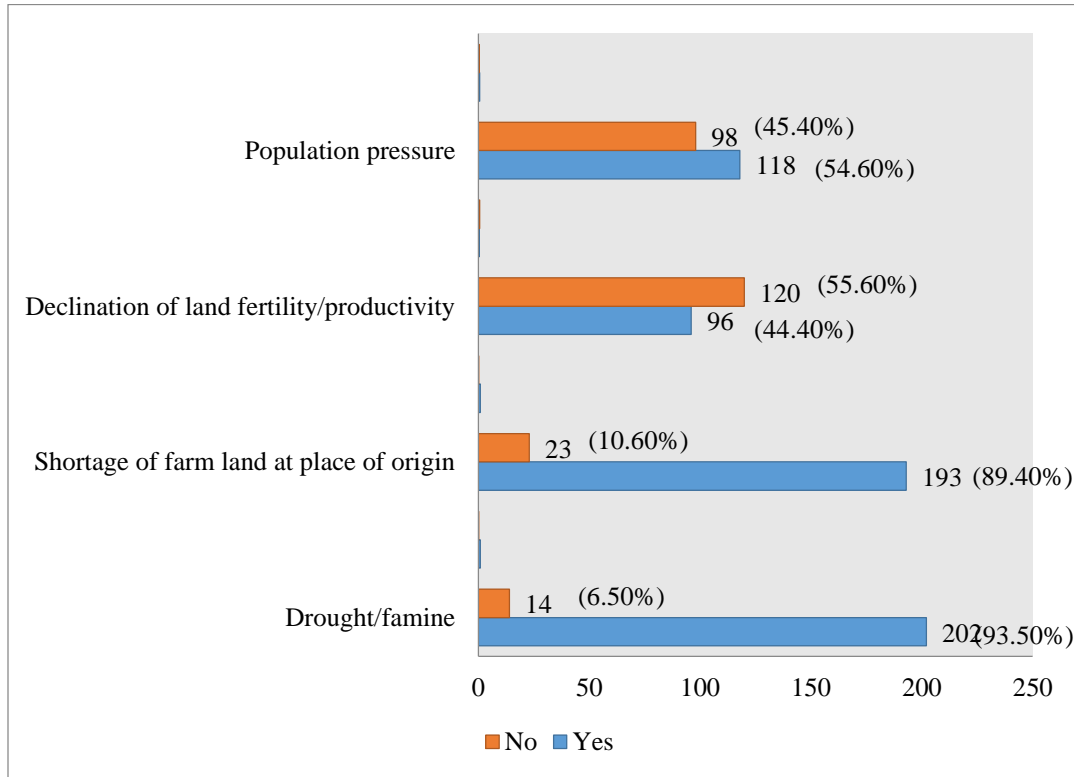


Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.3.5. The rationale behind the resettlement program

There are several reasons why a household moves from its original place to a new resettlement sites. The causes for this movement could be natural or man-made. According to the below figure (4:5), results of the data analysis of the study revealed that 202 (93.5%) of the sample respondents indicated drought/famine as their major reason to move. And the other major reason reported by 193 (89.4%) of the respondents was shortage of farm land at their place of origin. Population pressure was the third reason answered by 118 (54.6%) of the respondents. And the fourth reason was declination of land fertility/productivity, which was answered by 94 (44.4%) of the respondents. In addition to these major causes, they also listed other reasons like deforestation and disease and death of their livestock at their origin as causes for their movement to the resettlement sites the study considered.

Figure 4.5: The rationale behind the resettlement program



Source: Field Survey, 2019

According to Tesfaye (2007:32), all the above conditions are known as push factors, which are unfavorable conditions that repel the resettlers from their original home place. The resettlers, kebele officials, two of the Special Woreda’s representatives and two of the Woreda’s agriculture and rural development sector officers included in the interview of the research mentioned that government promises for the future and the benefit packages prepared by the government were some of the pull factors as additional causes for their decision to resettle.

4.4. Livelihood Assets of the resettlers

One of the basic objectives of this research is analyzing the improvements of the resettlers in their livelihood assets at the resettlement sites. Therefore, based on the analytical framework of the study in Figure 2.2, the five categories of assets/capitals were examined during the analysis of the improvements of the resettlers in their livelihoods at the resettlement sites. These are:

natural capital (land and water), human capital (education and health services), financial capital (access to credit, availability of credit sources and income sources), physical capital (livestock, transport, market link and production tools), and social capital (local social institutions). Accordingly, the discussion below addresses all these assets of livelihood.

4.4.1. Human Capital

According to Moser (1998: 9), human capital development is highly related to the economic and social infrastructure provision. The availability of social services such as education and health care services certainly promote the skills or knowledge and physical capability of people. While, economic infrastructure such as water and transport, together with health care ensure that they used their skills and knowledge productively. Related to this, the program document of the government declares that the minimum social services and infrastructure facilities to be established in new resettlement areas prior to the arrival of settlers. It is clear that the establishments of these services like educational and health institutions have paramount contribution for building the human capitals to settlers. In this research, in order to examine the human capital of the participants, the study considers their educational status, access to education and health services.

4.4.1.1. Educational Status and Access to Education

Regarding the educational status of the respondents, the study shows that before the resettlement programme majority of the respondents, 118 (54.6%) were never been to school, 87 (40.3%) of them attended primary school and only 11 (5.1%) of them attended secondary school and none of them exceeded secondary school (Table 4.3). However, after the resettlement programme, the reverse has happened. That is to mean, there is great improvement with their educational status after the resettlement programme. The study reveals that only 33 (15.3%) of them never been to school after the resettlement programme, 33 (15.3%) of them attended primary school, majority of the participants 118 (54.6%) reached secondary school and 32 (14.8%) of them reached tertiary level. This result shows that before the resettlement programme, the participant's level of education is lower than their level of education after the resettlement. And also when we compare the level of the school at the participant's origin and current resettlement sites, there is a huge difference as we see from Table 4.3 below. From the total population, the majority, which is 174 (80.6%) confirmed that at their place of origin the level of school is 1-4 grades and

only 42 (19.4%) responded as they have 5-8 grades level of school. However, at their current resettlement sites the reverse has become also the truth. That is to mean in the case of the resettlement sites majority of the respondents, 182 (84.3%) confirmed that they have 5-8 grades of schools and only 34 (15.7%) of the participants reported that they have 1-4 grades of school. The reason behind for the participant's lower status of education and lower school level at their original area was related with their low level of economy and living status before the resettlement programme as it was mentioned by the key informant interviewer and Participants of FGD at all the three sites.

Table 4.3: Educational status and access to Education at origin & the resettlement Sites

Items	Response category	Frequency	Percent
Did you have school at your place of origin?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
How do you rate the level of the school at your place of origin?	1-4	174	80.6
	5-8	42	19.4
	Total	216	100.0
What was the level of your education before the resettlement?	Never been to school	118	54.6
	Primary	87	40.3
	Secondary	11	5.1
How far did you go to get the school?	Total	216	100.0
	I don't know	32	14.8
	Less than an hour	13	6.0
	An hour	79	36.6
	Two hours	83	38.4
	More than two hours	9	4.2
	Total	216	100.0
Do you have schools in your current village?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
How do you rate the level of the school at your current village?	1-4	34	15.7
	5-8	182	84.3
	Total	216	100.0
What is the level of your education now?	Never been to school	33	15.3
	Primary	33	15.3
	Secondary	118	54.6
	Tertiary	32	14.8
	Total	216	100.0
How many of your school aged children go to school?	No one	17	7.9
	1	67	31.0
	2	93	43.1
	Above 2	39	18.1
	Total	216	100.0
Distance from School	Less than an hour	176	81.5
	An hour	39	18.1
	Two hrs	1	0.5
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

As it has said above, in the case of access to education and educational status, there is great improvement after the resettlement programme, however that was not to say the resettlement sites reached a climax level related to education. In fact, at the study sites as the researcher observed and the respondents reported, there are only two schools from grades 1-4 and 5-8 for the three sites. And the level of the schools did not exceed grade 8. Students of the area who promoted from grade 8 to the next class move to either Sassa or Laska secondary and preparatory school which takes more than two hours walk from the resettlement sites. That means, even though there are improvements concerning school issues at the resettlement sites, it needs lots of work still to improve the status, the levels, facilities and etc.

Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics of the resettler’s level of education before and after the resettlement program

		Paired Samples Statistics			
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	The participant’s level of education before the resettlement	1.5046	216	.59453	.04045
	The participant’s level of education at the resettlement sites	2.6898	216	.90533	.06160

Source: Own computation, 2019

According to the above Table (4.4), there is an improvement on the participant’s level of education after the resettlement program, because the mean (2.6898) and standard deviation (.90533) of the participant’s level of education at the resettlement sites are much greater than the mean (1.5046) and the standard deviation (.59453) of the participant’s level of education before the resettlement programme.

In addition to that the below Table (4:5) confirms that paired-sample t-test result on the average difference of the participant’s level of education before and after the resettlement programme, statistically there is significant increment at 5 percent significance level. This ensures the improvement of human capital in terms of the participant’s level of education to settlers in the study area.

Table 4.5: Paired-sample t-test on the average difference of the participant’s level of education before and after resettlement programme

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	The participant’s level of education before the resettlement – The participant’s level of education at the resettlement sites	-1.18519	.67718	.04608	-1.27600	-1.09437	-25.722	215	.000

Source: Own computation, 2019

The following pictures show about the two schools available at the three sites of the resettlement programme.

Figure 4.6: Schools available at the study sites



A) Angila 1 grades 1-4 School



B) Angila 2 grades 5-8 School

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.4.1.2. Access to Health services

Health service is one of the variables for human capital in this research. Health is an important factor in human capital development because healthy households are assumed to be productive in their livelihood strategies such as farming, on and off-farm and non-farm activities. Likewise, in the three resettlement sites this study focused, in terms of infrastructure there are three health posts for each of the resettlement sites but the problem is unavailability of basic health services. For instance, when a household member gets ill and needs treatment, access to medication and skilled medical assistance is very challenging. Thus, if the worst comes the only choice they have to do is: going to Laska hospital which takes almost two hours from the resettlement sites. This is again worsen by lack of transport to get to the hospital.

When we compare the health service of the settler’s origin area with their current residence villages, which is the re-settlement sites, table 4:6 makes it clear that the health service at the re-settlers origin got 120 (55.6%) Good, 76 (35.2%) very good and 20 (9.3%) Excellent marks. However, the health service at the re-settlement sites got 195 (90.3%) poor and 21 (9.7%) good. Due to this fact, majority of the respondents preferred to state poor health services in the resettlement sites (Table. 4:6). To reinforce this one of the key informants who returned recently to his original area explained in saying the following:

“In our arrival to the area in 2003 there was a serious health crises associated mainly with malaria and fever which was not only claimed the lives of some of the resettlers but also led others to return to their origin area in fear of the catastrophe and the challenge of adapting the new environment. Thus, following this crises the health service was fair for a while but again it declined to its present condition.”

Table 4.6: Access to Health Services

Items	Response category	Frequency	Percent
Did you have a health center in the village of your origin?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?	Less than an hour	32	14.8
	An hour	140	64.8
	Two hours	39	18.1
	More than two hours	5	2.3
	Total	216	100.0
	Good	120	55.6
	Very good	76	35.2
	Excellent	20	9.3
	Total	216	100.0
Is there a health center in your current village?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?	Less than an hour	190	88.0
	An hour	26	12.0
	Total	216	100.0
How do you rate the health service being provided to you in your current village?	Poor	195	90.3
	Good	21	9.7
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Poor health service would in turn negatively affect the capability of the people to carry out activities in a productive way during farming seasons and hinders not to participate effectively in diversified livelihood strategies that would support them to generate more income. So, labor productivity could be a challenging issue in these resettlement sites due to less access to health facilities and that would be a big loss in human capital for the future to sustain their livelihoods.

Additionally, in relation to the health service provision for the settlers at their place of origin and at the resettlement sites, the result of the descriptive statistics shown on the below table (4:7) clearly depicts that it is better at their place of origin than at the resettlement sites. Because the mean (1.0972) and the standard deviation (.29695) of the health service provision at the resettlement sites are lesser than the mean (2.5370) and the standard deviation (.66018) of the health service provision at the participant’s place of origin.

Table 4.7: Descriptive statistics of the health service provision at the settler’s place of origin and at resettlement programme sites

		Paired Samples Statistics			
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Health service in the place of Origin	2.5370	216	.66018	.04492
	Health service being provided at current village	1.0972	216	.29695	.02020

Source: Own computation, 2019

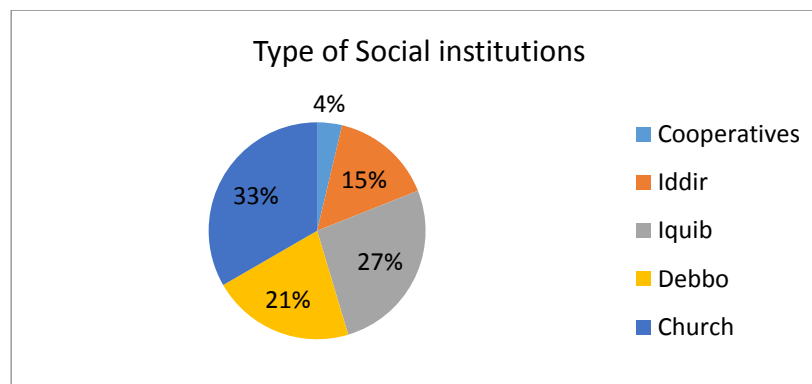
4.4.2. Social Capital

Social capital can be defined as, the social networks and connectedness that are being used for welfare security of the households. According to Moser (1998:10) a community itself can be considered as an asset that reduces vulnerability or increases opportunities depends on the existence of social capitals. In addition to this argument, this research attempts to go through the existing local relation mechanisms in the study sites. Local social institutions are explained by Wolde-Sellassie as, “structures that have been serving rural communities for longer periods passing from one generation to the other and through which local peoples’ indigenous knowledge is manifested” (2002:50). And also according to Rose (2000:1), “social capital consists of informal social networks and formal organizations used by individuals and households to produce goods and services for their own consumption, exchange or sale”. In this regard, it has been observed that the prominent local institutions in the resettlement sites which do have a significant role in maintaining the social relationship among the people are: Iquib⁴

⁴Iquib: it is a local social unit where interested people gathered together and contribute a fixed amount of money weekly, monthly or yearly based. Then the money which is contributed will be given to its members by casting lots or given to the members on rotation based on the member’s agreement.

which is a kind of rotating savings, Iddir⁵ which is a social institution formed for funeral service, Debbo⁶ which is a labor exchange mechanisms and church groups. Consequently, the below figure (4.7) show the participation of the resettlers in local institutions that strengthen their social capital.

Figure 4.7: The Social network of participants



Source: Field Survey, 2019

According to the respondents, all of them (100%) involve in at least one of the social institutions mentioned. No one is excluded from one of the social institutions of the area.

Majority of the respondents in the resettlement sites participate in local social institutions (Iddir, Iquib, Debbo and church) that strengthen their social networks at the villages. Few of them, 3.7% involve in cooperatives. The dominant social institution of the resettlement sites is Church group, which is 33.3%. Belonging to church is open to everyone (majority protestant and few are an Ethiopian Orthodox religion followers) in the study area since they are not expected to fulfill any requirement to be a member. In case of iddirs, those who need to participate are required to contribute money on monthly basis that would be used for assisting households during their family death and burial ceremony. In addition, the member of iddir is expected to contribute meal and labor at the time of mourning in any household in the resettlement sites. This network has strong contribution in building the culture of households to be assisted during adverse circumstances like death. Iquib is the reciprocal way of saving and gaining cash to own property or to cope with adverse circumstances like health problem. And debbo is a mechanism of labour

⁵Iddir: it is a local social unit where interested people of a community come to unity and form a social institution through which they support their member in the form of money, labor, or materials in the case of the death of the close relative.

⁶Debbo: it is a local social unit where interested people of a community gather together and form a unity to help the members of their group in labor at a time of farming, construction of house and etc. They do this in rotation.

exchange among the groups and it was a common phenomenon at the place of their origin. The members of this group come together to help each other at the time of farming, house building and etc on the bases of their member's labour request, so that in return this person will do the same when called upon by the other member at other time. Thus, these all local institutions play significant role in mediating and channeling the access of settlers to livelihood resources and providing social security that reduces their tensions in the resettlement areas.

Key interview informants and FGD participants also mentioned that the above local social institutions were also did exist in their origin area, however because of their lower living conditions and economic status at their origin area, majority of them were not participant of them especially in Iquib and cooperatives. The reasons they mentioned about that were: first, their poor financial and low educational status, because of that the people of their community did not trust them (lack of trust from their origin community). And the second reason they mentioned was their less capability to pay their portion of money weekly and monthly to be a member in Iquib and cooperatives. However, now after the resettlement, they claimed that they were being considered equal with any one at the resettlement sites and people started to trust them and their economic and educational status is dynamically changed and now as they reported that they participate in all the above different social institutions according to their personal preference.

So, here based on the above facts it is possible to argue that after the resettlement programme because of their good economic status and educational level improvement, their social capital status is greatly improved.

4.4.3. Natural Capital

4.4.3.1. Access to Land

Land is one of the main natural capitals in subsistence agriculture areas like that of this study focused. This is also supported by the fact that almost all respondents considered land as the main asset for all of them. In this regard, the study made it clear that the settlers have been selected by one of the selection criteria of landlessness and having small size farm land in their origin. According to the respondent's confirmation, now they are living in an area where the size of land owned and cultivated is larger than what some of them had in their place of origin. The resettlement program document also indicates that each resettler has to be given with at least 2

hectares⁷ of farm land in resettlement areas. The below table (4.8) shows the actual size and fertility level of their farm land before and after the resettlement programme. As the table shows from the total population of this study only 22 (10.2%) had an access to just only to a half hectare of farm land at their place of origin and the rest 194 (89.8%) of them were landlessness. However, after the resettlement programme, all of the respondents, 216 (100%) got an access to farm land. And all of them, 216 (100%) have received equal two hectares of farm land. Concerning the fertility level of their farm land, they have reported that the land they have received at the resettlement sites are better in comparing what they had at their origin home area.

Table 4.8: The resettlers access to land before and after the intervention

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Did you have access to farm land at the place of your origin?	Yes	22	10.2
	No	194	89.8
	Total	216	100.0
How many hectares of farm land did you have at the place of your origin?	None	194	89.8
	Half a hectare	22	10.2
	Total	216	100.0
	Poor	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
Did you get access to farm land in the resettlement village?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
	Two hectares	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
How can you rate the fertility level of your farm land at your current area	Better	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above facts disclosed that 194 people without any portion of farm land at their origin are now became owners of 2 two hectares of better fertile farm land. And the rest 22 people who had only half hectares of less fertile farm land at their origin area became owners of much larger hectares of better fertile farm land at the resettlement sites.

⁷Hectare: it is a land area of 10,000 square meters.

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics of the resettlers farm land size before and after resettlement programme

		Paired Samples Statistics			
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Hectares of farm land at the place of origin	1.1019	216	.30316	.02063
	Hectares of farm land at the resettlement village	4.4398	216	.49752	.03385

Source: Own computation, 2019

The above table (4:9) clearly shows that the mean (4.4398) and the standard deviation (.49752) of hectares of farm land of the resettlers at the resettlement site is greater than the mean (1.1019) and the standard deviation (.30316) of hectares of farm land of the resettlers at their place of origin. This tells us that there is improvement in natural capital at the resettlement site in relation to access to land.

Additionally, the following Table (4:10) shows that the paired-sample t-test result on the average difference of farm land size before and after the resettlement programme, statistically there is significant increment at 5 percent significance level. This ensures the improvement of natural capital in terms of farm land size to settlers in the study area.

Table 4.10: Paired sample t-test on the average difference of farm land size before and after resettlement programme

		Paired Samples Test							
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Hectares of farm land at the place of origin - Hectares of farm land at the resettlement village	-3.33796	.58001	.03946	-3.41575	-3.26018	-84.581	215	.000

Source: Own computation, 2019

FGD participants from all the three sites confirmed that they all have been given an equal two hectares of farm land after their arrival and which made them to be so much happy in their coming to the resettlement sites. Concerning the fertility level of their current farm land, they pointed as it is so much better in comparing with what a few of them had at their home area.

4.4.3.2. Access to clean drinking water

As a human being, all people need clean drinking water and it can be a factor for one’s survival. As Moser mentions (1998:10) dissatisfaction with the access to and quality of water was universal in all developing country contexts. With regard to clean drinking water, the resettlement sites of the study focus faces great challenge. It was noticed during the survey for the study that the government has built the pipe water to settlers at the time of their arrival at the resettlement sites. However, the pipes were broken down and still not repaired to be used again. With this regard table 4.11 depicts that from the total respondents of the study included, 110 (50.9%) are dependent on river and 106 (49.1%) are dependent on unprotected well as their main sources of drinking water. In addition to that at the resettlement sites, no one treats the water they get from the river and the unprotected well before drinking. This in turn resulted in poor health condition to the villagers’ due to waterborne diseases, as most of the informants argued. So, as the respondents mentioned that for the availability and facility of drinking water, their original place is much better than the resettlement sites.

Table 4.11: Access to clean drinking water

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
What is the main source of your drinking water?	River	110	50.9
	Unprotected well	106	49.1
	Total	216	100.0
Do you treat the water before drinking?	No	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

One of the Key Informant interviewers at the resettlement sites confirmed this fact in saying as follows:

“Often our wives or we/husbands and children walk on foot about more than an hour distance trip to fetch drinking water from river and unprotected well because the tap water established at the time of our relocation broken down after giving service for some time and no repairs have been done still now.”

According to the key interview informants of the study and FGD participants, the reasons for this problem were the absence of clear mandate among different levels of government (Federal, Regional and Local) regarding funding and provision of social services and there is poor integration among them to give immediate solution for social problems like this. So, it is plainly clear that to increase the productivity of the resettlers in their livelihood in the resettlement sites,

each and every concerned body need to be aware of the severity of the problem and take immediate action.

The following picture shows the tap water established at the time of the resettlers relocation and later broken down after giving service for some time and not yet repaired.

Figure. 4.8: Tap water established by the government in the resettlement sites at the beginning (Sample from Angila 1 resettlement site).



Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.4.4. Physical Capital

4.4.4.1. Livestock Size

Livestock rearing has great contribution in building the physical assets of people. In this regard, this study has found the appealing increment in size of livestock (cow, ox, sheep, goat, and donkey) to the household heads after resettlement program in the study sites. The following table shows the resettlers improvement in the livestock size at the resettlement sites (4:12).

Table 4. 12: Livestock size of the resettlers before and after the intervention

Livestock types	Owned	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Oxen	At the beginning	None	216 (100%)	100.0
		Total	216	100.0
	During Survey	None	11	5.1
		One	65	30.1
		Two and above	140	64.8
Total	216	100.0		
Cows	At the beginning	None	216	100.0
		Total	216	100.0
	During survey	None	11	5.1
		One	43	19.9
		Two and above	162	75.0
Total	216	100.0		
Goats	At the beginning	None	216	100.0
		Total	216	100.0
	During survey	None	11	5.1
		One	88	40.7
		Two and above	117	54.2
Total	216	100.0		
Sheep	At the beginning	None	183	84.7
		One	33	15.3
		Total	216	100.0
	During survey	None	11	5.1
		One	64	29.6
Two and above		141	65.3	
Total	216	100.0		
Donkey	At the beginning	None	216	100.0
		Total	216	100.0
	During survey	None	54	25
		One	119	55.1
		Two and above	43	19.9
Total	216	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2019

When we compare the livestock size of the respondents before and after the resettlement programme, there is great difference as it is clearly seen on the above table (4.12). Accordingly, before the resettlement among the resettlers no had an oxen, cows, goats and donkey except 33 (15.3%) from the total participants had one sheep. However, after the resettlement programme, majority of the respondents, 140 (64.8%) have become owners of two and above oxen, 162 (75%) have become owners of two and above cows, 117 (54.2%) have become owners of two and above goats, 141 (65.3%) have become owners of two and above sheep, and 119 (55.1%) have become owners of one donkey. This shows that almost from nothing before the

resettlement, now they have become the owner of multiple livestock. This is to say that after the resettlement programme, the livestock size of the resettlers shown improvement.

And also according to the results of the descriptive statistics of the resettler's livestock size before and after resettlement programme shown on the below table (4:13), the mean and the standard deviation of all livestock after the resettlement programme are greater than the mean and the standard deviation of all livestock of the participants before the intervention. This clearly tells that there is improvement after the resettlement programme on physical capital in relation to the livestock size.

Table 4.13: Descriptive statistics of the resettler's livestock size before and after resettlement programme

		Paired Samples Statistics			
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Number of Oxen at the beginning	1.0000	216	.00000	.00000
	Number of oxen during the survey	2.5972	216	.58651	.03991
Pair 2	Number of cows at the beginning	1.0000	216	.00000	.00000
	Number of cows during the survey	2.6991	216	.56007	.03811
Pair 3	Number of goats at the beginning	1.0000	216	.00000	.00000
	Number of goats during the survey	2.4907	216	.59448	.04045
Pair 4	Number of sheep at the beginning	1.1528	216	.36061	.02454
	Number of sheep during the survey	2.6019	216	.58572	.03985
Pair 5	Number of donkey at the beginning	1.0000	216	.00000	.00000
	Number of donkey during the survey	1.9491	216	.66974	.04557

Source: Own computation, 2019

Additionally, as the below table (4:14) shows that the paired-sample t-test result on the average difference of livestock size before and after the resettlement programme confirms statistically there is significant increment at 5 percent significance level. This ensures the improvement of physical capital in terms of livestock size of the settlers at the study sites.

Table 4.14: Paired sample t-test on the average difference of livestock size before and after resettlement programme

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Number of Oxen at the beginning - Number of oxen during the survey	-1.59722	.58651	.03991	-1.67588	-1.51856	-40.024	215	.000
Pair 2	Number of cows at the beginning - Number of cows during the survey	-1.69907	.56007	.03811	-1.77419	-1.62396	-44.586	215	.000
Pair 3	Number of goats at the beginning - Number of goats during the survey	-1.49074	.59448	.04045	-1.57047	-1.41101	-36.855	215	.000
Pair 4	Number of sheep at the beginning - Number of sheep during the survey	-1.44907	.74534	.05071	-1.54903	-1.34911	-28.573	215	.000
Pair 5	Number of donkey at the beginning - Number of donkey during the survey	-.94907	.66974	.04557	-1.03890	-.85925	-20.827	215	.000

Source: Own computation, 2019

In addition to the livestock size in all of the three resettlement sites, there are veterinary centers to treat the stocks at the necessary period of time. This has also a good input for the wellbeing of the livestock at the sites. It would also encourage the owners to rear more stocks in the areas. The following picture (veterinary center) taken as a sample from Bunibassa1 resettlement site.

Figure: 4.9: Sample Veterinary Centre at the resettlement sites



Source: Field survey, 2019

4.4.4.2. Access to Transport

Concerning access to transportation, the government has constructed the dry weather road during the first arrival of settlers. And still the same road is giving services; however it needs maintenance for better service. As it was confirmed by the respondents and the researcher's field survey, road and road network is at a good status compared to the other resettlement sites of the woreda, however the great problem of the study sites is lack of public transportation. Below table (4.15) makes it clear that totally there is no access of public transportation at the study sites. The majority of the people, 192 (88.9%) walk on foot to reach to their central big market located at Laska, town of the special woreda which takes more than two hours distance from the resettlement sites. Only few of them, 10 (4.6%) were using private motors as a means of transportation. Later, as it was made clear by the interviewers, the participants of FGD of all the three sites and the researcher's filed survey, the car which was mentioned by 6 (2.8%) people of the respondents is an Isuzu car which may come like once a month to transport cash crops and different marketable items from the resettlement sites to their central market at Laska town. That is to mean the car is not used to transport people but different commodities.

Table 4.15: Access to Transport

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Is dry weather road constructed in your current village?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
	No	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
What are the means of transportation you use to reach to markets and the capital town of the woreda?	On foot	192	88.9
	Donkeys/ Horses/Mules	8	3.7
	Cars	6	2.8
	Private motor bikes	10	4.6
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

And the FGD participants of all the three sites and key interview informants mentioned that even if there are different accesses to market for the settlers because of the transportation problem, sometimes especially farmers who have no money to rent a donkey or mule for loading their products, sale at their nearby or kebele markets to private traders with less cost or through a cooperative in their village even if they do not pay the money on time. And also they described that because of selling their products chiefly on their nearby or kebele markets, sometimes the

money they spent on their farm like in buying farm inputs, fertilizers, payment made for day laborers is not coming back in equal or increased amount after selling what they produced. And because of that as they disclosed, more farmers get discouraged and are not happy to widen their farm or continue as a farmer in the sites.

4.4.4.3. Production Tools

Production tool is one of the variables analyzed under the sub topic of physical capital. According to the majority of respondents, 199 (92.1), their production tool is changed after the resettlement programme. The below table (4.16), makes it clear that the production tools they were using at the place of origin was labor force, and after the resettlement there is a shift of production tool from labor force to oxen. Because as the resettlement manual confirms, each household heads had received one ox during their arrival to the resettlement site as a starter packet from the government. And that became a good starting point for every resettler to farm and changes their livelihood condition. It is well known that agriculture is the main activity and income generation source in the resettlement sites using draught animals like oxen. Oxen have a greater importance of productive utility among the farming society. Those who lack access to oxen face great difficulty in their farm productivity compared to those who have oxen. According to Messay (2009), oxen ownership plays a significant role in improving the livelihood of farming household by ensuring their food security status.

Table 4.16: Production tools

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Is your production tools changed after the resettlement?	Changed	199	92.1
	The same	17	7.9
	Total	216	100.0
What were the tools of production you were using at the place of your origin?	Labor force	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
What are the tools of production you are using after the resettlement?	Labor force	17	7.9
	Oxen	199	92.1
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

At the time of FGD in all the three sites, the participants mentioned that the change of production tools at the resettlement sites has brought an incredible result in the amount of production they get and the income they generate each and every year. Plus to that they mentioned that as far as the numbers of their oxen increases, the amount of their production and the income they generate

increases from time to time. Because as they have mentioned, if they have more oxen they can plough more farm lands of their own and even sometimes they give their oxen for rent to other farmer who has no or few oxen and that help them to generate more income or money.

4.4.4.4. Access to market

Concerning market access, as it is shown on the below table (4:17), all of the respondents confirmed that they have access to sale their farm products in diverse local markets. From the total respondents, the majority, which is 135 (62.5%) responded that they often use kebele market and the rest 81 (37.5%) of them confirmed as they often use the distant/woreda market. Concerning the preference of market for selling their farm products, the total respondents, 216 (100%) have chosen the distant/woreda market. And from the below table (4:17) it is clear that to reach the distant/woreda market for the majority of the respondents, 118 (54.6%) it takes two hours, for the 85 (39.4%) respondents it takes more than two hours and for the rest 13 (6 %) of the respondents it takes just an hour. This shows that, it is the distant barrier to the woreda market enforces the majority of the respondents to use the kebele market for selling their farm products even though all of them prefer the distant/woreda market.

Concerning getting market information about product price/ agriculture inputs, majority of the respondents, 158 (73.1%) confirmed that they get from their friends and 37 (17.1%) confirmed as they get from the Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Sector office and the remaining 21 (9.7%) confirmed that they get from social media (Table 4.17).

According to the key interview informants (KII) and the FGD participants in all the three sites, to reach the distant/woreda market, the resettlers are supposed to travel on foot for more than two hours from the resettlement sites. Meanwhile, those who have Donkeys/Mules load their products on it to sell at the distant/woreda market otherwise they are expected to pay some 20-30 birr per quintal to the owners of donkey or mule. And sometimes they use an Isuzu car which may come like once a month to transport cash crops and different marketable items from the resettlement sites to their central market. Alternatively, sometimes they sell their products through a cooperative in their village, but since the cooperative does not pay the money on time they prefer to travel on foot to the central market. Furthermore, all weather roads are available despite no access to public transport in the sites so far. Nevertheless, according to the below table

(4:17) as most of the respondents asserted, 198 (90.3%) access to the market and availability of road in their origin area is much better than to the new or the resettlement sites.

Table 4.17: Access to market

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Do you have access to sell your farm products in diverse local markets?	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
	Kebele market	135	62.5
	Distant/Woreda market	81	37.5
	Total	216	100.0
	Distant/Woreda market	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
	An hour	13	6.0
	Two hours	118	54.6
	More than 2 hours	85	39.4
	Total	216	100.0
How do you get market information about product price/ agriculture inputs	Friends	158	73.1
	From the Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Sector office	37	17.1
	Social media: radio /Tv	21	9.7
	Total	216	100.0
Concerning accessibility to market and availability of roads which one do you think is better?	Origin area	198	90.3
	The resettlement site	21	9.7
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.4.5. Financial Capital

In this study, financial capital was assessed by access to credit, availability of credit sources and the respondent's livelihood main income sources. According to the data which is presented on the below table (4:18), agriculture was the main source of their livelihood income as majority, 103 (47.7%) of the respondents asserted, followed by sales from crops, 49 (22.7%), and then sales from fattened cattle, 37 (17.1%) and lastly petty trade, 22 (10.2%). Employment was very low which was 5 (2.3%) below 10 percent. Regarding credit access, all of the respondents, 216 (100%) agreed that they have access to credits. Concerning the main sources of credit, Omo Micro Finance took the lion share which is 178 (82.4%), followed by cooperative, 38 (17.6%). It is obvious that the availability of access to credit could have its own contribution in solving the financial problems of the resettlers. In addition to that as it is mentioned by 194 (89.8%) respondents, the resettlement sites are better in providing credit services to the resettlers than

their origin home area (Table 4.18). That is one of the reasons for the resettlers to participate in fattening cattle and petty trade in addition to agriculture and sales from crops as their other sources of income in the resettlement sites.

Table 4.18: Financial Capital

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent
What is your livelihood main income source?	Agriculture	103	47.7
	Sales from crops	49	22.7
	Employment	5	2.3
	Petty trade	22	10.2
	Sales from fattened cattle	37	17.1
	Total	216	100.0
Do you have credit access	Yes	216	100.0
	Total	216	100.0
If the answer is yes for the above question, what are the main sources of credit?	Omo Micro Finance	178	82.4
	Cooperatives	38	17.6
	Total	216	100.0
Which one do you think is better in providing credit services?	Origin home area	22	10.2
	The resettlement site	194	89.8
	Total	216	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

So, as the above table indicates that the resettlement sites are at a good status in a relation to credit service provision in comparison with the resettler's original area. This could lead to a decision that the resettler's financial capital is much better improved after the resettlement programme. And also according to the key informants interview and FGD result obtained from the participants, credit service is the most important source of financial capital for the household with poor income source at the resettlement sites. Household may use it to purchase agricultural technologies and inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds and other farm implements used in their day to day agricultural activities. Access to credit can also equip households with the needed financial capital to start different new business and income generating activities. And they reported that in providing credit services, the resettlement sites are doing better than their home area.

4.5. Challenges of the resettlement sites

It is hard to find a problem-free resettlement site. In some cases, resettlers can move to new sites where there are no human habitats before. In the case of this study, the resettlement sites considered were free of any human habitats before the arrival of the resettlers as it was mentioned by two of the representatives of the Woreda's Administrator and two of the Woreda's agriculture and rural development sector officers at the time of interview. These places were well known for their lack of basic infrastructural developments like roads, safe drinking water, health services, vet clinics, and etc. Under such circumstances, it is expected that resettlers would face diverse problems at their specific sites. As most of the resettlement sites are located in warm and humid lowlands, human and livestock diseases such as malaria and trypanosomiasis were the major health problems encountered at the initial stages of the resettlements. This is due to the fact that the vegetation and the weather conditions of the areas are conducive for multiplication of mosquitoes and tse-tse flies, vectors which transmit malaria and trypanosomiasis (Rahmato, 2003). Though the regional and the woreda government together did all their bests in facilitating the basic infrastructural developments like building health centers, roads, providing clean drinking water, and etc., during the first arrival of the resettlers, still there are challenges the resettlers are confronting at their new sites. The below table mentions all the current challenges the resettlers are facing at the resettlement sites (Table 4: 19).

So, in the case of the current challenges of the resettlement sites, problem of clean drinking water got 206 (95.4%) points from the total 216 participants and became the first challenge as presented on table 4.19. Accordingly, poor health service, diseases like malaria, problem of weather condition, less access to public transportation, and conflicts in between the resettlers and the neighboring village people were reported as the current challenges of the resettlement sites in their order of rank. Though, there are slight point differences in between the mentioned variables, all of them got 75% and above (Table 4:19). This shows that all the mentioned variables are the major and serious current challenges of the resettlement sites.

Table 4.19: Current challenges of the resettlement sites

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent	Rank according to their point
Diseases like malaria	Yes	196	90.7	3
	No	20	9.3	
	Total	216	100.0	
Poor health service provision	Yes	205	94.9	2
	No	11	5.1	
	Total	216	100.0	
Problem of weather condition	Yes	186	86.1	4
	No	30	13.9	
	Total	216	100.0	
Problem of clean drinking water	Yes	206	95.4	1
	No	10	4.6	
	Total	216	100.0	
Conflict b/n the resettlers and the neighboring village people	Yes	162	75.0	6
	No	54	25	
	Total	216	100.0	
Less access of public transportation	Yes	173	80.1	5
	No	43	19.9	
	Total	216	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2019

From these the above mentioned current challenges of the resettlement sites only point number 1 is discussed below in detail because the rest points were discussed deeply in other sections of this research.

Diseases like malaria: According to the results gained from the participants of FGD and Key interview informants, malaria is one of the serious diseases the resettlers are suffering at the resettlement sites. As they have mentioned, since the resettlement sites are warm and humid lowlands which is conducive for multiplication of mosquitoes, which transfers malaria, the disease is triumphant at the sites. And they added the point that, the problem is not only the transmission of the diseases but also getting treatment at the right time with minimum cost is the other hardship of the sites. Though, there are health posts at each resettlement sites, the problem is related with less number of qualified health professionals and enough medicines in all the health posts. Because of that majority of people who caught by malaria and other diseases, especially those who could afford the transportation cost travel to Laska hospital, which is

situated at the central town of the special woreda to get medicines and treatment. However, others who could not afford the transportation costs wait for their health post until the medicine was being sent from the woreda while suffering. And because of that as the participants of FGD and KII disclosed, this situation of poor health service discouraged many resettlers and became one of the push factors for the resettlers to leave the resettlement sites.

About questions raised by the researcher concerning the solutions have taken for these challenges at the time of interview with the key informants and the discussions done by the participants of focus group, they have disclosed that the government body especially the special woreda tried all its bests to minimize the challenges and because of that there are slight positive changes begun to be seen in the sides of challenges number 1,2,4 and 6 mentioned on table 4.19, however, lack of finance, poor integration between the federal, regional and local levels government bodies in planning and implementation to solve the problems and ever increasing dimensions of the problems became great challenges not to put an end to the above challenges. So, because of that as it was mentioned by the key interview informants, these challenges causes the resettlers not to settled permanently at the resettlement sites without any tension though there are great improvements in their different livelihood assets.

4.6. Reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites

Resettlers could return to their place of origin due to many reasons. From the three resettlement sites (Angila 1, 2 and Bunubassa 1) the study considered, more than half of the resettlers returned to their place of origin. At the beginning totally there were 1262 household heads were arrived at the three resettlement sites and now the numbers of people decreased to 469. Currently there are totally 469 households exist at the three resettlement sites (Angila 1= 164 from 480, Angila 2= 70 from 482 and Bunibassa 1= 235 from 300). Reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites were discussed in detail here. In this regard, according to table 4.20, 194 (89.8%) of the respondents reported that poor health service provision is the first cause, change of weather condition is the second, problem of clean drinking water is the third, diseases like malaria, less access to public transportation and conflict in between the resettlers and the neighboring village people became the fourth, the fifth, and the sixth major causes for the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites respectively. Unfulfillment of government promises and lack of road network became the least causes for the resettlers abandonment of the

resettlement sites (Table 4:20). This shows that at least the government tried to keep the promises that were made before the first arrival of the resettlers and road network is already available at the sites. The same above problems were reported by the key interview informants (KII), especially by the six kebele officials, the twelve resettlers who have already returned to their origin area and two of the Woreda’s agriculture and rural development sector officers as the main causes of the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites. In addition to that at the time of FGD the participants added the point that the provision of clean drinking water was not lasted for long time after their first arrival and the health service provision is poor in comparison with their home area.

Table 4.20: Reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites

Items	Response Category	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Diseases like malaria	Yes	151	69.9	4
	No	65	30.1	
	Total	216	100.0	
Poor health service provision	Yes	194	89.8	1
	No	22	10.2	
	Total	216	100.0	
Change of weather condition	Yes	183	84.7	2
	No	33	15.3	
	Total	216	100.0	
Problem of clean drinking water	Yes	172	79.6	3
	No	44	20.4	
	Total	216	100.0	
Conflict b/n the resettlers and the neighboring village people	Yes	110	50.9	6
	No	106	49.1	
	Total	216	100.0	
Less access of public transportation	Yes	119	55.1	5
	No	97	44.9	
	Total	216	100.0	
Unfulfillment of government promises	Yes	64	29.6	7
	No	152	70.4	
	Total	216	100.0	
Lack of road network	Yes	43	19.9	8
	No	173	80.1	
	Total	216	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

From the above major causes for the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites, the first three serious cases were discussed in detail below based on the responses gained from the questionnaire, interview, FGD and the researcher's field visitation:

Poor health service provision: it was mentioned by all the respondents as the first cause for the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites. There are 3 health posts at all the three sites of the study and which was mentioned as one of the strong sides of the resettlement sites. However, the problems were related with shortage of the health professionals especially at Angila 1 and 2 sites. There is only one health professional working at each of the two sites. And the other problem mentioned was, lack of medicine. As it was reported, when a patient visits the health posts, the health professionals write prescriptions to buy medicines from other place after knowing the case of the patient's health status. So, to get the medicine they have to walk up to Laska, the central town of the woreda which takes more than two hours to walk from the resettlement sites. This causes them to spend extra expenses (payment for transportation, buying foods and etc.).

Change of weather condition: it was mentioned as the second major problems for the abandonment of the resettlement sites. When comparing the weather condition of the resettlers origin and the resettlement sites, especially Hadiya and Wolayita there is a big difference, because Wolayitta and Hadiya are mostly rainy and coldest areas in SNNPR. The weather condition of the resettlement sites is hot and sunny because they are located at the lowlands of the special woreda. So, because of the change of the weather condition from cold to hot, more of the resettlers, especially from Hadiya and Wolayitta could not resist the hotness, which was why many of the resettlers returned to their origin as it was mentioned by the key interview Informants and participants of FGD at all the three sites.

Problem of clean drinking water: lack of clean drinking water was also the other major causes for the abandonment of the resettlers of their new villages. As it was discovered from the respondents that at the times they arrived at the new resettlement sites, the government has built the pipe water for them; however after a while the pipes were broken down and still not repaired to be used again. Because of that the current survivals of the resettlers at the new sites mostly use river water for drinking as the researcher also observed. This in turn resulted in poor health condition to the villagers' due to waterborne diseases as the respondents argued for.

So, for the above mentioned and other problems of the resettlement sites, the resettlers were preferred leaving the resettlement sites as their best solution.

Additionally, at the time of interview especially two of the Woreda's Administrator representatives and two of the Woreda's agriculture and rural development sector officers disclosed that some of the benefit packages incorporated in the programme manual also became a cause for the resettlers abandonment of the new sites, because as they have stated that the resettlement program has a provision for those resettlers who wish to return to their original home place by allowing them to keep their plots of land in their original home place for a period of three years. So, as they have mentioned some resettlers want to operate in both places by leaving some family members behind. So, because of that some settlers returned to their original home after selling the oxen they have been given by the government at their first arrival at the resettlement time as an incentive to resettle.

4.7. Examples of success and failure stories from the resettlement sites

These are the stories of one failure woman, which has already returned to her original home area from Angila no. 1 site (W/ro Tagelech) and two successful resettlers from Angila 2 (Ato Tesfa) and Bunibassa 1 (Ato Siket) resettlement sites whom are currently living there. These stories are reported from the key interview respondents. For the sake of anonymity an imaginary name is used in place of their real names here.

4.7.1. Failure Story

W/ro Tagelech: she is a 45 years age woman divorced with her husband due to a disagreement on their personal issues at their origin area. She came to the resettlement site with three of her children, one boy and two daughters. She got two hectares of farm Land and all the benefits provided for them at their first arrival to the resettlement sites. After a while she gave for rent some portion of her farm Land for other farmer and started to farm the rest of her farm land for herself together with her children and sometimes by hiring daily laborers. However, her land became less fertile in comparing with others and the person rented her land left the land after one time trying. She was not happy on the productivity level of the land given to her. And then she reported the issue to her kebele officials and then to the Woreda to exchange with other fertile land but no one heard to her voice. As a result, she rented another land from other farmer to increase the level of crop production to feed her children but she was also become not successful

with that too. And then she started to participate on petty trades like making bread and selling it with tea and coffee at the area but still as she said she was not profitable with that. She was criticizing the things that were advocated before resettlement for it was out of joint to what was there in the ground. Moreover, she was not participating in either of local social institutions such as Iddir, Iqub and cooperatives except church in her village to reduce her expenses. She was not willing to say anything about her annual income. She said the following concerning her condition at the resettlement sites:

“I tried all my bests to change my life and the lives of my children at the resettlement site but I was not successful there and I started to lose my capacity to work so that I together with one of my daughter have already left the resettlement sites before three years. My son and one of my daughters have got married and living there still.”

The other problem she mentioned for her abandonment of the resettlement site was her health status. As she mentioned, she was suffering from malaria and fever and stomach ache which is caused from waterborne diseases, which she has been caught at the resettlement site. She mentioned that after getting ill, it was so hard to get an appropriate medication at the right time with an appropriate cost at the resettlement site. In addition to that as she mentioned, the weather condition of the area was not become conducive for her to live there. So, these are the problems which forced her to abandon the resettlement site. And now, the woman together with her one daughter lives at Shashogo Woreda in Hadiya Zone, SNNPR.

4.7.2. Success Stories

Ato Tesfa: he is 37 years age man and lived at the resettlement site since 2003. He came to the resettlement site alone from Konso but he got married after four years of his arrival at the new site and now he has four children, two sons and two daughters. He owned half hectare of farm land in his area of origin despite the area was prone to recurrent drought and less productive. Because of that he was not successful and productive at his area of origin. However, currently he owns two hectares of better fertile farm land at the resettlement site and then he started to grow sesame, maize and teff. As he reported he gets good production of sesame and maize except the less production of teff because of shortage of rain sometimes. Also, he rents in additional farm land from the host community to increase his income. In his origin he was working as a daily laborer to generate more income for himself in addition to his primary income source which was agriculture. But, now he is on a better position in his income status and all four of his children

attend school and the health status of his family is better. His annual income is about 15,000 (fifteen thousand) birr in addition to few livestock he has. When he explains the difference in the livelihood status before and after resettlement, he contrasted it with the difference between heaven and earth.

Ato Siket: he is about 44 years of age married man living with his wife and five children now at the resettlement site. Before coming to the resettlement site he was landless at his village of origin (Wolayitta). At the resettlement site he has been given two hectares of farm land and like the aforementioned fellow settler he grows sesame, maize and teff in his own farm land and on the additional land which he has rented in from other farmer. Ato Siketis relatively rich in the standard of his villagers and received an award in 2017 for being a model farmer to the resettlers. His annual income is about 25,000 (twenty five thousand) birr. He has grind mill which he bought before four years back and serve him as an additional income generation asset. And also he has bought a house with 150,000 (One hundred fifty thousand) birr at Laska, the capital town of Basketo Special Woreda and he also gave it for rental, which serves him as an additional income source. Lastly, he said the following concerning his status at the resettlement site:

“For me and my family I consider and see the resettlement site as a Garden of Eden, and I am blessed so much!”

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Resettlement program is one of the development strategies and policy solutions that is implemented by the Ethiopian government to overcome the problem of smallholder farmers. Based on this policy decision, the program is implemented in Basketo Special Woreda in 2003.

The study shows that the resettlement program has been implemented on voluntarily basis. The resettlement programme helped the resettlers to diversify their livelihood strategies in addition to their main income source, which is agriculture. The diversification helps resettlers to overcome shocks to farming.

The resettlement program has positively contributed to the financial capitals of resettlers through providing credit services and by making available of the credit sources compared with their status before the program. The program has also helped them to strengthen their social capital through local social networks or with help of local institutions especially with regard to Iquib and cooperatives. Concerning physical capital, it was noticed that the livestock size is at promising status to help resettlers to build their physical capital compared with prior to resettlement execution. In relation to physical capital, the production tool of the resettlers has shown improvement after the resettlement, because now resettlers use draught power in the resettlement sites unlike human labour at their origin. However, access to transport and market is not improved. In connection to natural capital, there is improvement at the resettlement sites; especially in relation to access to land. Majority of the respondents who were landless at their origin area now become owners of two hectares of fertile farm land and also those who were with a half hectares of less fertile farm land at their origin area have become owners of larger and better fertile land at the resettlement sites. However, access to clean drinking water is a challenge in the resettlement sites. Concerning human capital, there is progress and improvement in relation to educational status of the resettlers and access to education. However, access to health service is still a challenge at the study sites. And because of the unresolved challenges the resettlers are facing, majority of them abandoned the resettlement sites.

In conclusion, although research works done by (Brown et al. 2008, Cernea and McDowell 2000, Gizaw 2013, Hwang 2010, Ohta and Gebre 2005) argue that resettlement is a risky policy intervention that often leads to impoverishment and rarely results in sustainable livelihoods, this study has found that there are improvements in the livelihoods of the resettled people after the resettlement programme as well as still there are challenges that led majority of them abandon the sites. Based on the conclusions above and challenges identified, the improvements observed in the livelihoods of the resettlers will be only sustainable if policy interventions in the area of solutions to challenges and scaling up the improvements are implemented.

5.2. Recommendations

Although, the livelihood assets of majority of the participants under the study sites are positively improved as compared to what they had before their involvement in the resettlement programme, it is not possible to say that all the resettlers livelihoods were improved equally and the improvements in the livelihood assets of resettlers are sustainable. Therefore, consecutive policy efforts are needed from concerned bodies, in order for the programme outcomes to be sustainable, challenges are resolved and resettlers abandonment of the study sites would be stopped. So, the following recommendations are forwarded for the selected stakeholders of the programme for the future improvements at the study sites:

5.2.1. For the resettlement programme implementing body

Sustainability of programme outcomes: It is suggested that the programme implementing bodies at all level should work in collaboration to solve the challenges the resettlers are facing and scale up the improvements so that the resettlers stop abandoning the study sites. This will ensure the sustainability of the livelihood assets of the settlers in the study sites.

Policy support packages: At the resettlement sites, it is also very important for the government to encourage and increase the level of implementation of Productive Safety Net Program especially in relation to community and business components.

Conflict and security: Also the regional, the woreda and the kebele's government body need to work hard on security issue of the areas to transform conflicts in between the resettlers and their neighbor community to create sustainable peace so that the resettlers need to live in areas tension free.

Provide agricultural technology: The government needs to provide diverse agricultural technologies which increase the production outcomes of the farmers at the resettlement sites so that the overall objective of the programme would be achieved.

Creation of market chain: market chain should be created and facilitated by the government bodies, where the farmer's negotiation power over the price of their product is increasing.

5.2.2. For the resettlers

Work to diversify livelihoods: At the resettlement sites where the study considered, the resettlers need to increase their involvement on diversifying their livelihood strategies. Moreover, they need to give more attention especially on fattening cattle, petty trade and beekeeping. Because these were the primary diversified livelihood activities they were more profitable at the sites. The weather condition, the geographic location, the available facilities and natural resources (e.g. water, grazing field, and etc.) of the area are more conducive for these activities. In addition to that they need to work hard to diversify their crop production, vegetation, and fruit plantation at the sites.

Initiate small scale irrigation schemes: And also since there are rivers at the resettlement sites, to increase the agricultural productivity of settlers, there should be an effort to establish small scale irrigation schemes and develop water harvesting systems in the area to reduce the dependence of settlers on susceptible rain-fed agriculture.

Reduce dependency on government support: Resettlers need to reduce their expectations of government support. Resettlers need to see the contributions of the resettlement programme and enhance their participation and motivation to solving the challenges in the sites.

5.2.3. For Policy Experts

Work on scale up plan: It is better to consider and include the contributions, challenges and the reasons of the resettlers abandoning of the resettlement sites in their work by getting lessons from this research work, so that right policies and directions would be in place for future implementation of the programme at similar places like Basketo.

Work on solving the challenges resettlers are facing: policy experts need to work hard and drive policies which would encourage immediate solutions for the challenges of the resettlement sites.

Initiate monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programmes: there should be implementable policies related with continues monitoring and evaluation after resettling people from one place to the other so that problems, challenges and improvements of the programme would be known timely and then corrective actions would be taken by the concerned body so that the objectives of the intervention would be met.

Initiative partnership frameworks: the policy experts need to set directions that initiating and motivating cooperative work of multiple stakeholders of the programme (beneficiaries, government, host community, NGOs and etc.) to solve the multiple development challenges the resettlers are facing and to the sustainability of the programme outcomes.

5.2.4. For academic researchers

Though state-sponsored resettlement programs are complex in their nature researchers might investigate more research in the thematic area and in the specific location for the in depth understanding of the study topic, especially in the specific objective of the reasons for the resettlers abandonment of the study sites so that additional points which are not touched within this research work may be disclosed. And also researchers who have an interest in the related field can use this work as a reference material for their further study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Questionnaire

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Questionnaire to be filled by the resettlers

Research Topic: Contributions of Rural Resettlement Programme on the Livelihood improvement of the Resettled People: The Case of Basketo Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia

Dear Sir / Madam,

My name is Engida Anjulo. I am a graduate student of Addis Ababa University, College of Development Studies, Department of Regional and Local Development Studies. I am currently working on my thesis entitled “Assessment of the Contributions of Rural Resettlement Program on the Livelihoods of the Resettled People: The Case of Basketo Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia”. This thesis is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Masters of Art in my field of study.

In order to address the issues involved in the topic, I felt the necessity of collecting and incorporating the views and real life experience of you, who are involved in the program of the resettlement. So I humbly request your little time to fill the attached questioner. Of course your participation is based on your willingness and entirely based on your voluntariness to participate in the study.

At this juncture I would like to assure you that the information gathered from you is used only for the study and academic purpose only. And hence I will keep the privacy of the information at most care and assure you that the data that you will provide for me will be kept anonymously. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

With Best Regards;

Engida Anjulo

For any further inquiry you may contact me via –.0911544874

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- ❖ Writing your name is unnecessary
- ❖ Circle the appropriate answer from the given alternative
- ❖ The questions are generally divided into three parts. Part I focuses on the demography of the respondents (Section A). Part II focuses on the general information of the resettlement program (Section B-F). And part III asks questions on the objectives of the research (Section G-I).
- ❖ I want to guarantee you that this research is only for academic purpose approved by Addis Ababa University, College of Development Studies, Department of Regional and Local Development Studies. Definitely no other individual will have to access this data collected in any kind of report. I might publish but, I will not include any information that will make it possible.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR GREAT COOPRATION!

PART I

Questions on the demography of the respondents

SECTION A – PERSONAL INFORMATION

Please Circle the appropriate Number that corresponds to your answer.

1	Sex	1=Male 2= Female
2	Age	1= 15-30yrs 2=30-39yrs 3=40-50yrs 4=Above 50yrs
3	Household head	1= Husband 2= Single mother
4	Marital Status	1=Married 2=Single 3=Separated 4=Divorced
5	What is the total number of your household members?	1=1 2=2-3 3=4-5 4= 6 and above

PART II

Questions on the general information of the resettlement program

SECTION B- Diversified Livelihood Strategies that are used by the resettlers to reduce shocks (Please put [X] in the box provided. You may choose more than one

1	Fattening Cattle	[]
2	Self-employment in hotel/café	[]
3	Petty trade	[]
4	Participating in the program of work for food	[]
5	Daily Labor work	[]
6	Handcrafts	[]
7	Bee keeping	[]

SECTION C- Selection criteria of the resettlers (Please put [X] in the box provided for ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ answers

No.	Items	1=Yes	2=No
1	Landlessness		
2	Drought/Famine		
3	Less access to common property and services		
4	Others, Specify-----		

SECTION D- Nature of the Resettlement Programme

1	The nature of the resettlement program	1=Voluntary 2= Coercive
2	Interest of returning to their origin area	1= Yes 2= No
3	Convenience of the new area compared to their origin	1= Good 2= Not good

SECTION E- Occurrence of conflict between the resettlers and neighborhood kebeles’ Community

1	Do you face conflicts with your neighborhood kebeles’ community	1= Yes 2= No
2	If yes, can you rate the frequency of the conflict occurrence?	1= often 2= Sometimes

SECTION F– The rationale behind the resettlement program/Reasons of the re-settlement program, (Please put [X] in the box provided for ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ answers

No.	Items	1=Yes	2=No
1	Drought/famine		
2	Shortage of farm land at place of origin		
3	Declination of land fertility/productivity		
4	Population pressure		

Others, specify -----

PART III

Questions on the objectives of the research

Objective 1: To analyze the improvements in the livelihoods of resettled people in the selected sites.

SECTION I- THE LIVELIHOOD ASSETS OF THE RESETTLERS

1. Human Capital

1.1. Educational Status and Access to Education

1	Did you have school at your place of origin?	1=Yes 2=No
2	How do you rate the level of the school at your place of origin?	1=1-4 2=5-8 3= 9-12 4= College diploma 5= And above
3	What was the level of your education before the resettlement?	1= Never been to school 2= Primary 3= Secondary 4= Tertiary 5= Others, Specify-----
4	How far did you go to get the school?	1=I don't know 2= Less than an hour 3= An hour 4=two hours 5=More than two hours
5	Do you have schools in your current village?	1= Yes 2= No
6	How do you rate the level of the school at your current village?	1=1-4 2=5-8 3= 9-12 4= College diploma 5= And above
7	What is the level of your education now?	1= Never been to school 2= Primary 3= Secondary 4= Tertiary 5= Others, Specify-----
8	How many of your school aged children go to school?	1=No one 2= 1 3=2 4= above 2
9	If your children go to school, how far do they go to get the school?	1=Less than an hour 2=An hour 3=two hours 4=More than 2 hours

1.2. Access to Health Services

1	Did you have a health center in the village of your origin?	1=Yes 2= No
2	If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?	1= Less than an hour 2= An hour 3=two hours 4=More than two hours
3	How do you rate the health service of the place in your origin?	1= Poor 2= Good 3= Very good 4=Excellent
3	Is there a health center in your current village?	1= Yes 2= No
4	If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?	1= Less than an hour 2= An hour 3=two hours 4=More than two hours
5	How do you rate the health service being provided to you in your current village?	1= Poor 2= Good 3= Very good 4=Excellent

2. Physical Capital

2.1. Livestock Rearing

No.	Livestock types	Number of Livestock owned	
		At the beginning	During Survey
1	Oxen	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above
2	Cows	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above
3	Goats	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above
4	Sheep	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above
5	Donkeys	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above	1= None 2= One 3= Two and above

2.2. Access to Transport

1	Is dry weather road constructed in your current village?	1= Yes 2=No
2	Is public transportation accessible for you now?	1= Yes 2=No
3	What are the means of transportation you use to reach to markets and the capital town of the woreda?	1= On foot 2= Donkeys/ Horses/Mules 3= Cars 4= Private motor bikes

2.3. Production Tools

1	Is your production tools changed after the resettlement?	1=Changed 2= The same
2	What were the tools of production you were using at the place of your origin?	1= Labor force 2= Oxen 3= Others, specify-----
3	What are the tools of production you are using after the resettlement?	1= Labor force 2= Oxen 3= Others, specify-----

2.4. Access to Market

1	Do you have access to sell your farm products in diverse local markets?	1= Yes 2= No
2	If yes, which market do you often use?	1= Farm gate market 2= Kebele market 3= Distant/Woreda market
3	Which market is preferred for sales?	1= Farm gate marketing 2= Kebele marketing 3= Distant/Woreda marketing
4	How far do go to get the distant/woreda market?	1=Less than an hour 2= An hour 3= Two hours 4= More than 2 hours
5	How do you get market information about product price/ agriculture inputs	1= Friends 2= From the Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Sector office 3= Social media: especially radio or Tv 4= others, specify-----
6	Concerning accessibility to market and availability of roads which one do you think is better?	1= Origin area 2= The resettlement sites

3. Financial Capital

1	What is your livelihood main income source?	1= Agriculture 2= Sales from crops 3= Employment 4= Petty trade 5=Sales from fattened cattle 6= Others, specify-----
2	Do you have credit access	1= Yes 2= No
3	If the answer is yes for the above question, what are the main sources of credit?	1= Omo Micro Finance 2= Banks 3= Individual lenders 4= Cooperatives
4	Which one do you think is better in providing credit services?	1= Origin home area 2= The resettlement site

4. Social Capital

1	Are you a member of any social group in your village?	1= Yes 2= No
2	If yes, to which type of social group are you in?	1= Cooperatives 2= Iddir 3= Iqub 4= Debo 5= Church

5. Natural Capital

5.1. Access to land

1	Did you have access to farm land at the place of your origin?	1= Yes 2= No
2	How many hectares of farm land did you have at the place of your origin?	1= None 2= Half a hectare 3= One hectare 4= Two hectares 5= Above 2 hectares
3	How can you rate the fertility level of your farm land at the place of your origin?	1= Better 2= Poor
4	Did you get access to farm land in the resettlement village?	1= Yes 2= No
5	If yes, how many hectares is your farm land?	1= Half a hectare 2= One hectare 3= 1 and half hectares 4= Two hectares 5= Above 2 hectares
6	How can you rate the fertility level of your farm land at your current area	1= Better 2= Poor

5.2. Access to clean drinking water

1	What is the main source of your drinking water?	1= River 2= Unprotected well 3= Protected well 4= borehole 5= Piped water
2	Do you treat the water before drinking?	1= Yes 2= No

Objective 2: To identify the challenges of the resettlement scheme of the selected sites.

SECTION H– Current challenges of the resettlement sites, Please put [X] in the box provided for ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ answers

No	Items	1=Yes	2=No
1	Diseases like malaria, trypanosomiasis and etc.		
2	Poor health service provision		
3	Problem of weather condition		
4	Problem of clean drinking water		
5	Conflicts b/n the re-settlers and the neighboring village people		
6	Less access of public transportation		

Others, specify -----

Objective 3: To assess the reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the resettlement sites.

SECTION G – Reasons of the resettlers abandonment of the re-settlement sites, Please put [X] in the box provided for ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ answers

No	Items	1= Yes	2= No
1	Diseases like malaria, trypanosomiasis and etc.		
2	Poor health service provision		
3	Change of whether condition		
4	Problem of clean drinking water		
5	Conflict b/n the re-settlers and the neighboring village people		
6	Less access of public transportation		
7	Unfulfillment of government promises		
8	Lack of road network		

Others, specify -----

Appendix 2: Interview questions for the key Informants (KII)

General Information on the resettlement programme

1. What is the rationale behind this resettlement programme?
.....
.....
2. What are the recruitment criteria of the resettlers?
.....
.....
3. Do you think the resettlement program contributed for the re-settlers? Yes/No. Why do you say so?
.....
.....
4. What are the changes (positive and negative) in the people's lives because of the resettlement schemes?
 - Positive changes
.....
.....
 - Negative changes
.....
.....
5. Are the re-settlers happy with the re-settlement programme and sites? Yes/ No. Why do you say so?
.....
.....
6. Do the re-settlers show interest to return to their area of origin? Yes/No
7. Why do you think the resettlers abandon the resettlement sites?
.....
.....
.....
8. What are challenges of the re-settlement programme sites?
.....
.....
9. What are the solutions to these challenges
.....
.....
10. What were the supports provided to the re-settlers at the time of their arrival?
.....
.....
11. What kinds of support do you provide for the re-settlers currently?
.....
.....

Appendix 3: Questions for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Dear participant, the aim of this discussion is to collect data regarding the effect of land access on livelihood Strategies choice and its implication toward household wellbeing. To this end, the data gathered will be solely used for academic purpose and its confidentiality be assured. Therefore, I kindly request you to raise important issue to the point raised for discussion cognizant to the fact that the study will make contribution toward the attainment of household wellbeing by providing policy implication and recommendations

- A. Points related to the reasons of the re-settlers abandonment of the resettlement sites.
 - 1. Why do you think the settlers leave the resettlement sites?
 - 2. What are the activities the government does to prevent people not to leave their new sites?
- B. Points related to the current challenges of the resettlement sites
 - 1. What are the current challenges the resettlement sites face?
 - 2. What are the actions taken by the resettlers and the government as a solution to minimize those challenges?
- C. Points related to the improvements in the livelihoods of resettled people in the selected sites.
 - 1. Human capital

1.1.Educational Status and Access to Education

1.1.1.	Did you have school at your place of origin?
1.1.2.	How do you rate the level of the school at your place of origin?
1.1.3.	What was the level of your education before the resettlement?
1.1.4.	How far did you go to get the school?
1.1.5.	Do you have schools in your current village?
1.1.6.	How do you rate the level of the school at your current village?
1.1.7.	What is the level of your education now?
1.1.8.	How many of your school aged children go to school?
1.1.9.	If your children go to school, how far do they go to get the school?

1.2.Access to Health Services

1.2.1.	Did you have a health center in the village of your origin?
1.2.2.	If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?
1.2.3.	How do you rate the health service of the place in your origin?
1.2.4.	Is there a health center in your current village?
1.2.5.	If your answer is yes for the above question, how far did you go to get the health center?
1.2.6.	How do you rate the health service being provided to you in your current village?

2. Physical Capital

2.1.Livestock Rearing

1. What were the livestock you were rearing at home area?
2. What are the livestock you are rearing at your resettlement sites?
3. Does your livestock increase or decrease in number at the resettlement sites?
4. What would be the reasons for your answer of the above question?

2.2.Access to Transport

- 2.2.1. Is dry weather road constructed in your current village?
- 2.2.2. Is public transportation accessible for you now?
- 2.2.3. What are the means of transportation you use to reach to markets and the capital town of the woreda?

2.3.Production Tools

- 2.3.1. Is your production tools changed after the resettlement?
- 2.3.2. What were the tools of production you were using at the place of your origin?
- 2.3.3. What are the tools of production you are using after the resettlement?

2.4.Access to Market

- 2.4.1. Do you have access to market?
- 2.4.2. If yes, how far do you go to get the market?
- 2.4.3. How do you get market information about product price/ agriculture inputs?
- 2.4.4. Concerning accessibility to market and availability of roads which one do you think is better? Home area or Resettlement sites?

3. Financial Capital

3.1.What is your livelihood main income source?
3.2.Do you have credit access
3.3.If the answer is yes for the above question, what are the main sources of credit?
3.4.Which one do you think is better in providing credit services?

4. Social Capital

4.1. Are you a member of any social group in your village?
4.2. If yes, to which type of social group are you in?

5. Natural Capital

5.1. Access to land

5.1.1. Did you have access to farm land at the place of your origin?
5.1.2. How many hectares of farm land did you have at the place of your origin?
5.1.3. How can you rate the fertility level of your farm land at the place of your origin?
5.1.4. Did you get access to farm land in the resettlement village?
5.1.5. If yes, how many hectares is your farm land?
5.1.6. How can you rate the fertility level of your farm land at your current area?

5.2. Access to clean drinking water

5.2.1. What is the main source of your drinking water?
5.2.2. Do you treat the water before drinking?