

Comparative study on the effects of relocation on social and natural livelihood assets of men and women in Kore community. A case study of Nechisar National Park in Ethiopia



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Acronym

EWCA: Ethiopian wildlife conservation authority

NNP: Nechisar national park

CBOs: community based organizations

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

FGD: Focus Group discussion

SNNPRS: Southern nation, nationalities and peoples regional states

EU: European union

IUCN: International union for the conservation of nature

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The NechiSar National Park (NNP) in Southern Ethiopia was established in 1974 in the scenic part of the rift valley floor between Abaya and Chamo lakes. (Bolton, 2000).

Historically people and wildlife lived in harmony without adversely affecting each other. However, when the human population in Ethiopia escalated after the 19th century (Teller et al; 2008), scarcity of resources became prevalent and people began a severe competition for resources with wildlife. People became highly dependent on wildlife and their habitats for their subsistence. Now a days livestock rearing and Agriculture are the major livelihood practices in the rural areas of Ethiopia and both of these activities depend on natural resources and also impose competition.

In NNP, local communities utilize the resources in the park and its environs for their livelihoods. It has been mainly utilized by two communities, namely Koyre/Amaro and Guji Oromo. The Koyre are living adjacent to the park. They are farmers and thus use the land in the park for subsistence farming. The Gujion the other hand are agro pastoralists and the most affected as they live inside the park. They use the land in the park and its environs for grazing and other activities to earn their livelihood. The Kore claim that the land belongs to them and their ancestors.

The Koyre community had been living in the southern part of Nechi Sar National Park. During the establishment of the park in 1974 the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture recommended the relocation of Kore and Guji Oromo. Based on the recommendation of 1982, the community were forcibly evicted from the park. However, in the lawless period at the end of the Derg rule and immediately afterwards Koyre and Guji Oromo returned to the park. Now with introduction of planned relocation in 2004, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authorities have decided to move the community again to new areas since they are crowding the national park.

1.2. Background (problem context)

National parks have an important role to the national economy. They are normally reserved for the habitat of wildlife and the conservation of nature. In Ethiopia the demarcation policy separated them into areas reserved for human and wildlife habitation. In the Nachsir National Park, when demarcation was done with funding from EU in 2008 ,it led to the Koyre and Guji communities fall inside the parks and had to be relocated as they posed a threat to the parks environment. The Koyre and Guji communities in the park practiced agriculture and agro-pastoralism respectively. In addition they cut trees, hunted wild life, and used the parks as grazing lands leading to competition with wild animals. This was also worsened by their increase in population and called for government intervention to preserve the ecosystem (S.young,2013).

There was an assumption that the Ethiopian government started a relocation program to move these communities to a place where they would not compete with wild life and would be able to maintain their livelihoods. The Koyre were moved outside of the park to an area which is 15km from the park boundaries. most of the Guji resisted but some were pushed to the corner of the park, albeit having been moved from their original homes. These communities are now staying in new areas with new social services and structures, and access to new lands for agriculture and grazing. This calls for them to adapt to the new way of life, and means of living (native solution to conservation refuges, 2006).

The Ethiopian government state believes relocating people is a means to have economic and social transformations in its consolidated villagization project (Human Right Watch 2012). It further argues relocations were lead to provision of better services which help the social status of inhabitants. In the same document, human right watch (2012) it is argued that the relocated people lose their livelihoods means and subjected to hunger and sometimes starvation.

Summing up the changes brought by relocations in line with the research aims of this document, it can be mentioned that relocations disrupt livelihoods and social connectedness by separating the communities. It also leads to new assets ownerships and access of field for agriculture, pasture land and forest these assets are important for most rural communities. The natural assets are a means of livelihoods to men and

women in agro-pastoral economies like Koyre. The assets of importance in this research are changes in social assets (new social systems) and natural assets (new access to lands for agriculture and grazing animals). The social assets are important for fall back in times of problems for most Koyre communities. The real changes in the assets and the differential effects of the relocation pertaining to ownership of these assets between men and women have not been given much attention by researchers and remain mostly not known.

1.3. Problem Statement

When the parks authorities proposed issues of relocation to the communities, there was mostly resistance. Given the policy directive the authorities they had to be forcibly move the community. usually one community may be relocated to new neighbours, new lands with own rules of conduct. The relocated communities have raised issues of their dislike on the methods and loss of access to land as they claim restricted movements have been put in place. It is clear then that during and after the forced relocations the communities is facing challenges in maintaining and accessing their natural and social livelihood assets. This justifies a need to assess the effects of the relocation on men and women's natural and social livelihood assets comparatively. The effect of relocation on men and women is different . men or women's are more affected during the relocation and the process. because usually the access, ownership and claims to social and natural resource between men and women is different. A research by Rose Amazana (2007) has shown that, men and women occupy different roles, responsibilities in society. The same applies for resources ownership. This also results in them being affected differently by any situation that changes the status quo (Tache and Sjaastad; 2010). Societal features such as relationships and associations develop over time. The proposal by government to relocate people definitely result in disturbances in the social networks that had existed for long and probably new ones may develop. It becomes important to assess the gender dimensions of the relocation program among men and women.

1.4. Objectives

To contribute to knowledge which can lead to improved interventions of relocating communities living in parks through studying the effects of previous relocations by comparing its impacts on ownership, access and control of women and men to social and natural livelihood assets.

1.5. Research Question

In what ways does the relocation influence the natural and social livelihood asset ownerships of the relocated women and men in Koyre community?

1.5.1 Sub questions

- What is the influence of relocation on the access and control of male and female on natural assets?
- What is the influence of relocation on men and women's claims and access of social assets?
- What natural assets did men and women own, control and have access to before relocation?
- What social assets did men and women claims and have access before relocation?

1.6. Justification

When the government of Ethiopia started establishing protected areas in the 1960s and 1970s, there was no much concern for the people who lived in the designated area for centuries. This also applied to NNP after the establishment of this place as a protected area. People were evicted without being compensated for losing the land on which their livelihood dependent on. This situation provoked an endless conflict between the park management and the communities, who were denied access to resources such as farming land, pasture lands, wood, fishing and others. The conflict still exists and there was trivial effort to alleviate the conflict over resource use. The cause of this prolonged conflict is believed to be the loss of livelihood assets and the inability of the wildlife institution in the country to come up with a tangible solution. There is an information gap that has not been investigated on how the people's livelihood has been affected after relocation from the park area and therefore this research aims to fill the gap left by other research works that has been done so far.

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affected differently by any situation that changes the status quo (Tache and Sjaastad; 2010). Societal features such as relationships and associations develop over time. The proposal by government to relocate people are definitely result in disturbances in the social networks that had existed for long and probably new ones develop. It becomes important to assess the gender dimensions of the relocation program among men and women.

The “settlements” created after relocation are not true replicas of the original settlements. The new villages encourage development of new relationships since different people now stay with new families in the same location (Tache and Sjaastad; 2010). This also enhances creation of new activities, gatherings and cultural practices. However the social assets that are created have not been evaluated. The new sources of livelihoods like forests and agricultural land are to some extent changed in the process of relocation. The changes can be in the form of losses, new claims and access provided by government. The farmers heavily depend on natural assets for their livelihood (Tache and Sjaastad; 2010). These changes in assets ownership justifies an in-depth study to help in formulation strategies for future relocations.

Increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is a critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society; it is glue that holds them together (World Bank,2010), investing in social capital research cannot be more justified. On the same vein natural capital is more than the access but more of the value they create in strengthening social capital.

1.7. Significance of the study

Relocation of communities in the parks is an on-going exercise and the research is contribute in a greater way in improvement of relocation system to EWCA. It is hoped that this research will provide input to EWCA on the impacts of their interventions after they relocate people, like how they was be settled with host communities and quality of service provision. This will help in designing compensation packages for men and women in future relocation. The research is also handy when EWCA gives input into the national villagisation program as a stakeholder. ECWA can use this research for evidence based policy implementation. The villagization program is an Ethiopian government initiative to bring the isolated communities from different areas by relocating them to give them access to public goods.

The differential effects was elaborate that men and women are (not) affected in the same way hence their compensation should (not) be blanket as is often the case. This point qualifies unpacking of service delivery to be appropriate for both men and women.

Chapter 2: Methodology

2.1. Research area

The area that has been researched is the Nech sar park which is found in Arbaminch city and the surrounding. This is in the south of Ethiopia, located in the GamoGofa Zone of the Southern Nation and Nationality and Peoples Region. This area is semi-arid and receives rainfall twice a year, and is between 800-1000 mm per annum (Getachaw, 2007:26). The parks and surroundings where the Kore live is located 500 km south of Addis Ababa. The Kore community who have been forcibly relocated numbers about 463 (NCA 2007). The map below shows where the area of study.

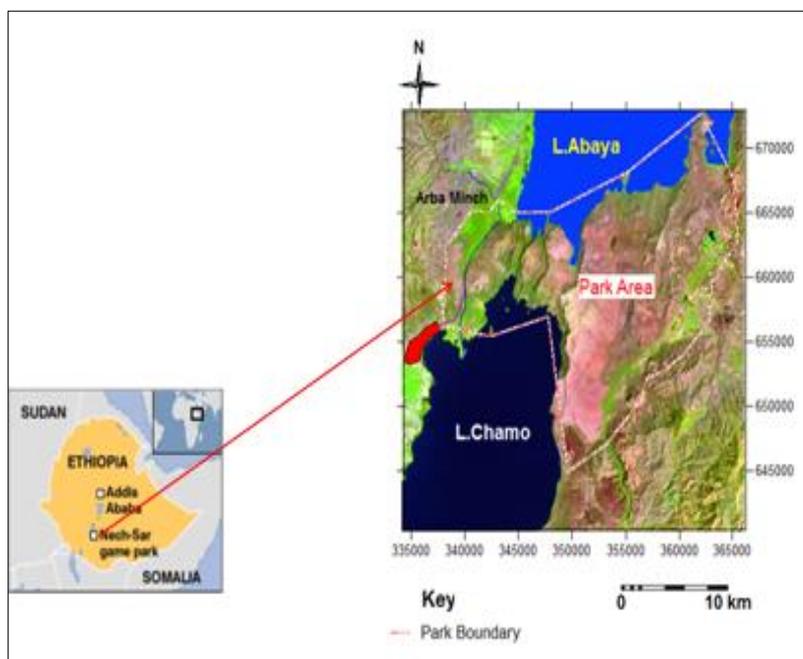


Figure 1: Location and landscape map of NNP

2.2. Basis for selection of the Area

The basis for selecting this area of study was due to several reasons. This area has communities that have been relocated forcibly, Secondly communities persistently complain of losses that were incurred after the relocation and thirdly the integration of communities who have been staying in the park with the host communities is an issue that inspired the selection of the area.

2.2. Research design

The research design follows data collection in two distinct stages; primary and secondary data as shown in the 3.2 below. The secondary data involves literature review to understand the problem context, informs on the research problem, objectives and research question. Literature also informs the theories underpinning the conceptual design and data collection methods in the primary data collection.

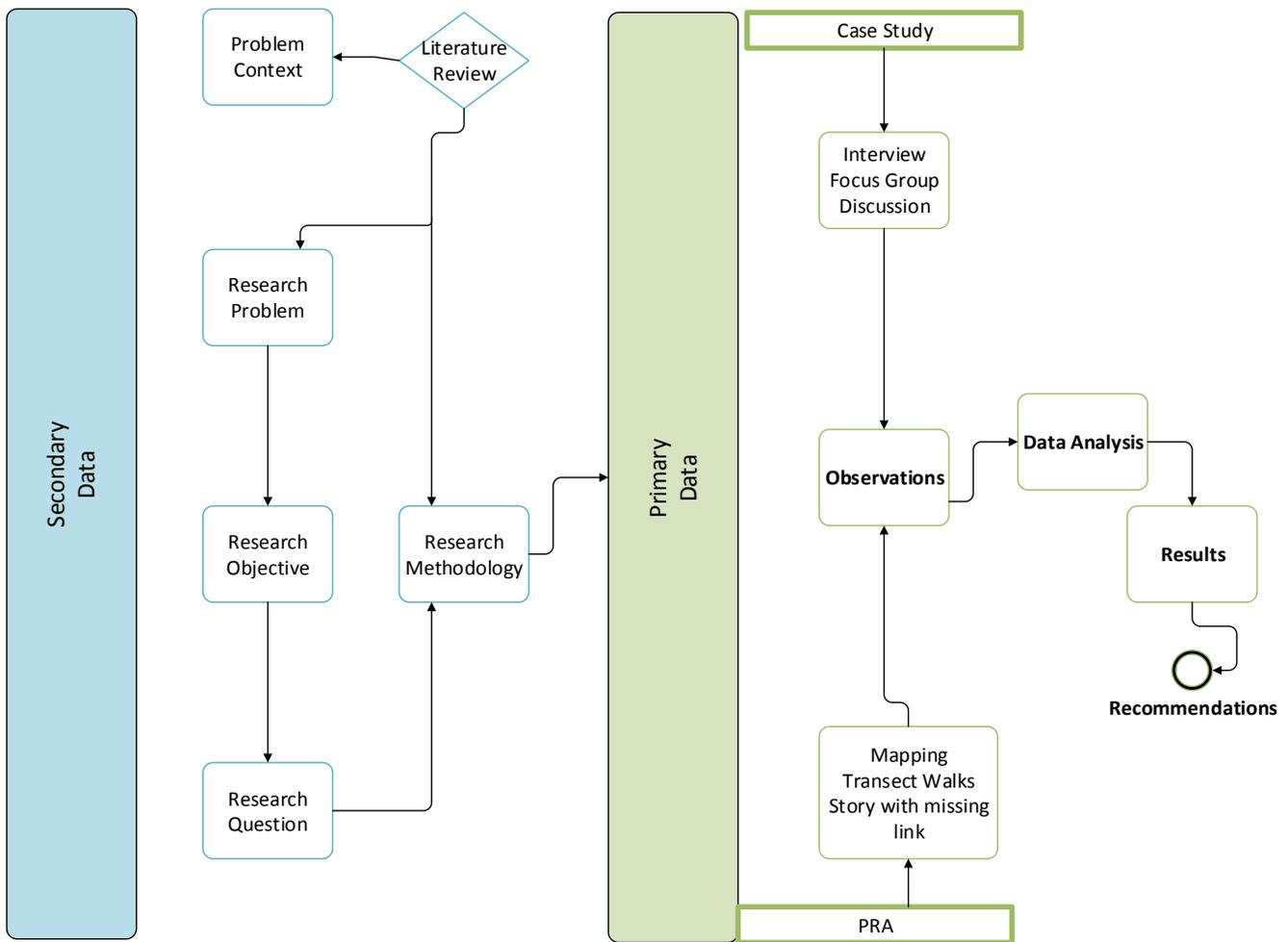


Fig 2.2: research design,

The primary data was collected at two different levels, the community and individual level. At community level PRA tools, namely, transect walk, mapping and story with the missing link were used to validate data collected through case studies on individual levels. The importance of literature also came on data analysis for comparisons and results analysis and recommendations to conclude the research.

2.3. Data collection

The data has been generated was mainly qualitative. The information was highly dependent on interviewees' ability to recollect events, records and opinions on the effect of the policy implementation. The data, on which this research is based have been generated through fieldwork case studies that involve collection through both oral and written materials during the period. In-depth interviews, semi-structured questions were designed in a way that relates issues of livelihood status of the men and women in their origin and at the relocated area. A total of 15 women and 19 men were part of the data collection.

2.2.1. Primary Data Collection

2.2.1.1. Case study

Primary data have been collected using in-depth interview from a selected 10 individuals sampled randomly from families in the Koyre communities in the relocated area. The samples are selected based on the gender and exposition to the effects of relocation. The case study was done to gain a rich understanding of the context and specifically the effect of relocation on the assets of man and women differently. The case study will do by giving 5-8 hours with one individual. The interviewees were clustered in equal numbers by sex.. Additionally the research established relocation effects in terms of livelihood asset protection based on data collected from the case studies(five case studies).

Clustering : the clustering was based on sex, this method is helping to compare the effect of relocation on both (men and women) sexes.

2.2.1. Tools for data collection

2.2.2.1. Interviews

Face to face interviews were conducted with male and female respondents. They gave information based on a semi-structured check list to explain social and natural assets the communities had before the relocation and what they have now. Additionally they answered on changes in their livelihood activities as a result of changes in their assets or vice versa. Formal interviews were undertaken with EWCA staff. The director of parks, the warden of parks, and district staff are among the chosen key informant respondents. The total numbers of interviewees are shown in the table.1 below.

2.2.2.2. Focus Group discussion

Two focus group discussions clustered into 10 people each as shown below separated by sex was conducted. FGD, enhanced various viewpoints shared by the group so that more information could be brought on the effect of relocation on their assets. The main reason of clustering is that women when they talk alone without men they feel free and they can explain what assets that they have access, control and lost. Clustering the group based on sex helped in comparison between both sexes on the natural and social assets. The groups were also providing answers on lessons learnt and new livelihood activities.

2.2.2.3. Observation

Observation is a validation tool that was used in combination with the two approaches; PRA and Case Study. The researcher was complementing the answers with personal observations guided by a check list as well as raised questions based on observations to verify a point in discussion. The researcher used this method to verify the information which was collected through interview, FGD and PRA.

2.2.2. Participatory Rural Appraisal

The PRA is a participatory methodology that was used to get qualitative information about the perceptions of the communities at community level on their assets. This has been conducted in three days. The three tools that were used are elaborated below.

2.2.2.1. Mapping

The resettled community were put into two clustered groups of men and women of equal numbers of 10 . The villagers were asked to draw their new area as they perceive it. The maps elaborated the boundaries of their villages, the land use (pastures, forests, fields, rivers), social services (schools, clinics, hospitals, meeting points for groups).after establishing the map of the new area communities are asked to compare this with the previous areas. This exercise helped to understand what they assets they have after relocation and also it helped to cross check the information given by the respondents.

2.2.2.2. Transect walk

To validate the map drawn above a transect walk was carried across the village, to verify the land uses and some of the attributes mentioned in the mapping exercise. The researcher was able to see some evidence which are shown in the map about the natural and social assets of the community generally.

Table.1. Methods of data collection and the number or respondents.

Method of Data Collection	Types of respondents	Number of respondents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview (case study) with the relocated individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 men and 5 women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview(semi structured) with Key informants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWCA officials • Park officials • Stockholders(district of gamogofa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 director of National Parks • 1 Warden of NNP • 2 District staff involved in Relocations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. Clustered groups of men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women 5 people each group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. Clustered groups of men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women 5 people each group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 		34

2.22. Secondary Data

2.2.2.1. Desk research

The study incorporated secondary data from different books, literature, internet web site, journal and publications. Specifically literature and reports on what livelihood activities the Koyre had before and have now.. The data that has been collected included demography: gender, socio-economic status, employment and income structure community assets: schools, community centres, church and association compensation policy: compensation and replacement of assets relocation assistance: rehabilitation.

2.2.4. Analysis of results

Analysis of results was done in three different but interdependent stages. The first is pre-test of the checklist; the second was processing of data and third is data analysis and interpretation of results. The pre-test is done with 5 questions where the data were collected.. Where bottlenecks are observed, the questions are refined and corrections done.

The second stage is data processing where the data collected from interviewees were sorted into table that are designed along indicators of social and natural assets. The tables elaborated before and after situations, also split along sex in respondents. The interpretation following significance differences and interesting observations are captured between men and women. The levels of significant was based on numbers and percentages, number of respondents was used to elaborate differences using terms most (more than half), fewer less than 25% and quotations from the respondents.

Chapter 3: Setting the scene

3.1. Ethiopian wildlife conservation authority

Ethiopian wildlife conservation authority is the governmental organization . Ethiopian wildlife conservation is fall under the ministry of culture and tourism. EWCA the main mission is to conserve the wildlife with collaboration with the local communities. During the relocation EWCA was under the ministry of agriculture. In 2007 EWCA become an authority. This time EWCA manage 10 national parks and 3 sanctuaries(A. Birrasu 2009).Currently EWCA with stockholder are managing the parks including Nechisar national park.

3.2. Working definitions

3.1.1. Livelihood and assets

Several authors define a livelihood as comprising the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of a living (DFID, 2000; Ellis, Chambers and Conway, 1991).In this research livelihood this definition is taken as it is due to an agreed definition by many schools of thought. According to DFID 2000, livelihood assets are tangible; food stores, cash savings, trees, land, livestock, tools and other resources which are used as means to a living. Assets may also be intangible such as claims one can make for food, work and assistance as well as access to materials, information, and education health service and employment opportunity. In a livelihood assets are classified into human, naturally occurring, financial, physical and social.

3.1.2. Social capital

According to World Bank 2010, social capital refers to the institution, relationships and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society social interaction. Moreover social capital consist horizontal and vertical claims. Horizontal claims includes social networks and associated norms that have an effect on community productivity and wellbeing whereas vertical claims includes the relationships between institutions and the community and the relationship between the community and government. .The ability of the people to work together for common purposes in groups and organization is also defined as social capital by Fukuyama (1995). On the other hand Fukuyama 1997 defines social capital as the existence of a certain set of informal value or norms shared among members of a group that permit cooperation among them. Summing up these views gives a working definition for this document that social capital comprises all the forms of organisations, interactions, shared norms and values of a community that improves their quality of life. Emphasis is put based on vertical claims from government and horizontal within communities.

3.1.3. Natural assets

According to David Suzuki foundation (2010) natural assets refer to the planet's stocks of water, land air and renewable and non-renewable resources (such as plant and animals species, forests and minerals). The same view is shared by the natural capital committee (2013), where they refer to the elements of nature that produce value (directly and indirectly) to people, identifying the stock of forest, rivers, land minerals and ocean as examples. .in this document livestock, game, grazing land, forests, rivers, community water points are classified as natural capital.

3.1.4. Relocation and Villagization

Miriam Webster (2010),defines relocation as moving or establishing in a new place. The same view has used in this document to refer to the forced shifting of homes of the Koyres as a result of government directive. The objective of Ethiopian government regarding relocation is Villagization of isolated communities, that means by collecting people together from different areas to develop a village where public goods like schools, hospitals, water and market can be easily planned and accessed. However in the Koyre case, villagisation

was not the primary objective, but creating space for wild life was the primary cause for relocation. In this document the two words may be used interchangeably depending on the circumstances and literature quoted.

3.1.5. Community

Kumar(2005), defines a community as a lowest level of aggregation at which people organize for a common efforts that means a small homogeneous, harmonious and territorial bound unit. However Guijt and Shah (1998), observed that community are neither homogenous in composition and concerns are not necessarily homogenous. They argue that all perspective of groupings need has been considered along age, sex, physical fitness and developmental challenges. In an ethno-cultural diverse groups using one's culture as indicators may leave out very important aspects. For the operationalization of this definition, in this document the Koyre community is made up of men and women who have been relocated from and live in the surroundings of Nechisir National Park, speaking Koyregna language.

3.2. Relocation in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian government has been renowned for their disputes with communities over relocations. The refusal of communities to relocate has often led to violence as tribes refuse to leave their ancestral lands. The pro-economic development creates contests from the local tribes that need to protect their way of life. In the case of the Koyre there are allegations that the communities' lost property as their homes were burnt to force them off the land. This measurement of loss of property where tangible assets are only measured as 'loss' and numbers are used is contested by Chambers (2007), who says that social issues need words to describe them and not numbers as not all that is counted counts.

Contestation of relocations is mainly due to a history of not compensating communities, and lack of community consultation. The different views of development and progress measured using the words "backward agriculture which has to end" have also resulted in public and international outcry. Egeland (2012), proposed that the Ethiopian government stop villagisation due to negative effects it had on food security and livelihoods. A cording to human right watch(2012), the Ethiopian government designed villagization program to provide access to basic socio economic infrastructures to the people who relocate, but despite promise to provides suitable compensation, the government has provided insufficient resource to sustain people in the new villages.

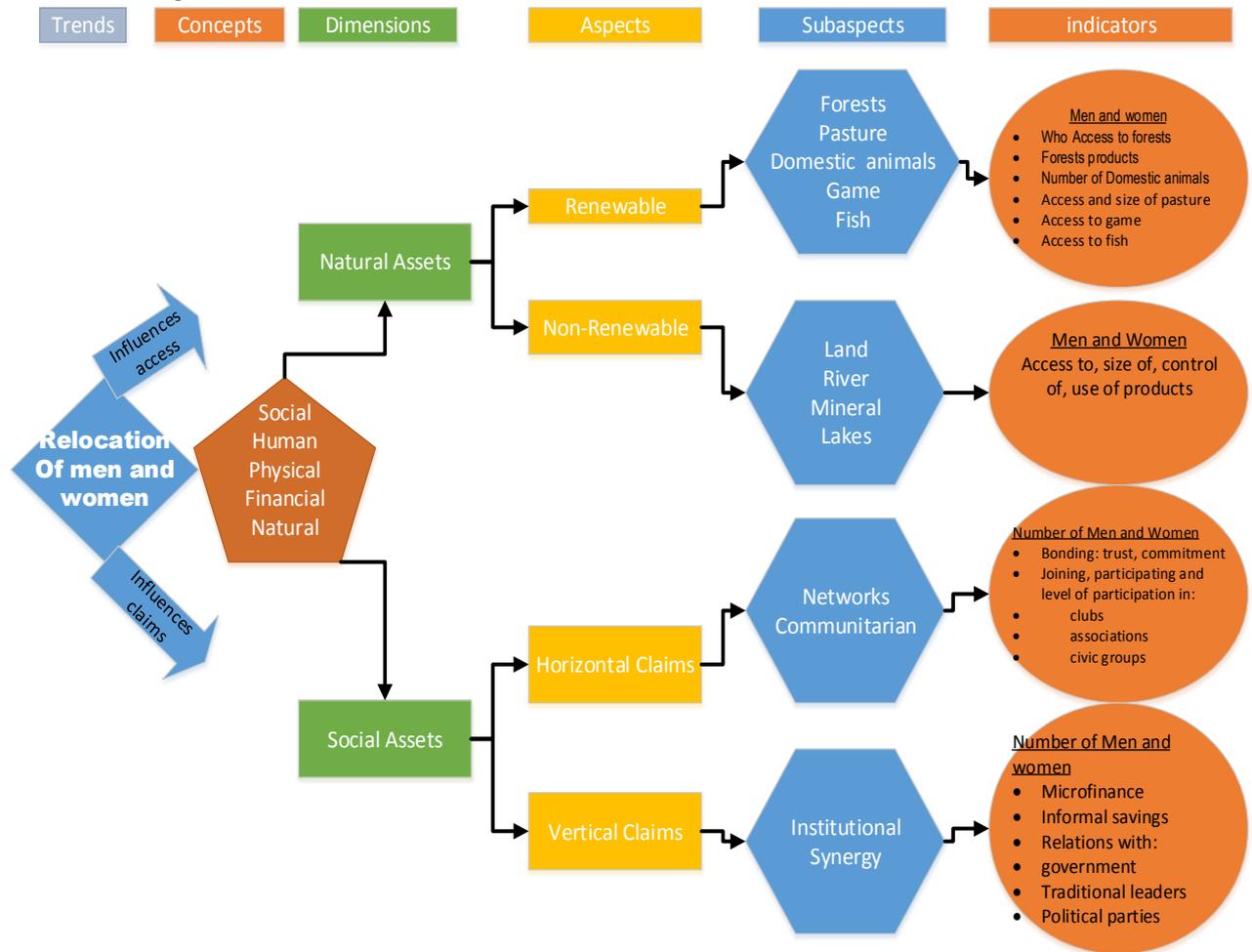
3.3. Role of EWCA and National parks in Relocation

In Ethiopia due to population growth most of the national parks are not free from human being settlers. Because of the natural resources well conserved inside the national park the farmers encourage to cultivate and using fro pasture the national park which leads to deforestation and degradation (Unesco research paper, 2010).

EWCA is authority who is mandated by government to protect natural resources from degradation. They also are responsible for promoting tourist sites, demarcating protected areas, maintain their standards and promote investments for ecotourism hotels and enforce these regulations while working with other stakeholders (Vreudgenhill et al; 2012).

While implementing this responsibility, the organisation plays a frontline role in recommending relocation of communities who are found inside parks. Besides accompanying law enforcement agencies like policy they communicate to communities that have has been relocated. This interface has made them unpopular as they are the face of forced relocations, implicated in some reports for spearheading the destruction of homes to evict communities. The parks authorities are also measured their performance on these attributes hence they have to implement them irrespective of the methods used.

3.4. Conceptual framework



Figur.3 Conceptual framework; source Author modified from DFID livelihood framework and various authors

As shown in fig above, relocation is a trend affecting rural Koyre men and women, and influences access and claims of social and natural assets as shown in the diagram. The conceptualisation of trends and assets is derived from the DFID livelihood framework. From the pentagon two assets are selected for analysis, Natural and social. The two assets (dimensions) are operationalized, into aspects whose indicators would be measured during field research.

The social capital dimension is inspired by Woolcookand Naryan 2000, who argue that social capital has two aspects of horizontal and vertical claims four sub aspects (or views) of communitarian views (local association), network view (bonding, bridging of communities), institutional view (political and legal institutions) and synergy view (community networks and state society relations).

Natural capital is inspired by Suzuki, (2010) where identified dimensions are renewable and non-renewable. In this way found as animal species, forests, fish, pasture and game are part of the renewable. The non-renewable include rivers, land minerals and lakes’.

Indicators of the entire sub aspects have been shown though not explicit. The final list was received from the community consultations. The indicators identify the number of women who have access to an aspect or claim it. Indicators were identified in the interview questions and used for analysis and sorting of data.

Relocation- different authors use the word relocation and resettlement interchangeably but for my research I was focus on relocation, because for resettlement it is more organized and

give to public goods by the government like land whereas relocation is pushing a people from one area to another without long term planning.

3.5. Benefit of relocation to EWCA

The EWCA is an authority in the Ethiopian government. It is responsible for implementing a government policy of protecting and preserving natural resources, such as forests and game from the competing needs of settlers. This creates a phenomenon called the tragedy of the commons where natural resources called common property are continually degraded because no one is responsible for their management. The government argues that by moving people away from the national parks these areas are allowed for regeneration of the natural resources and protect the environment for the future generations.

Where the settlers have been removed, and natural resources re-generated communities can be benefit from accumulated revenues from tourists. The increase in tourist flow results in further investments of eco-tourism where communities can benefit directly from employment, public goods such as roads, clinics build from the revenues availed from tax and tourist fees.

The government argues that in order to sufficiently avail the above services; people have to settle in an orderly manner on known residences. This villagization is policy that allows the government to decide on the number of clinics, schools and other community services has been established. This is otherwise very difficult to implement inside the parks which had been reserved for other uses (National geographic,2013).

Given the opposing objectives between EWCA and community, the benefits of the other may transform into disadvantages of the other. For example EWCA measures success by relocating people who they claim are destroying the natural ecosystem and their livelihoods by indiscriminate use of natural resources (Truneh,2010) this is assumed to increase in tourism flows.

3.6. Settlers and human wildlife conflict

Human population when they live inside the national park they interact numerous time with wildlife as they use the same natural resource for survival. Human have greatly modified habitats and landscapes through agriculture and other extractive industries with far reaching and typically negative impact on wildlife population(Simon et al, 2005). Mostly human interaction with wildlife is negative, wild animals may eat livestock and damage the crops, they may compete with human as hunters and thy may kill or injure the human.(Simon et al, 2005).

According to Demeke and Afework,(2013) the number of population increasing in the national parks disturb the wild animals habitats and it leads to the wild animal to go outside of the national parks and attack the livestock's and crops of villages near the parks. there is a decrease on the predation of domestic animals with increase on the distance from the parks. Other findings in the same document state that predators prefer wild prey over domestic animals. They are given no choice when their prey is decreased and they turn to domestic animals. Park authorities do not compensate when there is a loss of stock or life due to predation. This creates a lot of disagreements when communities want to kill the predators and disallowed by legislation enforced by EWCA, it is seen as a solution to above problem to relocate people to.(David,2002).

There is also mutual benefit both for EWCA and community when communities are relocated away from parks resulting in reduced human wildlife conflicts.(Tewodros and Afework, 2013).

3.7. Risks associated with relocation

Including the loss of tangible assets, loss of livelihood assets due to relocation includes loss of norms, values and everyday sociability which subsists in communities. This brings also challenges to the new environment, where new assets are needed to survive as the other capitals are rendered inaccessible or not applicable. The environmental challenges results in exposure to new pests and diseases, these affects people and livestock and results in loses of life and property (Irit and Weyni,2012). Another example is the purposive drive to stop pastoral economy (Egeland, 2012)and replacement with sedentary agriculture which the Koyre and other affected communities might not have skills to pursue. Loss of social organisations which are normally used to solve conflicts is disappear (Egeland 2012) and hence integrity of society which may erode trust. This includes loss of cultural norms and values and minority languages where two tribes are forced to stay together.

There is a general difference of views which can be interpreted as political differences between the tribes ruling the country and those that are relocated. These differences create distrust, lobbyist and political parties where the country is divided along ethnic groups and informing the political lines. These also creates mistrust between government officials and affected communities, Unfortunately in Ethiopia this led to clashes that killed scouts since 1998(David,2002).

3.8. Relocation and Gender

The concept of forced relocations comes with a package of losses according to Lubkemann (2008); loss of social capital and assets, power, political and legal rights, social networks and cultural moorings. The same author asserts that these effects are not the same for men and women. He concludes that men were used to migrations and hence used their experiences to create new social networks faster than women. The same views are also shared by Amirthalingm and Lakshman (2012) who quotes a men and women respondent saying “for livelihood I need my village”. This emphasises that women’s livelihoods are associated with the bonding relations created over time and mostly around homes.

There is a sense of identity or belonging which is associated with home and this is stronger in women than in men. Most women work around home but men outside of their homes. Any form of asset stripping while an economic loss it also has implications to other social life (Amirthalingm and Lakshman, 2012). These views emphasise the fact that relocations though affecting a community may affect men and women differential in their access and claims to assets.

Chapter 4 Results

In this chapter, data collected from the field is presented. The data was collected from the Koyre community which was relocated by the government and APN (African parks foundation) from the Nechsar national park.

4.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Table 4.1 shows demographic data of the respondents that participated in this study. More males (55.8%) and married (61.7%) people participated in the study. All respondents were between 40 – 45 year of age.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Demographic characteristic	Number of respondents
Sex	
Male	19
Female	15
Total number of respondents	34

Source field, August 2103

4.2. Level of trusting government departments and the national parks management

All the respondents indicated before relocation they had 100% trusts in the government and national park's management in delivering their social obligation (Table 4.2). However, after being relocated, male respondents indicated that they no longer (0%) have any trust in the government and the management of national parks. Women respondents indicated a low (33.3% and 26.7%) level of trust. The respondents says that " *we are not the son of the government, Guji oromo is the only son of the government because of this we are revenging the park*"

Table 4.2 Respondents' level of trust in government and national parks management before and after relocations

Sex	Before relocation	After relocation	Percentage change (%)
Male (15 respondents)	15	0	100
Services	10	0	100
Officials			
Female (15 respondents)	15	5	33
Services	15	4	26
Officials			

Source field, August 2013

4.3. Changes in natural resources used for livelihood

Changes in use of natural resource due to relocation of the Koyre community are shown in Table 4.3. For women there was a significant decrease in reliance on farming (from 40% to 28%), Pasture (45% to 15%) and water points (from 64% to 16%). As for men, it was observed that there were no major changes in use of natural resources. the highest changes took place in farming: after re-location there was a big change in farming, farming decreased a lot.

As such, women were the most affect in terms of changes in natural resource use due to the relocation. Women are mostly affected by the natural resource change, women when they live inside the national park they can farm like cabbage by using irrigation from the rivers, and also they control and decide over the different fruits (mango, coffee and banana) which is found in the national park. The other thing is when women are inside the national park the market is not far, they can go easily to sell fruits, milk and butter.in some extent women had some control over income when they live inside the Nech sar national park.

Table 4.3 Changes in natural resource use due to relocation

Natural resource (before and after relocation)	Women	Men	Number of respondents
Farming Before	10 (40%)	15 (60%)	20
After	7 (28%)	13(52%)	
Pasture Before	9 (45%)	11 (55%)	20
After	3 (15%)	10 (50%)	
Forest Before	12 (33%)	8 (40%)	20
After	2 (10%)	8 (40%)	
River Before	13 (65%)	7 (14%)	20
After	11 (55%)	6 (9.5%)	
Lakes Before	4 (25%)	16 (64%)	20
After	0	2	
Livestock Before	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	20
After	7 (28%)	10 (52%)	
Water points Before	16 (64%)	9 (36%)	20
After	10	5	

Source :field, August 2013

Women relied more on farming, water point, livestock and forests before relocation. As shown in Table 4.3, after relocation farm land and forests were lost and women now rely somehow more on livestock production like butter and milk . The results also show that women experienced a huge change in availability and access to natural resources as compared to men. The results also show that men were less affected in terms of changes in natural resources .

The forest is most important pasturage and gathering for collection of wild fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants and materials for making houses and household items. All this become impossible due to loss of the natural resources.

According of the respondents this change affect their livelihoods deeply. Because of this change most of the community members are employing with one company inside the national park which is not comfortable for them. Especially the women explain that “ this work is very hard for women who have small children working with big stones and the place is too far from where we live now”. they explain that they work the whole day and in the night they go back to home and there is cooking responsibility for the husband and the whole family. And there is water fetching the water point is now very far. Most of the women are explain really suffering after relocation.

4.4. Changes in access and control over resources before and after relocation

Relocation resulted in changes in access and control over resources. Results presented in Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 shows that before relocation, both men and women had access and control to many resources but lost access and control to some of these after relocation. For example, before relocation women had access and control to markets and also fruits trees, but lost all these after relocation.

Table 4.4 Access* and control* over the resources before relocation

	Access		Control	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Resources	Farming land	Farming land	Farming land	Farming land
	Honey production	Honey production		Honey production
	Milk	Milk	Banana trees	
			Mango trees	
	Forest(fruits and coffee)	Forest(fruits and coffee)	butter and milk	livestock
			Coffee tree	
Benefit			Income from some fruits and butter	
	Income	Income	Income	Income

Source; field, August 2013

Before relocation women has some control on the natural resources incomes. Women control the income from the small farming(cabbage), milk, butter, coffee trees and different fruits. Women by selling these production they got income. Men have access and control over most of the production income(farming production and honey production and livestock). Men also participate in some training and also by using the collateral they can take loan from the kebele (district) this is also one way of getting income for the men.

Table 4.5 Access and control over the resources after relocation

	Access		Control	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Resources	Farming land		Farming Land(production)	
	Farming land	Honey production		
	Honey production	Milk	Market of butter And milk	Livestock
	Milk and butter		Honey production	
		Livestock		
	Water points	Water points	Water points	Water points
Benefit	Income	Income	Little income	Income

Source :field, August2013

As we can see from the above table after relocation women control and access¹ to natural resources are reduced. After relocation there is no any fruit trees and income to women, women income is only depend on milk and butter selling. Women is helping her husband on the field. Men are still dominate the controlling of resources and income. Men control the selling of production and income(farming and livestock).

4.5. The Effects of relocation on natural assets

The members of the Koyre community reported that they deprived some of their natural assets due to the relocations. Table 4.6 shows the percentage of respondents who reported losses in natural assets incurred by the members of the Koyre community due to relocations. The total number of respondents per sex was 15. A larger percentage (86.%) of women reported that they lost their fruit trees. A larger percentage (80%) of men reported that they lost their land. In general, the whole community reported to have been negatively affected by the relocation as they lost their natural assets.

Table 4.6 Losses in natural assets incurred by the Koyre community due to relocation

Effects	Percentage of respondents (%)	
	Women (15 respondents)	Men (15 respondents)
Losses of land	76	80
Losses of livestock	60	60
Losses of pasture land	53	66
Losses of fruit trees (coffee, mango and banana)	86	53
Losses of rivers	66	46
Losses of water points	60	50.3

Source :field, August 2013

Results presented in Table 4.6 support results previously presented in Tables 4.3, 4.4. and 4.5 as these results show that women were the mostly affected by relocation as compared to men. This this case, women lost fruit trees and rivers, which were their source of income through selling fruit produce and fishing, respectively. Male respondents indicated that their greatest loss was in farming land as men are more involved farming that women. Also

¹ The difference between access and control is that access is only when one is able to use the resource but have no control over the resource (cannot claim the resource to be his/hers). Control is when someone have the rights to the resource.

traditionally, men are mainly the title deeds holders to land as compared to women. Loss of land also translates to loss of livestock as grazing land is limited.

4.6. Changes in quantity resources before and after relocation

The relocation also affected the community in terms reduced quantity of available resources. Table 4.7 shows that the community was allocated less land compared to the hectare of land they had before relocation. Furthermore, the community lost livestock and now have less livestock compared to before relocation. The results presented in Table 4.7 clearly tally with the results presented in Table 4.3 to 4.6. Loss in land seems to have been the driver for all the changes that have been presented earlier in this chapter. Land is the backbone of all agricultural activities such as forestry, farming, livestock, orchard that the Koyre community relied on for their survival. Therefore, the decrease in available land as presented in Table 4.7 is a major factors that resulted in the changes the Koyre community experienced after the relocation

Table 4.7 Changes in quantity of resources before and after relocation

Resource	Quantity (per person)	
	Before relocation	After relocation
Land ownership (hectare)	6-10 hectares	2-5 hectares
Livestock		
Cattle	10-30	5-18
Sheep	10-20	5-15
Goats	10-20	5-15

Source: field ,August2013

4.7. Participation in local associations before and after relocation

Relocation was noted to have a negative impact on the local association of the Koyre community. Table 4.8 shows how the local association were affected. 50% of the respondent male and female equally to have been affected worse by the relocation. As for women Mahiber and equb the most important social institutions, male respondents was the reported the worst affected local association is geda system and farmer union.. After relocation the association are still there but the number of the participants are reduced.

Table 4.8 Changes in participation in local associations

	Women(15 respondents)		Percentage change (%)	Men(15 respondents)		Percentage change (%)
	Before	After		Before	After	
Farmer union	9	5	28.5	11	8	27
Traditional saving and credit (Equb)	15	6	33.3	10	6	40
Traditional Conflict resolution	10	5	50	12	7	41.6
Mahiber	12	7	25	8	4	60
Geda system	11	6	27	13	12	7.6

Source :field ,August 2013

4.9. Losses in social assets due to relocation

The results presented in Table 4.9 show that relocation affected the social set up of the Koyre community. The Koyre community had strong ties and involved in lots of social activities such as informal savings as a group, village meetings, Mahiber, and Geda celebrations. The cultural traditions are at risk of becoming extinct. The relocation process has forced a situation of cultural deprivation, as the Koyre community is no longer able to celebrate their festivals and practice their traditions. The reasons for loss of these social activities which are important to the community could be the same that of disruption of community set up due to relocation.

The disruptions in daily living and social patterns require major re-adjustments. Large number of adjustments need to be made in order to adapt to the new community such as new neighbours, new economic activities, rising expenses. Village meetings are an important aspect of the Koyre community in that that is where all generation of the community get to meet and people share ideas.

Table 4.9 Losses in social assets due to relocation

Social asset ²	Women (15 respondents)	Men (15 respondents)
Loss of informal saving	9	6
Loss Mahiber	10	5
Loss Village meeting	6	9
Loss Geda celebrations	6	9
Loss Traditional conflict resolution	5	10

Source: field, August 2013

4.10. Changes in social meeting points

The relocation also came with changes in the social meeting points. The social points include places where the community meet each other for social activities.

Table 4.10 Changes in social meeting point

Place	Number of the respondent	women	Men	Before/ after relocation
Village meeting	30	0	11	before
Water point (well)	30	10	2	Before
Market place	30	7	12	Before/ after

Source :field, August 2013

Meeting point is one part of social assets. For women the water point is an important place to have social interaction but in village meeting women are very rare to participate. For men market place and village meeting place are the most important place for interaction each other this is before relocation after relocation women are mostly busy in individual works because they are employed under the company. After relocation the water point is too crowded and mostly it is the base for conflict in the community generally .social interaction is one of the social assets..

4.11. Information how to support each other before and after relocation

Table 4.11 shows how the relocation disintegrated the community. Before relocation the community used to support each other better than after relocation.

Before the relocation the people helping to sick , elders and in mourning they help voluntarily because the people have time and enough amount of income to helping each other. After relocation most of the community member are employed, especially the women are more busy after relocation first they are employed and after they comeback home they will be very busy with water fetching and household chores. Lack of time and lack of income reduced the social helping activities after relocation.

Table 4.11 Support for each other in the community before and after

² EQUB means traditional saving and credit institution with rotating fund. The system of saving where by people(men and women) form groups most of the time differently but in some cases they mixed and pay periodically a fixed amount of money. Which will be collected in common pool, so that , in rotation, each member of the group can receive one large sum, that means the sum of money paid by all in one period (G. bagashaw, 2008).MAHIBER is similar with the EQUB, the difference is mahiber is only in a month one time, there are group the group is rotate every moth in each of the members, they prepare lunch to eat together and they have discussion about anything after that everyone must give the same amount of money to the guest receiver member(G. bagashaw, 2008). GEDA is a system of governing themselves in traditional way in oromo culture, Geda fathers have military, economy , politically and ritual responsibility. Each gEDA father remained in power during a specific term which began and ended with a formal power transfer ceremony (D.dekeba, 2005)

	Number of respondents	Women (15 respondents)	Men (15 respondents)	Before/ after relocation
Volunteering	12	12	10	After /before
Informal saving	15	12	8	Before
Loans	3	5	7	Before
CBOs	0	0	0	Before and after

Source :field,august,2013

4.12. Changes in livelihood activities

The relocation of the Koyre community resulted in major changes in their livelihood activities. Table 4.12 shows that before relocation most women were engaged in weaving and basket making, but after relocation, participation in these activities was reduced to almost half. For men, farming and tourist guiding(tracking) were the most affected livelihoods activities. The loss in these livelihood activities resulted in both men and women seeking employment after relocation. (Table 4.12).

For some women they were hardly involved in handicrafts, such as weaving and basket making before relocation. When they are inside the national park they sell it to the tourist. But after relocation when they go with tourist and to sell something they will fight with the park management.

As they said most of the community are focus on the employ of other people company, inside the Nech sar national park there is one investor who build a lodge , so most of the community members are working on daily base with the investor.

Table 4.12 Changes in livelihood activities

Activities	Women (15 respondents)		Men (15 respondents)	
	Before	After	Before	After
Farming	10	7	14	10
Weaving	12	7	2	0
Baskets making	12	5	7	3
Tourist guiding (tracker)	1	0	7	2
Fishing	2	0	8	2
Trading	3	3	9	4
Employment	-	10	-	12

Source: field, August 2013

4.13. General feeling to relocation

The people of the Koyre community were not happy with the relocation. About 83% (Table 4.13) of the respondents indicated that they were not happy with the relocation. None of the male respondents reported anything positive with the relocation, while only 13% of the female respondents were happy with the relocation.

Table 4.13 General feeling of the Koyre community towards relocation

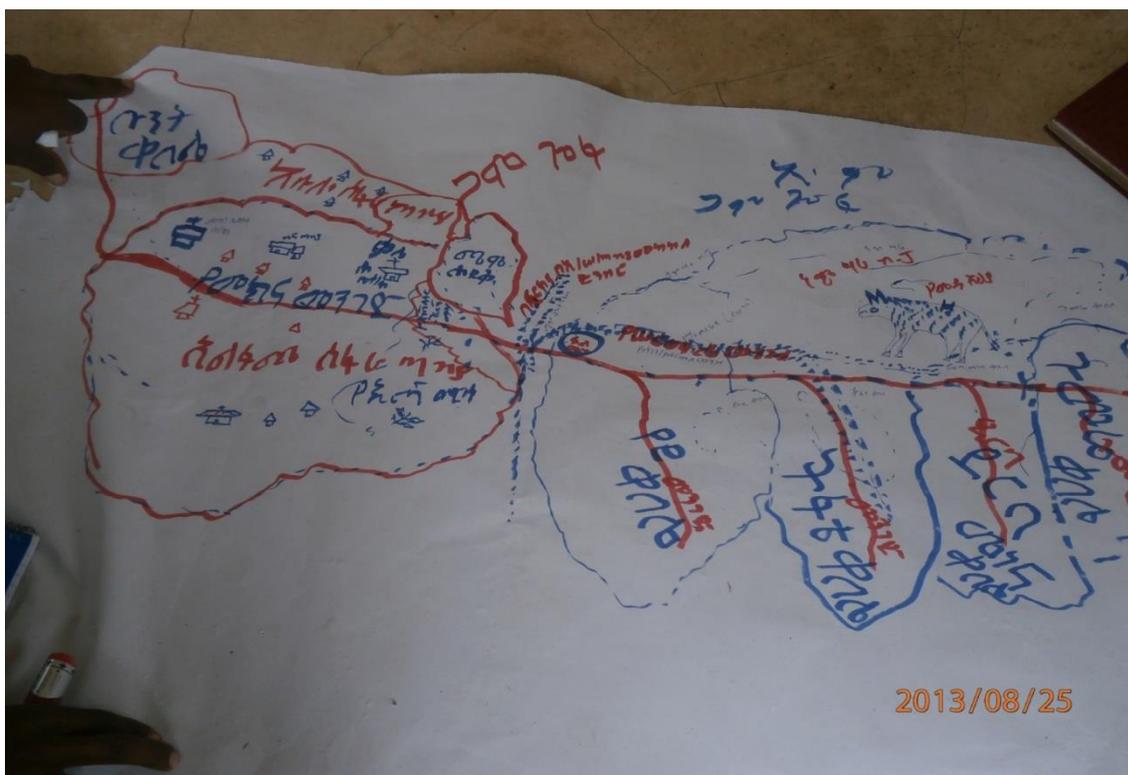
Feeling	Women (15 respondents)	Men (15 respondents)	Percentage (%)
Positive	4	0	13
Negative	9	15	83
Neutral	5	0	17

Source, field, august 2013

The community express their negative feeling based on the loses of resources(natural and social) and also they are not happy with the distance from market and town the other and most important thing for them unhappiness is when they relocate them they separate the community in to two kebele ,this made them very angry because they think that they are one family.

4.14. Mapping result

The map is first drawn by 10 men and 2 women's, women's were refused to draw the map. As we can see from the map there is a big difference in natural resource before and after relocation.



FIG,1. The map of the park and new area(Abule alfach kebele)

Men and Women explained from which kebele they settled at first to the national park, as we can see their origin are five kebeles (derba, yero,tifate, gomena and mena). These are where they come from. And they explained that it is near to the national park so most of their social link is still there. The social assets like Geda systems and conflict resolution fathers are lived there. So now they moved from their original place vary far because of this their

social relation is reduced. The other thing they explained was the natural resources as we can see from the map inside the national park there are a lot of water sources(rivers, and springs) that helped them to produce 2 or 3 times per year. And they compare with the new are natural resources, which has a big difference with the national park. Men and women said "here in the new place there is not enough water sources like spring and river also" . they also try to explain about the size of the land comparatively. According to them the land inside the national park was more than enough(was big) for an individual. But now after relocation the land size is reduced too much. Both men and women were explaining together about the issue of before and after relocation.

4.15. Transect walk results

From the transect walk it was clear that there is difference in social and natural assets of the community. Inside the national park still there are some houses of Koyre community we tried to see the house, the women's farming, the husbands farming size , the fruits, pasture area and water sources(rivers and springs). And together with this group we visited the Abule - Alfacho kebele, it's clear that this two kebele are very crowded and the land(farming) is small, women do not have land , water source very limited(one water point) for each kebele. As we understand its very far from their original place to attend some social events.

Chapter Five

Discussion

5.1. African parks foundation history

African parks foundation is the Netherland conservation company which was responsible for the management of Nech Sar national parks during the relocation (M.Blonk, 2008). In 2005 the management responsibility to NNP was handed over to APN. In consultation with Ethiopia government and the SNNPR region they began attempting to address the problem with illegal operation in the park including cutting down trees for firewood, illegal fishing, illegal human settlement and cattle grazing inside the national park. After three years however ANP disrupted the agreement in 2009, stopped all its activities in NNP and withdrew from Ethiopia. The reason for ANPs drawback are manifold. The difficulty to negotiate the different interest between Oromiya region and SNNPR contributed to the complication of the park management by APN and are as manifested on the issue of resettling people out of the park.

Based on the agreement the SNNPR region moved its own people (Koyre) to a new district. But the oromiya region still in negotiation with Ethiopian wildlife conservation authority to move the Guji oromo from the national park.

5.2. The Influence of relocation on women

Relocation has a big effect on women, as the women explain that from the beginning when they moved to the new kebele it was not easy to move the house staff and the children, during the relocation time there was not any transportation as the new kebele is 15 km from nech sar national park. After they moved to adopt to the new environment was too difficult, the environment was free from any settlement and there was no host community. The people received the two kebele with some zinc houses and two water points only. Then by ANP the people were received 50kg wheat and 2 liter oil every month per household, this aid is stopped after 6 months. ANP (presenting the national park) with the region representative and district management did the partition of the land among the people . The land for farming is also far from everyone's house. Women are suffering by the lack of water they waste their time by waiting in the line for water, They are pushed to go inside the national park to fetch water. During this time they create conflict with the national park scouts, not only with the scouts they also suffer by the wild animal and the distance from their house. After water fetching there are also house chores, and women are responsible to help her husband in the field and the field is very far from house. For Women to participate in social life these day they do not have time.

5.3. The effect of relocation on the livelihood activities on women

Women when they are inside the national park their livelihood is mostly dependent on farming, coffee, fruit selling, butter and milk selling They used to have, they have small land near to the house were they produced cabbage and tomato and they sell it or they can use it for eating in the house. According to Hoshour and Kalafut, (2010), women are particularly vulnerable to impoverishment and disempowerment when forcibly displaced After relocation women are dependent somehow. They sell butter every week or 15 days in the market, But because of their time limitation women they cannot go to the market every 2 days because the market is very far, it is found in the Arba minch city. On the new kebele there is no coffee and fruits, even if they planted it because of lack of water they are not productive. The relocation is negatively affecting the women livelihoods activities. It reduce their activity and their income directly. women this time prefer to increase their income by getting employment in companies..

5.4. The effect of relocation on the access, control and own resources on women

Women had access and control they also owned some resources before relocation. Women had access, control and they owned the small farming land which was near to their house and they produce cabbage and tomato. Women have the right to take their production to the market and sell it. The money they get from selling some products women use it for paying equb and mahiber which are the main social meeting activities between women. Moreover women used to access, control on the coffee and fruit which was grown inside the national park, women collect them and take to market and they got income. Women also used to access, control and own the income over milk and butter before relocation. After relocation women lost control over the small land because the land given to the households is very small size by itself and they cannot farm near to them as it is crowded by the number of houses. After relocation women have access over the land to help her husband. Women have still some control over the milk and butter to sell it and to get income for themselves, but the income they receive from these two activities is not enough to fulfil their need of social participation.

5.5. The effect of relocation on the participation level of social activities women

Women before relocation have a good level of social activity, starting with a water point where women were meeting and discussing different issues. The community interact each other by transferring information, sharing a problems and discussing some political and economic issues (A.Scheinkman, 2006). And they participate in different social activities which they can support each other like equb and mahiber (communities supporting each other). According to Cernea (2000) relocations fragments communities, dismantles patterns of social organization, scatters interpersonal ties with kinsmen, and disrupts informal networks with friends, and neighbours. When women participate in this social activities women must pay some amount of money to support the member. Women also participated on GEDA celebration because they have the ability to pay some money for the celebration. After relocation the level of participation is going down the reason for the low participation after relocation is the issue of income. Women they get very small amount of income from some activities. The income is usually used in house to buy oil, soap and the like. Moreover the water point after relocation is not a place meeting but it's become a place of conflict between women because of the competition to fetch water. The

5.6. The general feeling towards relocation of women

The majority of women have a negative attitude towards the relocation but some women have somehow positive attitude. Those who look at the relocation negatively their reason is based on the whole process of the relocation. From the beginning when they relocate to new place they suffer very much. The relocation is done without awareness, it was done with lots of promises to the community by the government and ANP. When the government and ANP made promises the community trusted them that's why the Koyre community relocated easily. But after relocation they understand that no one keeps the promise they made (government and ANP). The promise was after they relocate they will build irrigation, to give loan for women and to build more water point to the community but still nothing is there. According to IDB, 2000, the relocated communities lacks formal property right to the area which they depend for their subsistence and find themselves at a disadvantage in pressing their claims for compensation, this is one of the reason for the negative feeling of the women to relocation. Moreover during relocation there was not any compensation from the government and ANP. Those who have positive attitude towards the relocation they look at it only in one way just to keep their children from wild animals attack.

5.7. The effect of relocation on natural resource of Men

Men are also affected from the relocation negatively because the men have lost their big size land from the relocation. When they are inside the national parks men have big size of land. And they produce three times per year because of irrigation, inside the park there are a number of rivers. they produce maize and sorghum. Men they used to sell their production and got enough income . After relocation there is the land but it is very small size when we compare with the land inside the national park. And there is no enough water, no river, they expect rain every year on their farm. they produce one time per year. Sometimes there is not rain they and exposed to famine. They don't have the knowledge about the new land for farming. This situation was also reported by McLean (1999) in a study on effects of relocation on communities in Nepal. The author observed that relocation forces indigenous people to relinquish their traditional territories and also results in a loss of inherited knowledge of the land once passed on from older generations.

5.8. The effect on the livelihood activities of Men

Before relocation men are very much related with farming . Their main livelihood was farming, cattle and selling the production to get income. But after relocation the production from farming is not enough so the majority of the men are employ with a salary to help themselves and their family. These results are also in line with those observed by McLean (1999) who concluded that relocation denies communities of their rights to land and force them into a situation of landlessness and poverty. Because of lack of production today most men are changing their livelihood by employing. Displacing the communities to other area not only violates their rights but also serves to perpetuate localized poverty (A.Biresse, 2009). So the Koyre communities are in the life of poverty.

5.9.The effect on the access, control and own of resources of Men

Men have access, control and own over most of the resources before relocation and after relocation. Even if the resources are decreased men have access, control and own the resources. Men have access, control and own the resources like, land, the production from land, cattle, honey production and the like before and after relocation. According to Maruyama, 2003 depletion or degradation of natural resources like water and wood, can have a significant import on future livelihood strategies. Men control and access to resources is decline due to lack of natural resources.

5.10.The effect on the participation level of social activities

Men also suffer from social disruption. Because of lack of production and income they loses some of their social assets. After relocation they reduce their participation to farmer union because the production they have is not enough to sell and also the distance is very long from their home. According to, M. Jaleta et al, 2011 social institutions and organization that bind the community web of relationships along several lines in the origin such as neighbourhood, kinship, religion belief, work groups, land exchange bond friendship etc, disintegrate in the process of relocation. Men also they participate in equb and mahiber, but after relocation because of the time limitation and less income they reduce the level of participation. Men strongly participated in the conflict resolution groups and geda system before relocation but after relocation most of their time they gave to their job and the distance from the main geda fathers base is far, they cannot reach easily.

5.11. General feeling of men to relocation

Men generally have a negative attitude towards relocation, they deeply complain the government and the ANP and are not keeping their promises. The government promised to support the community by any means especially by building water points and irrigation. But still now they are farming based on the rain only. So the men trust in the government is too low. According to Hoshour and Kalafut (2010) in communities that value land as the core of their identity and way of life, the impacts of relocation are particularly devastating. Hoshour and Kalafut (2010) further state that when indigenous and farming communities are forced to uproot and vacate their traditional lands to make way for development projects, their entire way of life is lost along with their practices for sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems. They moved from the park without any compensation from the government and ANP. ANP was giving aid (food) for six months. The government and ANP was promised to the community that to provide houses, farm equipment, oxen ,food, even clothing until the crop was harvesting, but the government has not kept the promises and ANP was to leave the management of the park to the government. Even if the Koyre are resettled out of the park, the location of the park still has the involvement of the adjacent local communities including Guji oromo. This provoked the Koyre community to revenge. The negative feeling expressed by most of the respondents could be due to the fact that they were not happy with the disruptions to their way of living brought about by the relocation. These could be the main reason for the negative feeling expressed by the respondents.

5.12.The effect of relocation on the national park management

The relocation affected the national park also. The relocation was planned to rehabilitate the natural resources and to free the park from human encroachment, to improve the long term security and integrity of Ethiopian wildlife resources and protected area, and to optimize benefits from exploitation of the natural resources of the national park (A.Birassu, 2009). Even if the Koyre communities were to leave the park still there are another communities (Guji Oromo), which is the source of conflict between Koyre community and the national park management. Some data show that after relocation the number of some wild animals reduced and some of the animals are disappeared. After the relocation it is obvious there was revenge from Koyre community by killing the wild animals and putting fire to the grass land. The Guji oromo issue is still in negotiation with the region but the Oromiya region government is helping the Guji Oromo to build hospitals and schools inside the national park. Ethiopian wildlife conservation authority cannot influence to the region still. But this all things provoke the Koyre community to resettle illegally inside the national park. So the national park eventually has not benefitted from the relocation. And also some scouts were killed by the community who relocated and who took to revenge the national park.

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

In conclusion the effects of relocation in Koyre communities is contributed to the poverty of the community. Farming is the main base of livelihood for Koyre community. Sustaining such livelihood base demands access to the natural resources based on the environment like pasture, land, water points and salt lick (bole) for cattle. In addition they use the park for cultivation and honey production, they also use the natural hot spring for health reasons. Despite such livelihood dependence on the resources of the park, their access to the natural resources bases of their environment has been shrinking after relocation.

Generally Koyre community are suffering from the relocation. As we can see from the findings relocation affect men and women. But the influence of relocation on men and women is different. From the relocation women have been affected more than men, by losing almost all their sources of income. Women's income was depending on the fruit, milk, butter, small farming and coffee, but after relocation women loses the fruit, small farming and coffee, now women are dependent only on the milk and butter which is small amount because of lack of pasture. Men had control over the income of big farming (maize, wheat, sorghum), honey production and cattle, but after relocation still there is farming but it's not enough for selling. Every year they can take only sometimes their production to the market, and also they have less number of cattle. Concerning Women's we can say that this time they do not have enough income to participate in their social life which is very important as a member of the community. Men are somehow better off than women by having some amount of income to participate sometimes.

Finally the community and the park is not in the good situation economically and socially. The government or the Ethiopia wildlife conservation authority (park management) should take responsibility for the relocated people by consulting them in the process of relocation and by keeping the promises they made.

Recommendation

Based on these finding and conclusion presented. I will propose the following recommendations to the implementer.

- Before they propose any relocation from the national park the community must be aware, why the relocation is doing.
- during awareness creation to the community about relocation, the community should understand about the topic
- The awareness creation must take time to get accepted the community about the relocation
- Ensure that local communities are benefited from the national park in order to create a feeling of ownership in the local community to the national park.
- Before the implementation makes sure that there is adequate budget
- If the relocation purpose is to rehabilitate the national park, the management should look all communities by the same eye(equally).

- Before the relocation, there must be pre – relocation assessment about the new area.
- During relocation we have to take in to consideration that the women and men could be affected differently.
- Based on the pre study on the effect of relocation on the men and women, the treatment has to be different.

- To build co- management arrangements with local community will support for the conservation of the national park resource.

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Annexure

Annex 1: checklist for individual interviews

A. Social assets before and after relocation

1. General description of social life in the new villages pertaining?
 - a. How they relate with everyone (bonding) in the community?
 - b. How do they spend most of their time when not working in fields?
 - c. How and where do they meet with the other members of the community?
 - d. How and where do they meet with distant villages (bridging)
2. How they support each other with in the community in times of need?
 - a. Volunteering
 - b. CBOs
 - c. Informal savings
 - d. loans
3. What local associations are there, and how they participate in them?
 - a. Level of participation (men and women)
 - b. Positions held (men and woman)
 - c. Which type of local association are women and men participated?
4. What is the level of trusting government departments?
 - a. Officials
 - b. Services
5. What benefits do you get by associating in all categories of socialisation
6. How they compare current life with the past in terms of all the above

A. Natural assets comparing with before relocation

7. What natural resources which are a means for their livelihood
 - a. Land, pasture, forests
 - b. Rivers, lakes, and water points
 - c. Animals (domestic, game)

8. What are their quantities (enough or not enough for every user (men/women))?
9. Who has a right over their use (men and women)?
10. Who own what resources (men and women)?
11. Who controls what resources (women and men)?
12. Can they compare with previous sites

Annex. 2. Focus group discussion questions

B. Relocation

13. What feeling do they have on relocation?
14. What are the influences of relocation on their life?
15. What is the relocation influence on women assets?
16. What are the relocation influence men assets?
17. What is the difference before relocation and after relocation?
18. What was the compensation during relocation?
19. What are the benefits/claims of relocation?
20. What livelihoods assets did women and loss/gain during relocation?

C. Livelihoods activity

21. What are the new livelihoods assets after relocation?
22. How do you loss livelihood assets during relocation?
23. How this livelihoods losses influence their livelihoods activity?
24. What are the livelihood activities of women and men now?

Annex 3. Checklist to key informants

25. How was the awareness creation about relocation done to the community?
26. What was the time given to the community for preparation?
27. How was the relocation plan implemented?
28. Which stakeholders were involved during implementation?
29. Was there a pre assessment of the new area before relocation?
30. What do they consider during pre-assessment if any?
31. What was the compensation to the relocated community?
32. Do they consider influence of relocation to men and women differently?

33. Was there a different treatment to men and women during relocation?
34. Do they evaluate the effects of relocation on the communities after?
35. Is the relocation a success or failure in their perceptions