

# Chapter One

## Introduction

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### 1.1. Background of the Study

In this country, marginalized community groups, minority groups and sometimes disabled people have been liable to be excluded and socially marginalized due to historical, economic and social reasons. These groups of people usually receives residual income support and have low or nominal access to social, political and economic services or opportunities like education, health, employment, election, free movement, protection of their right etc. In the longer term, many of these groups are dependent on the economic niche occupied by dominant groups which will affect their relative status and dignity of the disadvantaged and underserved groups. Moreover, if the policies designed by politicians tend to be concerned disproportionately with people of low status, the participation of the disadvantaged groups will be low in the economic and political process and benefits of the country. In this connection, the traditionally called 'Fuga' community are one of the Marginalized communities living in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPR) of Ethiopia particularly in Hadiyya, Kambata-Tambaro, Sidama, South Omo, Gurage, and Wolayita Zones, Yem Special Woreda, and many other areas..

**1.2. Brief Statement of the Problem:** in Hadiya Zone (the target area of the study), these marginalized cast groups known as the "FUGAs" who are socially discriminated from institutional and community supports and deprived of their rights even though these isolated communities are part of the dominant population in terms of resources share and services provision as citizens. According to the rapid assessment conducted by the organization (Love in Action Ethiopia, 2007) the total population of the out casted Fuga communities living in Hadiya and Kambata zones of SNNPR is estimated to be more than 60,000. Moreover, their social and economic, cultural and political related challenges are deep- rooted and multifaceted which demands integrated and comprehensive approach to address their problems.

### 1.3. Research Questions:

#### 1.3.1. Key Issues/Question Raised

- *Is poverty of the Fuga marginalized community groups has remarkable contribution to the structural and social marginalization?*
- *Which of the social, cultural and economic factors/activities contributes more to the community/social and structural marginalization?*
- *Or, Is the structural and community marginalization historical incidence of the project area?*

- *Are there links between the marginalization pattern of Fuga communities and Other Similar Community Cast Groups (OSCG)?*

### **1.3.2. Hypothesis**

All the above hypothetically mentioned lists of social and economic problems are assumed to be the major sources of the structural and social/community marginalization of Fuga communities in the targeted project areas. Hence in this particular project I hypothesize that poverty (or its determinants) and the social marginalization has direct relationship and the core cause to the Fuga community marginalization is presumed to be poverty. Moreover, there is also strong resemblance and link on type and extent of marginalization among various similar cast groups.

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study are:**

- *To assess the social, cultural and economic problems/ situations of Fuga Community dwelling in Gibe Woreda of Hadya Zone of SNNPR.*
- *To identify the major problems/factors that contributes to the structural and community marginalization of Fuga community of the assessment area.*
- *On the basis of the results of the above two objectives the study will also recommend what should be done and identifies strategy measure that improve the structural and community marginalization of the Fuga Community.*
- *In the project area the project will briefly show the link between the structural and community marginalization of Fuga Community and Other Similar Outcast Groups (OSOGs).*

**1.5. Research Methodology:** Depending on the objectives we set, a combination of research methodologies have been employed for data collections like using reviewing of secondary data, interviewing via questioners, and consultation and discussion with key informants. The detail descriptions of the methodology used will be provided in chapter 3.

**1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study:** The scope of this study is to assess the effect of social-economic and cultural problems of Fuga Community on their structural and community marginalization and its determinants in Gibe Woreda of Hadya Zone of SNNP regional states (SNNPR) of Ethiopia. Some of the challenges which we faced during the survey conduction processes were Inadequate supportive information about the project area as an additional input to the study; The landscape of the countryside and scattered settlement of the Fuga community was made the targets less accessible for data collection; Absence of similar studies on the communities with regard to marginalization for references; The local government offices were not giving permission for conduction of the

survey for more than 3 months after I submitted the request due to the reason that they fear of any community related interventions and activities associated with recent election campaigns and other political reasons.

### **1.7. Expected Outcomes:**

- *The social, cultural and economic problems/ situations of Fuga Community dwelling in Gibe Woreda of Hadya Zone of SNNPR accessed.*
- *The major problems/factors that contributed to the structural and community marginalization of Fuga community of the assessment area identified.*
- *Recommendations and strategic measures that improve the structural and community marginalization of the Fuga Community provided.*
- *Link between the structural and community marginalization of Fuga Community and Other Similar Outcast Groups (OSOGs) showed.*

**1.8. Organization of the Study:** This specific survey report try to identify, interpret, review, analyze, organize and summarize the extent and depth of the problems associated with social marginalization of Fuga communities dwelling in SNNPR, Hadya Zone of SNNPR based on the following major areas of analysis in which this specific survey report is concentrating on and converging to.

- **Characteristics of the Respondents**
- **Education:** *focusing on Adult and Child Literacy; Children Enrollment; Spending on Education; Children School Progress.*
- **Health:** *concentrating on sub topics like Household Environment; Knowledge on Health Problems; Alcohol and Drug Use; Drinking Water and Sanitation; Marriage and Sexual Activity; Child Health and Wellbeing; Child Mortality; Child Labor ; Nutrition of Children and Adults; Nutritional Status of the House Hold; Impact of Socio-economic and Socio-cultural Factors on Family Health*
- **Livelihood:** *give priority to sub topics Employment; Income and Property Ownership; Saving, Credit and Market Access;*
- **Gender Participation on Decision Making Processes of the Household**
- **Religion on Marginalization**
- **Major Sources or Causes of the Social Marginalization:** *focusing on the impact of socio-economic factors; exclusive effect of the economic deprivation on marginalization; the major marginalizing activities and institutions; major causes and reasons for marginalization.*

### **1.9. Significance of the Study**

As indicated above, the Fuga community in general and the study area in particular have been facing social, economic and political problems associated with the social marginalization. Identifying and understanding factors that cause and/ or influence the problem as well as its intensity at community level deserves rigorous empirical research where the marginalization problem has been pronounced and has great importance for strategic implications and interventions for at least the relevant local administration and various development institutions. The report will provide strategy or policy related information to policy makers and other development service providers that are tailored to the specific need of all marginalized community groups of the study area and the country in general.

**1.10. Budget Breakdown:** The budget includes only those major cost items/categories associated with field work and community organization from which part of the cost will be covered by NGO called Love In Action Ethiopia.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Review of Related Literatures and Documents**

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#### **2.1. Theoretical Review:**

##### **2.1.1. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Education and Economic Growth**

##### **Effect of Education on Economic Growth and Development**

Investing in education and skills has long been considered a key driver of economic growth both in macro and micro level and investment in human capital development is a key determinant of economic growth. Some of the major channels through which education and skills may affect economic growth of the general community or groups of community and nation are mentioned below.

The first key pathway to consider is the interaction between human capital and labor productivity (Bills and Klenow 2000, Hanushek and Kimko 2000, Oketch 2006, Temple 2001). This pathway grows from the rate of return literature in labor economics. The idea is that a worker is paid a wage equal to his/her marginal revenue product of labor. If this is the case, standard wage equations should establish a positive relationship between the level of education however it is measured and the level of earnings. This positive relationship between education and earnings implies that educated workers have a higher marginal revenue product of labor as they are more productive. When aggregated at the macroeconomic level, it can be established that higher levels of education and skills (however they are measured) are conducive to higher productivity and the latter is conducive to higher output in the economy. Clearly the strength and weakness of this proposed pathway is whether education and skills actually do lead to a more productive workforce, or whether they are just a means of signaling prior ability. This is the old-standing

debate in the theory of human capital. If education merely serves as a signaling device then the positive relationship between the level of education and skills and output growth will not hold. Therefore, theoretically, there is no a priori reason to assume that higher levels of education and skills are conducive to higher levels of growth: this relationship must be established empirically.

The second link is between human capital and labor market participation (Glewwe 2002, Klasen 2002). In this case, investment in human capital may increase the probability of the person actually finding a job and entering the labor market. Therefore an increase in the amount of the labor input will increase the output of the economy and therefore the economic growth. This link is likely to be especially important for females as a higher level of education may be associated with lower fertility rates that, in turn, may be conducive to higher levels of female participation in the labor market. Several econometric studies referred to by Barro (1991) report evidence that education is associated with lower fertility rates. In addition, more recent studies by Neira and Guisan (2002) and Guisan (2001) have also reported evidence on a negative association between education and fertility rates.

The third link relates to the interaction of human capital with domestic and foreign investment (Engelbrecht 2003, Nelson and Phelps 1966, Oketch 2006). It can be argued that a more skilled workforce is better able to make effective use of the capital stock due to domestic and foreign investment. This interaction with physical capital may have a potentially powerful effect on the rate of growth of the economy.

The fourth link is through the income effect of human capital that fosters higher levels of product variety and product innovation. That higher-income countries tend to produce a wider set of products is a well-established correlation in the development literature (see Bils and Klenow 2001). However, there is also a reverse relationship that runs from higher product variety to higher levels of growth – the so-called supply-side effect of higher personal income levels on growth. In this approach, as higher income levels lead to higher levels of product variety, the latter leads to higher levels of growth because product variety is embedded within product and process innovation. Product and process innovation, in turn, is a reflection of technological progress, which is an essential but largely unobserved component of the growth functions. In fact, Romer (1990) has demonstrated that, in an endogenous growth model, the steady-state levels of per capita income are a function of the product variety available in the economy. As it is mentioned in MEC-002 Course of Macro Economic Analysis, the theories of endogenous growth can be broadly divided into two main parts: namely, 1. Where growth is driven by Research and Development (R &D) which is the result of technological changes that come from purposive R & D activities by firms skilled and educated workforce and, 2. where growth is driven by Human Capital Accumulation which is at the center of any growth process of the

community, people, nationalities, and nations. Hence the mentioned actions, advancements and developments on education at individual and community level that spillover to the national advancement and development in education which will in turn affect the growth and development of economy at macro and micro level. In connection with the above mentioned conceptual frame work, even in the Solow Model production function a variable output  $Y$  is a function of capital ( $K$ ), labor ( $L$ ) and technology of production ( $A$ ) of an economy; furthermore, at the steady state investment per unit of effective labor (labor-augmenting) equals saving per unit of effective labor (from MEC-002 Macro Economics Course).

### **Effect of Population on Economic Growth:**

As we learned from Economics of Growth Courses (like in MEC-04) and other references, at macro level the best known early aggregate analysis of the relationship between population growth and development is Kuznets (1967) which he interpreted as evidence of a lack of a negative causal effect of population growth on income growth, contrary to the prevailing view at the time. Kelley (1988) found no correlation between population growth and growth of income per capita, and saving rates. Since the early 1990s, many analyses of the effect of population on economic outcomes have followed the income growth regression model popularized by Barro (1991) and Mankiw, Romer, and Weil (1992). In these regressions, terms representing population growth, labor force growth, or dependency ratios are included as right hand side variables. Acemoglu and Johnson (2007), conclude that higher population growth has a significant negative effect on GDP per capita at a horizon of several decades.

At micro level, Joshi and Schultz (2007) and Schultz (2009) study that reduced fertility produced persistent and significant positive effects on the health, earnings, and household assets of women, and on the health and earnings of children.

Miller (2010) states that ability to postpone first births leads to higher education as well as independence for women. For those treated at a young age, reduced fertility raised education. Rosenzweig and Zhang (2009), examining data from China that higher fertility reduces educational attainment. By contrast, a good many microeconomic studies examine the link between fertility at the household level and various outcomes for individuals in that household (wages, labor force participation, education, etc.). These studies cannot directly answer the question of how fertility reduction affects the aggregate economy for three reasons. First, many of the effects of such reduction run through channels external to the household either via externalities in the classic economic sense (for example, environmental degradation) or through changes in market prices, such as wages, land rents, and returns to capital (Acemoglu 2010). Second, even if one ignores the issue of external effects, aggregating the different channels by which fertility affects

economic outcomes is not trivial. Finally, as in the macroeconomic literature, the long time horizon over which the effects of fertility change will affect the economy limits the ability of a single study to capture them.

### **2.1.2. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Health and Economic Growth**

Richer, better-educated people live longer than poorer, less-educated people. Many economists have attributed these correlations to the effects of education, arguing that more educated people are better able to understand and use health information, and are better placed to benefit from the healthcare system. Economists also have emphasized the negative correlation between socioeconomic status and various risky behaviors, such as smoking, binge drinking, obesity, and lack of exercise. They have also pointed to mechanisms that run from health to earnings, education, and labor force participation, and to the role of potential third factors, such as discount rates, that affect both education and health.

Epidemiologists argue that the economists' explanations at best can explain only a small part of the gradient; they argue that socioeconomic status is a fundamental cause of health. They frequently endorse measures to improve health through manipulating socioeconomic status, not only by improving education but also by increasing or redistributing incomes. Fiscal policy is seen as an instrument of public health, an argument that is reinforced by ideas, particularly associated with Richard Wilkinson, that income inequality, like air pollution or toxic radiation, is itself a health hazard. Even if economic policy has no direct effect on health, the positive correlation between health and economic status implies that social inequalities in wellbeing are wider than would be recognized by looking at income alone.

As it is mentioned in the courses 'Economics of Growth and Development -MEC-004' and other booklets, the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) by Morris D. Morris three indicators were used to form a simple composite index/social indicators, namely, Life expectancy at age 1; Infant Mortality Rate; Literacy Rate. For each indicator the performance of individual countries is rated to scale of 1 (for low) to 100 (for high) which most likely to have positive link with Per Capita Income. The infant mortality is generally divided into two: 1. Neonatal referring to death within one month after birth; 2. Post-neonatal referring to deaths of infants after the first month. The distinction is important for two reasons; neonatal deaths are mainly the result of exogenous causes-i.e the nature and quality of the environment in which the infants live. Other related measures are under five mortality and child mortality (death occurs at 1-5 years of age). Under-five mortality rate - Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate - Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

The Capability Poverty Measure (CPM) by Amartya Sen, is a multi-dimensional measurement which focus on deprivation rather than an availability. Participations of people on the development process would be conditional on their capability, captured in terms of the health and educational status. The basic thing here is being survival and access to various social services including health and education services and information. The report measures human poverty in terms deprivation of life (survival); deprivation of basic education; deprivation of access to public and private resources, information and services including safe water, health care services, etc. Hence CPM focuses on people's lack of capabilities in the country rather than on the average capabilities in the country.

One area that has received little attention in the recent literature on growth theory is the two-way interplay between health and economic growth. Two preliminary efforts in this direction are Ehrlich and Lui (1991) and Meltzer (1995). Also, the empirical work of Barro (1996) and others suggests that health status, as measured by life expectancy or analogous aggregate indicators, is an important contributor to subsequent growth. In fact, initial health seems to be a better predictor than initial education of subsequent economic growth

The concept of capital in the neoclassical model can be usefully broadened from physical goods to include human capital in the forms of education, experience, and health. (See Lucas (1988), Rebelo (1991), Caballe and Santos (1993), Mulligan and Sala-i-Martin (1993), and Barro and Salai-Martin (1995a, Ch. 5).

The output of goods,  $Y$ , depends on inputs of physical capital,  $K$ , worker schooling (and other aspects of training and experience),  $S$ , worker health capital,  $H$ , and the amount of labor hours,  $L$ .

To simplify matters, we assume that production takes the Cobb-Douglas form,  $Y = A \cdot K^\alpha S^\beta H^\gamma (L \text{ext})^{1-\alpha-\beta-\gamma}$ , (2) Where  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ,  $\gamma > 0$ , and  $0 < \alpha + \beta + \gamma < 1$ . The formulation therefore assumes constant returns to scale in the four inputs and diminishing returns with respect to each input individually. The parameter  $A > 0$  is the exogenous baseline level of technology, and  $x \geq 0$  is the exogenous rate of labor-augmenting technological progress. The total of labor input,  $L$ , is assumed to correspond to population, so that variations in the ratio of work effort to population are not considered. The idea in equation (2) is that output depends not only the conventional inputs — physical capital, raw labor, and human capital in the form of schooling — but also on the state of worker health,  $H$ . This health capital could influence worker energy, effort, reliability, and so on. It is convenient to divide through by the quantity of effective labor input,  $L \text{ext}$ , On both sides of equation (2) to express the production function in intensive form,  $\hat{y} = A \cdot \hat{k}^\alpha \cdot \hat{s}^\beta \cdot \hat{h}^\gamma$ , (3) Where  $\hat{y} \equiv Y / L \text{ext}$ ,  $\hat{k} \equiv K / L \text{ext}$ ,  $\hat{s} \equiv S / L \text{ext}$ , and  $\hat{h} \equiv H / L \text{ext}$  are quantities per unit of effective labor. Amounts of output and capital per Unit of labor (or per person) will be denoted correspondingly by  $y$ ,  $k$ ,  $s$ , and  $h$ . The representative household-producer in the economy is assumed to maximize utility over an infinite



horizon, as given by the standard form,  $U = \int_0^{\infty} c^{1-\theta} e^{-\rho t} dt$ , (4) where  $c$  is consumption per person,  $\rho > 0$  is the constant rate of time preference, and  $\theta > 0$  is the constant elasticity of marginal utility (with  $\theta = 1$  corresponding to log utility).

Likewise, some aspects of the spillover effects of health can be assessed by isolating the impact of public health spending on economic growth which can be expressed using data on public health expenditures for countries.

### 2.1.3. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Livelihood and Economic Growth

Livelihood security is an important determinant of social challenge outcomes and their impacts.

#### Unemployment

As it is discussed in MEC-002 courses, unemployment results in loss of not only potential output at Macro level but also in income at the individual level and likely end to social stigma and physiological trauma. The cost of unemployment at macro level could be loss of potential and wastage of of valuable resources (manpower). At the household level, it is a loss of income and consequent deterioration in standard of living of households. According to the analysis adopted by Arthur Lewis (1954) in the Lewis model in which he assumes that if there was a surplus of labor and a given demand for labor, then the wage rate is fixed. In his analysis,  $L = aPQ/L/W/L = a$  (average product of labor)/ (average wage). This equation states that if labor productivity (or the average product of labor) increases, assuming  $W$  is constant, the demand for labor,  $L$ , will rise, and the unemployment rate will decline. And this shift (or increase) in the demand for labor can occur, for example, if investment or capital formation increases. This is because if labor productivity increases relative to wages, the employer or the producer will increase the firm's rate of profit by hiring more workers ( $L$ ). The capitalists will reinvest part of the profits in new capitals. This investment will raise labor productivity. Hence, the demand for labor will increase, and these new employed workers can come from low productivity sectors or the rural areas. This increase in employment will provide more profits for the capitalists, and more profits will increase investment, employment, and income. In short, demand for labor will shift to the right when labor productivity rises, indicating an increase in employment and income. Besides, according to search theory of unemployment where each vacancy has unique features and requires unique skills that are embodied in individual workers. The frictions in the process of matching vacancies with the unemployed generate unemployment. Likewise, according to efficiency wage theory at very basic level higher wages enable higher consumption for workers including higher nutrition, health and other development issues of the worker and the households. This is expected to increase the work capacity of the hired workers. The problem is more prevalent at lower level of standards than higher level.

## **Income and Property Ownership:**

### **Income:**

According to Adam Smith (1884), no society can be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable. David Ricardo placed the distribution of income at the center of his thought when he stated that Political Economy should be aimed at determining the laws that rule the distribution of income (Bigsten, 1983; Ferrán, 1997, Atkinson, 1997). Hartwell (1972) goes further in arguing that “Economics is, in essence, the study of poverty”

### **The three vicious circle of poverty can be identified as follows:**

The first concerned, because of underdevelopment and backwardness the total output is low and that after consumption needs are fulfilled, little remains as a surplus for capital accumulation which leads to less investment which is a cause and a consequence of low level of real income. Secondly, the low level of real income presents only limited market opportunity to entrepreneurs and hence it generates little demand for investment purpose resulting in low investment. Thirdly, the underdeveloped and backward people have less developed natural resources due to illiteracy, lack of skills, deficient knowledge and factor immobility which will lead to utilization of resources. Real **income** of an individual or group is income after taking into consideration the effects of inflation on purchasing power.

According to the 1998-1999 Inter-American Development Bank report (IADB, 1998-1999), the central argument behind the reincorporation of income distribution into the main body of economic analysis is that high inequality in income distribution can slow down the pace of the accumulation of physical and human capital, which are the main sources of economic growth. Thus, the main concern is that a poor income distribution harms economic growth. If common welfare were the ultimate objective, economists should be concerned also with the effects of economic growth on income distribution. An undesirable economic growth is one which increases income inequality and widespread poverty leading to social tension and political discontent that jeopardizes the wellbeing of society or groups of societies like the socially marginalized Fuga groups/community (by also Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith) .

### **Property Ownership**

As it was discussed in MEC-004 course, in developing economy there is a presence of large agricultural sector and land as a factor of production assumes importance. In rural areas of this country, the structure of land right is still not fairly performed activity of the economy at especially grassroots due to challenges associated with the national

policy that land is totally owned by the government. Due to this reason there is surplus of labor. There is also disguised unemployment means that people apparently are working but there are too many people so that there is surplus of labor. In this incomplete rural market there are many skills which are untraded and unutilized.

### **Saving, Credit and Market Access:**

As it was discussed in MEC-004 course, economic growth can be defined as a rise in per capita income and national product. To increase national product the volume of investment must be greater than the amount necessary to replace depreciated capital. Therefore, the amount of savings and investment plays a significant role in the process of economic growth. This view is central in the classical models of economic growth such as Harrod (1939), Domar (1946), Solow (1962). Holding constant other variables, an increase in the rate of savings would accelerate the rate of economic growth. This is the simplest statement in the influential Harrod-Domar model.

As it was discussed in MEC-004 course, credit markets are as important as adopting new technology and investing in crops. Credit is required as a startup capital for new activities or expansions; to support ongoing production activities (credit for working capital); and for consumption especially for poor-who often borrow because there is a fall in the production and price of goods, for illness, and various social services. Credit market in may not function smoothly since there would be difficulty in monitor the use to which loans were put; and there is a risk of default. There are also informal credit markets in rural market. The rural credit markets are segmented which are providing services to their closest friends, relatives and people in their locality or village by excluding some of the groups or areas because of insecurity reasons. There is also interlinked transaction- often employer is also the money lender and land owner/lord. Some of the risk which the rural people are facing are disease and environmental hazards, business related risks, and low integrations of rural products and factor markets. These risks will be mitigated through prevention of risks before the shock occur; creating buffer stock through accumulation of stock at normal time so as to run down in times of economic shock; sharing risk with each other.

#### **2.1.4. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Marginalization**

As it was stated in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, marginalization is action of making people to feel as if they are not important and can't influence decisions or events; or to put people in a position in which they have no power.

Marginalization is a slippery and multi-layered concept. Whole societies can be marginalized at the global level while classes and communities can be marginalized from the dominant social order. Similarly, ethnic groups,

families or individuals can be marginalized within localities. To a certain extent, marginalization is a shifting phenomenon, linked to social status. So, for example, individuals or groups might enjoy high social status at one point in time, but as social change takes place, so they lose this status and become marginalized. Similarly, as life cycle stages change, so might people's marginalized position.

Peter Leonard (1984, p.180) defines social marginality as 'being outside the mainstream of productive activity and/or social reproductive activity'. This includes two groups, firstly a relatively small group of people who are voluntarily marginal to the social order - new age travellers, certain religious sects, commune members, some artists, for instance. Here, however, we are concerned with a second group, those who are involuntarily socially marginal. Leonard (1984, p.181) characterizes these people as remaining outside 'the major arena of capitalist productive and reproductive activity' and as such as experiencing 'involuntary social marginality.

For others, marginality is acquired, by later disablement, or by changes in the social and economic system. As global capitalism extends its reach, bringing more and more people into its system, more communities are dispossessed of lands, livelihoods, or systems of social support (Chomsky, 2000; Petras & Veltmeyer, 2001; Potter, 2000; Pilger, 2002)

Marginalization is at the core of exclusion from fulfilling and full social lives at individual, interpersonal and societal levels. People who are marginalized have relatively little control over their lives and the resources available to them; they may become stigmatized and are often at the receiving end of negative public attitudes. Their opportunities to make social contributions may be limited and they may develop low self-confidence and self-esteem. Social policies and practices may mean they have relatively limited access to valued social resources such as education and health services, housing, income, leisure activities and work. The impacts of marginalization, in terms of social exclusion, are similar, whatever the origins and processes of marginalization, irrespective of whether these are to be located in social attitudes (such as towards impairment, sexuality, ethnicity and so on) or social circumstance (such as closure of workplaces, absence of affordable housing and so on). Different people will react differently to marginalization depending on the personal and social resources available to them,. Nevertheless, some common social psychological processes can be identified. We pay particular attention to processes that facilitate or prevent collective social action (see Burton & Kagan, 1996).

People who are experiencing marginalization are likely to have tenuous involvement in the economy. The sources of their income will vary. Some will be waged and some will depend on state benefits, marginal economic activity such as casual work, or charity (see for example, Sixsmith, 1999). It is not unusual for people to combine, or move

between, these various ways of getting money in their struggle for survival. Poverty, dependency, and feelings of shame are everyday aspects of economic dislocation and social marginalization. These experiences affect men and women differently and vary with age. Poverty and economic marginalization have both direct and indirect impacts on people's health.

**Living at the Margins Conference at Cape Town, in March 26, 2007 by Ravi Kanbur:**

In the analytical literature, and certainly in the policy discourse, there are two often undifferentiated strands of thought—economic marginalization as outcome, and economic marginalization as process. On outcomes, a static and a dynamic characterization can be discerned. One often sees statements about marginalization of X relative to Y meaning simply “X is worse off relative to Y”, where “worse off” can itself be measured in a number of ways, covering income and non-income dimensions. At other times, marginalization is taken to mean “X has got less of the increase in the pie than Y”. The first statement is related to the level of inequality, the second is about changes in inequality.

Economic marginalization as a process relates to economic structures, in particular to the structure of markets and their integration. To the extent that the markets that some individuals or groups engage in are segmented from the economy in general, these individuals can be said to be marginalized from the rest of the economy. A possible remedy, discussed quite often, is to advance integration through, for example, building infrastructure (eg roads) linking markets, or institutions (eg microcredit) which allows some groups to participate in market activities. Segmentation and exclusion may, however, have noneconomic and non-financial origins, for example in discrimination by gender, caste or ethnicity. Here integration takes on a broader meaning.

**2.1.5. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Link between Religion and Economic Growth**

The concept of ‘Religion and Economic Growth’ was extensively discussed by [Robert J. Barro](#), [Rachel McCleary](#); Working Paper No. 9682 Issued in May 2003 as follows:

Empirical research on the determinants of economic growth has typically neglected the influence of religion. To fill this gap, we use international survey data on religiosity for a broad panel of countries to investigate the effects of church attendance and religious beliefs on economic growth. We find that economic growth responds positively to the extent of religious beliefs, but negatively to church attendance. The beliefs are, the principal output of the religion sector, and church attendance measures the inputs to this sector. Hence, for given beliefs, more church attendance signifies more resources used up by the religion sector.

Peter Berger is perhaps the world's most prominent living sociologist. He noted that there are certain social preconditions to economic development, and that the way a society operates is important in regards to how prosperous that society can become. This is largely a matter of culture, and for most of the world culture basically means religion. Religion drives culture; culture drives social forms; social forms drive development.

Regarding different religions and their level of conduciveness to growth, he said that they are not equally conducive. He pointed out the work of Max Weber, whose seminal work, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, argued that the lifestyle which arose from Protestantism played a decisive role in the creation of modern prosperity. For Weber, and Berger agrees, the Calvinistic lifestyle of worldly asceticism became a source of growth and capital accumulation. Worldly asceticism (Weber's phrase) upheld the virtue of productive labor in this world, as opposed to an otherworldly orientation often associated with medieval Catholicism. The focus on this life as opposed to the afterlife tends to create large income streams. But worldly asceticism looks askance at lives of excessive spending and conspicuous consumption, which are often associated with wealth. The result is a well-educated, highly skilled diligent work force and large pools of capital. Without this, or something like it, modern capitalism would not have arisen as it did.

There is an important caveat in all this: Religions change over time and so it's not helpful to do this sort of analysis in terms of the characteristics of a religion in general, but instead in a certain historical context. For example, Christianity in the Middle Ages may well have retarded economic progress through its embrace of usury laws (which I would argue it got from Aristotle rather than from Christ.)

### **2.1.6. Conceptual Analysis and Review on Gender and Economic Growth**

As it discussed in the MEC-004 course, empowerment of women implies giving women power over economic, social and reproductive choices to raise their status, promote development and reduce fertility. For this purpose, the first step is to close the educational gender gap. This will have the following positive effect:

- The rate of return on women's education is higher than on men's in most developing countries.
- Increasing women's education not only increases their productivity on the farm and in the factory but also result in greater labor force participation, late marriage, lower fertility and greatly improved child health and nutrition.
- Improved child health and nutrition and more educated mothers lead to multiplier effects on the quality of a nation's human resources for many generations to come.

- The improvement in the women's role and status can have an important impact on breaking the vicious circle of poverty and poor schooling.

Teaching women have a wide range of life opportunities and vital impact. There is a well-known buyable saying "teaching a woman is teaching a society". According to Lockheed and Verspoor (1991), the industrialized economies of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were based on relatively well educated and skilled labor force, in which women play a paramount role. Baum and Tolbert, 1985, said that the return to education and particularly primary education is the highest of all educational return. According to them, the average rate of return on investment in primary education was found to be 27 percent in low income countries and 22 percent in the middle income countries. Anderson, (1992); Hallak, (1990), and Lockheed and Verspoor, (1991) concur this idea of Baum & Tolbert (1985). They confirm that education has a significant effect on earnings and private returns to education, reaching as high as 49% for primary education.

Educating girls and women has lots of implication for social, economic and personal development. It is closely linked to equity provision, child health, as measured by nutrition status or infant and child mortality. This means that children from educated mother are more likely healthier and live longer than illiterate mothers' children. Empirical evidence about these facts show that one year of maternal education can be translated in to a nine percent decrease in child mortality. Moreover, in Africa, a difference of one percentage point in the national literacy rate is associated with two years gain in life expectancy (Lock heed & Verspoor, 1991:4; Hallak, 1990, Anderson 1992:6).

## **2.2. Empirical Review:**

Publications and documents prepared by or from FMOH; EDHS; SNNPR-Development and Socio-Economic Indicator Reprints-2011/12; Hadya Zone Statistical Abstract 2013/14; assessments reports produced by other locally available NGOs like Love In Action Ethiopia; 2010-2013 Hadya Zone Women, Children and Youth Department; Finance and Economic Development Department; Education Department and Social Affair Department; various electronic and online documents; MEC course modules; and various reference books; etc which will be mentioned in the 'reference' part of the survey will be reviewed. In this regard some of the major issues that have connection with this specific survey process or topic of analysis are reviewed as follows.

### **Situation of Survey Areas**

According to CSA 2006 and 2007 Data, Hadiya Zone (our target) are is one of the most densely populated zone of the region with population of 1,506,623, of which 748,791.6(of 50.3% Female) and 680,837 ( of 50% Female). Besides, in regards to urban-rural distribution, 8.1% live in urban areas. According to World Bank Memo in May,

2004, the population density is 337 persons live in 1Km<sup>2</sup> of land. The average rural house hold has 0.6 hectare of land in the zone and very small plot as compared to the national average of 1.01 hectares of land. Likewise, as in all parts of Ethiopia, the provision of basic social services and infrastructure development is very poor.

In Hadiya Zone (the target area of the study) and Kembata Tembaro Zone (adjacent zone to the target area), these marginalized cast groups known as the "FUGAs". For this particular survey we focus on FUGAs though there other small groups, who are socially discriminated from institutional and community supports and deprived of their rights which we will take as the secondary targets for this particular project. According to the rapid assessment conducted by an organization (Love in Action Ethiopia, in 2007) the total population of the out casted Fuga communities living in Hadiya and Kambata zones of SNNPR is estimated to be more than 60,000. On the same report, there are 150 kebele in Hadiya and Kambata zone that have high number of Fuga communities. About 30 households (on average) of Fuga in each kebeles of our assessment target areas. The report also mentioned that even though this isolated community is part of the dominant population in terms of resources share and services provision as citizens, they are living under deep- rooted and multifaceted social-economic challenges which demands integrated and comprehensive approach to address their problems.

## Chapter Three

### Research Methodology

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Depending on the objectives we set, a combination of case study methodologies have been employed for data collections.

#### 3.1. Field Survey

**3.1.1. Target Population:** the targeted Fuag Communities dwelling in Gibe Woreda of Hadya Zone of SNNPR State were selected as target population since this was the area where high numbers of Fuga people were living.

**3.1.2. Sample Selection:** as stratified sampling was used to classify the targeted communities according to their occupations who have common socio- economic grounds, were selected before starting assessment in relation to assess the social, economic and cultural challenges of the target population. We tried to select proportional number of people randomly from each occupation (stratum) using the Woreda Fuga population report. The selection of the people to be interviewed was made systematical with probability proportion to number of Fuga people.

#### 3.1.3. Sample Size

In order to determine the sample size for targeted communities', I consulted a statistician based on the total Fuga population of the three Woredas and a statistical formula was used to estimate the required sample size. Therefore,



based on this calculation the total sample size was calculated as 200. The formula which I used for calculation is  $e^{15} < X < 50\%$  of the population. The total estimated Fuga population of the targeted Woreda is about 12,000.

### **3.1.4. Data Collection Instruments**

#### **3.1.4.1. Questionnaires**

Questionnaires are prepared in Amharic. After getting and incorporating the comments of some experienced individuals, on the questionnaires the necessary revisions will be made.

#### **3.1.4.2. Key Informant Consultation (via Focus Group Discussion)**

In order to get the view of the economic, political, cultural, social problem of the targeted communities, key informants from kebele officials will be consulted.

### **3.1.5. Data Processing & Interpretation**

Data entry will be done by me from the individual questionnaire using Epi: Info version 3.2.2 and SPSS 14.0. Software. Visual Basic version 6.0 was also used to create the data entry interfaces and supports the database in Epi-info. The data cleaning was done thoroughly before interpretation and analysis will be done..

### **3.2. Review of Literature and Documents**

Publications written by MOH, DHS ZOOP, UNAIDS, CSA, and ORC, rapid assessments reports produced by other locally available NGOs will be reviewed. Surveys, online information, reference books and assessment reports produced by various relevant non-government and government offices of the proposed project areas will be visited for the study.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Data Analysis and Interpretations**

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#### **4.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Study**

As it is shown in the Table-1 to Table-6 below, out of the total of 200 people who were interviewed, 62.5% and 37.5% of the respondents were male and female from which 88% of them were aged from 18 – 45 years who were at the highest productive ages. The majority of them were protestant believer (51.5%). As a reflector to the challenges that socially marginalized community were facing, 66% and 17.5% (total of 83.5%) of the respondents were self-employed and daily laborers. Moreover 86.5% and 7.5% (total of 94%) of them are illiterate and only able to write and read respectively. In regards to marital status, 40.5% and 38.5% of the respondents were married to more than one partner and married to only one partner respectively and the polygamy is remarkably larger than the national

average. From 2005 DHS data, the prevalence of polygamy with a national average of 12% (this number was 14% in 2000). **Tabular Presentations will be given as follows:**

<b>T-1: Sex of the respondents</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Male		125	62.5
Female		75	37.5
Total		200	100

<b>T-2: Age of the respondents</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
18-25		37	18.5
26-35		86	43.0
36-45		33	16.5
>46		44	22.0
Total		200	100.0

<b>T-3: Religion</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Orthodox		76	38.0
Protestant		103	51.5
Muslim		5	2.5
Catholic		16	8.0
Total		200	100.0

<b>T-4: Occupation</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Student		23	11.5
Self-Employee		132	66.0
Government Worker		6	3.0
Unemployed		4	2.0
Daily Laborers		35	17.5
Total		200	100.0

<b>T-5: Educational Status</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Illiterate		176	88
Read/Write only		15	7.5
1-6		3	2.0
7-8		2	1.0
9-12		1	1.5
12+2		2	1.0
12+4		1	.5
Total		200	100.0

<b>T-6: Marital Status</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Single		11	5.5
Married to Only One Partner		77	38.5
Married to More than One Partner		81	40.5
Divorced		31	15.5
Total		200	100.0

## 4.2. Education (Children and Adult Education)

### 4.2.1. Tabular Presentation of the Findings

<b>T-7: Can you read and/or write?</b>			
		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
		24	12.0
		176	88.0
		200	100.0

<b>T-9: How many children do you have?</b>			
<b>Children</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	
0	10	5.0	
2	2	1.0	
3	5	2.5	
4	8	4.0	
5	12	6.0	
6	29	14.5	
7	43	21.5	
8	62	31.0	
9	1	.5	
10	28	14.0	
Total	200	100.0	

<b>T-8: If your answer for Q-1 is no, why didn't you write and read?</b>			
		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
I didn't get chance for school in my childhood		20	11.2
I didn't get access for adult education opportunities		2	1.1
The education program in my village didn't include and encourage adults from my community		58	32.4
1,2 and 3		18	10.1
All of the above		81	45.3
Total		179	100.0

<b>T-10: How many children do you have?</b>				
<b>No of Respondents</b>	<b>Minimum Expenditure</b>	<b>Maximum Expenditure</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
200	0	10	6.86	2.333

<b>T-12: How many of them enrolled?</b>				
<b>No of Respondents</b>	<b>Minimum Enrolled</b>	<b>Maximum Enrolled</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
200	0	8	1.30	1.853

<b>T-13: How many of them enrolled?</b>				
		<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Illiterate			1.24	1.833
9-12			5.00	.

T-11: How many of them enrolled?		
Children Enrolled	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	119	59.5
1	5	2.5
2	38	19.0
3	3	1.5
4	10	5.0
5	23	11.5
6	1	.5
8	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

T-16: Who is supporting educational expenses of your children?	
	Valid Percent
Relative	6.1
Yourself	26.8
Neighbor	3.7
NGO	23.2
Religious Organizations	19.5
Children themselves	20.7
Total	100.0

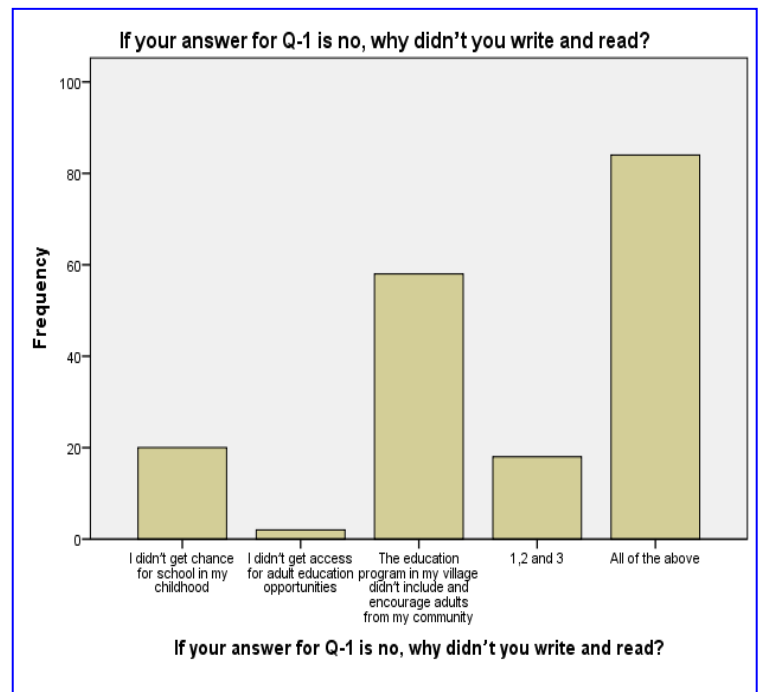
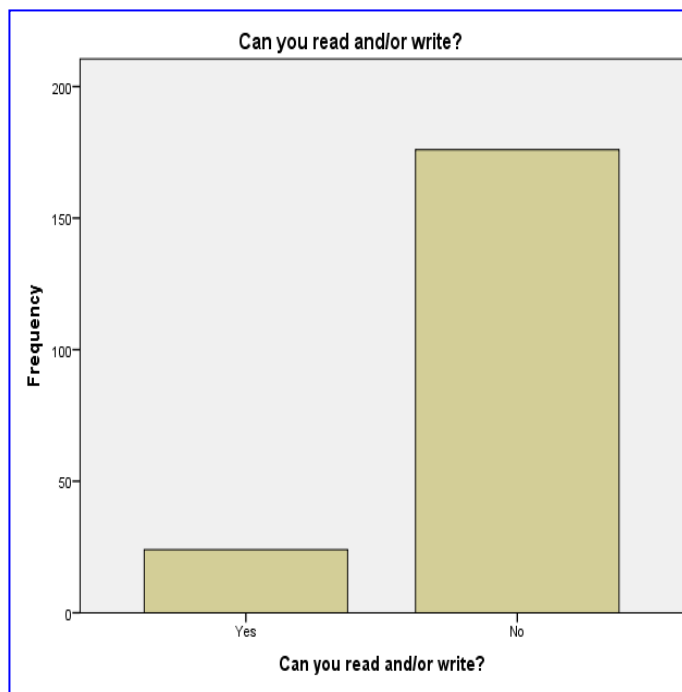
T-14: What classes are your children are currently attending?	
	Valid Percent
Pre-primary	53.5
Primary (Grade 1-4)	40.1
Primary (Grade 5-8)	2.8
Secondary (Grade 9-10)	3.5
Total	100.0

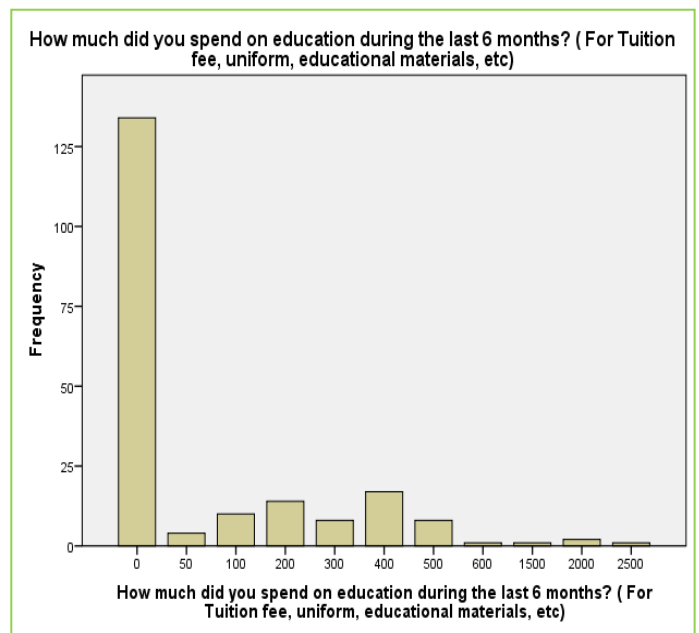
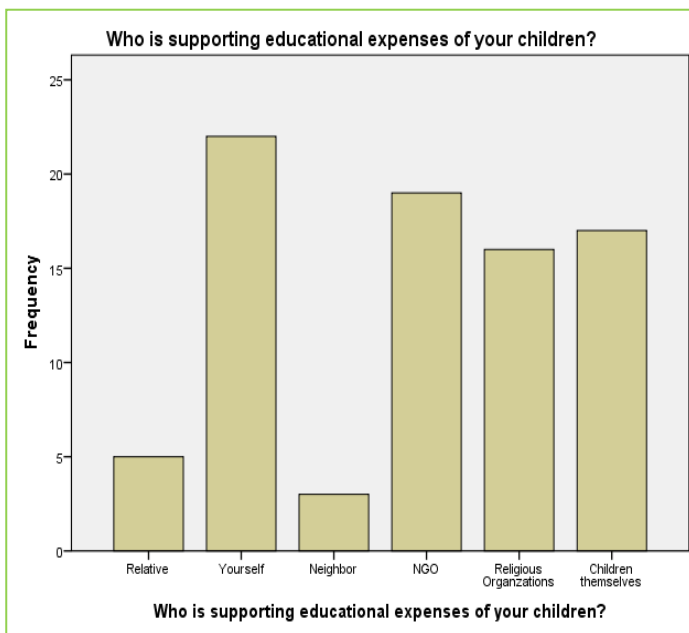
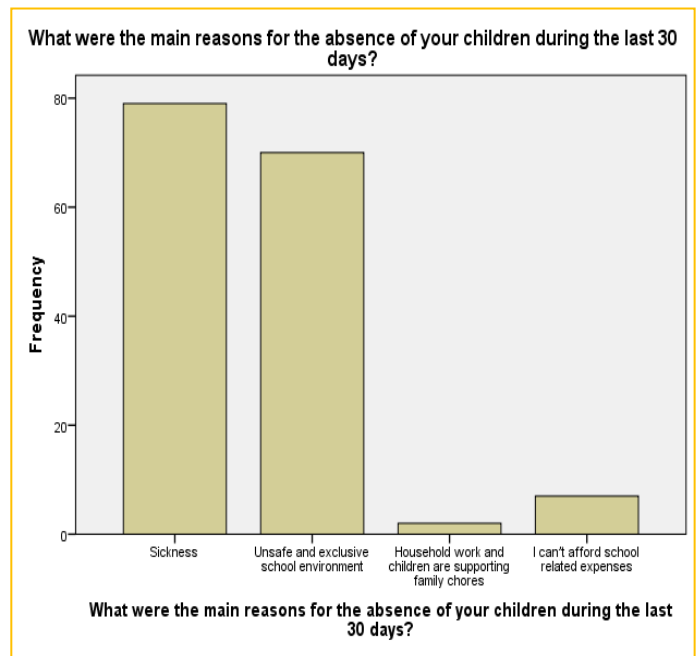
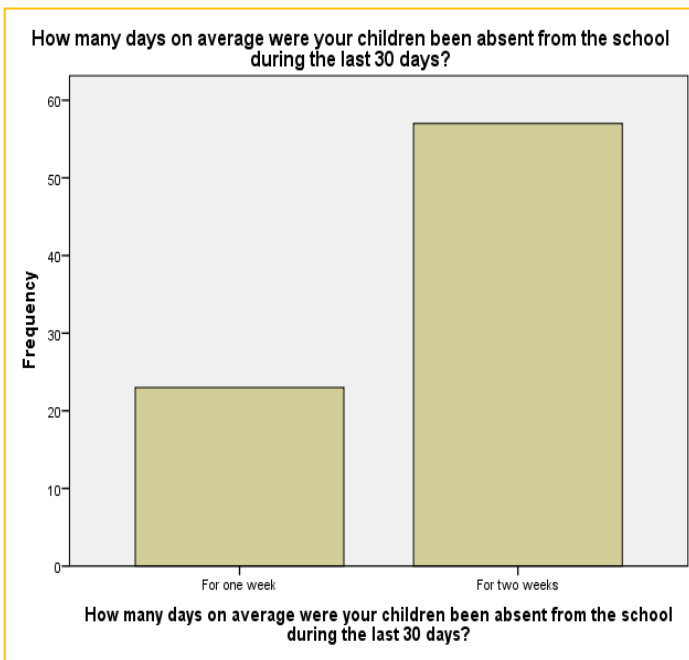
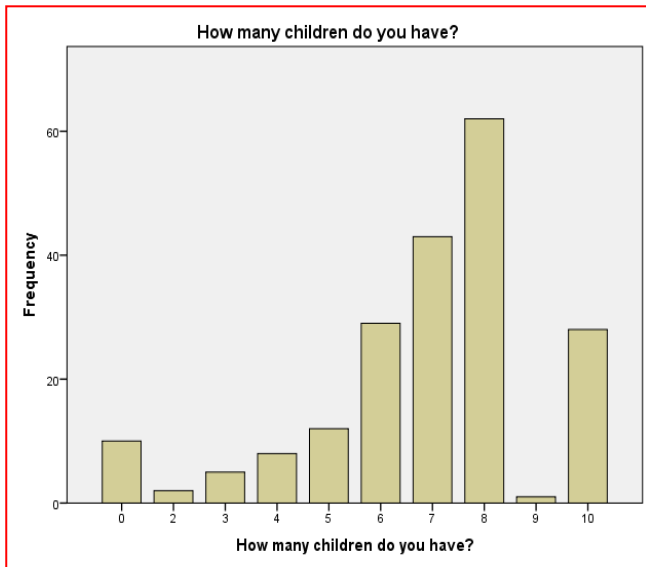
T-15: How much did you spend on education during the last 6 months?					
	No of Respondents	Minimum Expenses	Maximum Expenses	Mean	Std. Deviation
	200	0	2500	129.00	314.170

T-18: What were the main reasons for the absence of your children during the last 30 days?			Frequency	In %
Sickness			79	50.0
Unsafe and exclusive school environment			70	44.3
Household work and children are supporting family chores			2	1.3
I can't afford school related expenses			7	4.4
Total			158	100.0

T-17: How many days on average were your children been absent from the school during the last 30 days?		
	Frequency	Valid Percent
For one week	23	28.8
For two weeks	57	71.2
Total	80	100.0

#### 4.2.2. Graphical Presentation of the Finding





### 4.2.3. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents

While a measure of the Fuga minority groups education/learning level was sought, this specific study tried to see direct and spillover effects stated on the above mentioned conceptual issues and used the range of proxies for education and skills including the average years of education (**Krueger and Lindhal 2001**), enrolment rates (**Bils and Klenow 2000**), Literacy and Numeracy Quality Measures (drop out from schools, school absents) (**Vinod and Kaushik 2007**), and education expenditure (**Baldacci et al. 2008, Oketch 2006, Ranis et al. 2000**).

**Adult Literacy:** Above all actors dwelling in Fuga locality, Fuga parents have decisive intermediary roles in their children education. But as it is mentioned above, from 200 respondents only 24 (22%) were literate or at least they could write and read and likely understood the importance of education at limited capacity. The 176 Fuga illiterate respondents (88%), stated that they were illiterate because of lack of access for adult education opportunities (1.1%), lack of school at their childhood (11.2%), absence of education program in their village that included and encouraged adults from their community (32.4%), none of them were solely responded that they missed school because they didn't have interest to learning. All the explanation mentioned above were the causes for illiteracy of 45.3% of the illiterate respondents. More importantly 100% of the illiterate respondents stated that at least one of the above mentioned reasons were the causes of their illiteracy.

As mentioned above in the conceptual frame work on effect of human development on economy, the low adult literacy rate observed among the minority Fuag community have direct negative impact on the social and economic indicators of the Fuga community themselves, region and nation which have characterised by low economic productivity, high fertility rates, poor children's health and nutrition levels, nominal success of children in schools, low work force productivity, low participation in the market, low family income, and low investment and savings.

**Child Literacy:** In regards to child education, the minimum and maximum numbers of children stated by the respondents were 0 and 10 respectively. The average numbers of children in the family were 6.86 or 7 which was by far greater than the national average (4.8) and the national average fertility of poorest women (6.0). Besides, the highest number of respondents (31%) had 8 children. When we looked at the variability among number of children of different respondents it is 2.3 which have smaller error (or the greater the precision of the number of children estimate) but we learned that all the respondents were living in the same social conditions and challenges in regards to fertility. As mentioned above, this strangely high fertility rate (high population or high household size) will negatively affect the households of the Fuga minority groups through lowering female labor force participation, reducing household income, reducing saving and human capital accumulation, hindering schooling progress,

reducing child and family life quality, having poor family health and nutrition, lowering wage rate, lowering labor force participation, etc. this will in turn affect the macro-economic factors or variables of the country like GDP per capita, etc. Moreover, the population is growing, then a portion of the economy's investment is used to provide capital for new workers, rather than to raise capital per worker; or resources must be devoted to childrearing, rather than to production of goods (see Becker and Barro (1988)).

In regards to enrolment rate, as stated by the respondents, out of the 6.86 or 7 children per household only 1.3 or 1 child has got chance to go to school from which 93.6% were learning at pre-primary and primary level(1-4). There was one respondent who sent 8 of his children to school. Shockingly, none of the respondents had children who were educated above the secondary level (9-10). The standard deviation was about 1.8 (i.e. the error is low) and hence all of the respondents were facing almost similar challenges in regards to enrollment. As you see on Table-13, enrollment rate increased as the education status of parents improved.

**Spending On Education:** The minimum and maximum amount of household budget spent on children education during the last 6 months (for Tuition fee, uniform, educational materials, etc) was 0 and 2500 Birr (109 USD) in which the average spending on education in the same period was 129 Birr (5.6.USD) only. It was observed that the variability on investments of various respondents on education was different enough, then they are said to be statistically significantly different; since the standard deviation is 314.2. Surprisingly, only 26.8 % of the respondents were supporting their children education by themselves and 20.7% of the respondents stated that the children themselves had covered their own educational expenses. The remaining percentage of respondents received support from other faith or community based and non-government institutions, relatives and neighbors.

**Children School Progress:** In regards to school progress of children, 71.3 % and 28.2% of the respondents mentioned that their children were absent from school for two weeks and one week/s respectively. It was stated that, this was due to sicknesses (50%); unsafe and exclusive school environment (44.3%); household work and supporting family chores (1.35); and unaffordable school related expenses (4.4 %).

#### **4.2.4. Additional Interpretations on the Findings of Targeted Respondents**

As it was suggested by Hannon and mentioned above, the low *family illiteracy* of the Fuga community make them powerless in promoting and providing families as the preferred way of meeting social needs, and at the same time hinder to raise literacy levels to secure economic benefits. Besides, as it was raised in the FGD organized for Fuga community representatives and other relevant participants, lack of access to education and lack of learning experiences of parents and children were believed to be one of the key barriers to the intergenerational cycle of

poverty and dependency. In the process, the family illiteracy of Fuga community prevents parents from getting various skills that will improve their incomes. It also hindered the disadvantaged Fuga children with educational opportunities that can enable them to lift themselves out of poverty and dependency (Brizius and Foster, 1993, 11; quoted in Hannon, 1995, 106). More importantly, it was evidenced at Table-13 that as the educational status of parents is improving, children education will be strengthened.

Based on the above mentioned conceptual frame work, a worker is paid a wage equal to his/her marginal revenue product of labor. The positive relationship between education and earnings implies that educated workers have a higher marginal revenue product of labor as they are more productive. When aggregated at the macroeconomic level or at household level, lower levels of education and skills (however they are measured) were a barrier to Fuga community to have higher productivity and the latter led to lower output or contribution in the economy which could in turn led them to be less active and weak participants of the economic and social activities of their locality, and even at national level. As it was mentioned in the FGD sessions, this situations coupled with other social problems led the Fuga community to become socially marginalized and stigmatized.

The second link between low education capacity of Fuga community and labor market participation was explained in that the probability of the Fuga persons actually finding a job and entering in the labor market was very low which would in turn contribute to low labor input and low output of the economy and therefore the economic growth. Hence the same exclusion process mentioned above could continue.

Thirdly the low family or community educational level participation of Fuags on the domestic and foreign investment (Engelbrecht 2003, Nelson and Phelps 1966, Oketch 2006) that a low skilled workforce of Fuga community is not effective in using of the readily available capital stock due to domestic investment which could increase their household income and economic status of the community at large.

Fourthly, the low educational status of the targeted Fuga community hinders higher levels of product variety and product innovation (see Bils and Klenow 2001) that leads to lower levels of growth at community and household level or of lower personal income levels on growth. The low product and nominal process innovation result in a weak utilization of opportunities from technological progresses (as described by Romer (1990) in an endogenous growth model and the Steady-State). The low productivity and less skilled workforce result in low output leads to low consumption and low savings per unit of effective labor (as in Solow Model production function and At Steady State Investment Function). Hence, developments on education at individual and community level which is likely to spillover to the national development will affect the growth and development of economy at macro and micro level.

### 4.3. Health (Children and Family Health)

#### 4.3.1. Tabular Presentation of the Findings of Targeted Respondents

T-19: In which of the following mentioned problems of health do you aware of?	Valid Percent
Alcohol and Drug Use	52.8
Water and Sanitation	.8
Family Planning	41.1
Child Health	.3
Maternal Health	.3
HIV/AIDS	4.8
Total	100.0

T-22: What is source of drinking water for members of your HH?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Public Taped Water	12	6.0
Dwelling Piped Water	1	.5
Dug Well	6	3.0
Unprotected Spring	33	16.5
Protected Spring	12	6.0
Surface Water /River, Pond, Stream/	136	68.0
Total	200	100.0

#### T-26: Total Mortality Vs Total Number of Children

Children Died Per HH	Boys Died		Girls Died		Total Boys and Girls Died	Total No of Children per HHs
	No of HHs	Total Number	No of HHs	Total Number		
0	90	0.0	72	0	0.0	0
1	82	82.0	101	101	183.0	0
2	19	38.0	18	36	74.0	4
3	5	15.0	4	12	27.0	15
4	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	32
5	0	0.0	2	10	10.0	60
6	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	174
7	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	301
8	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	496
9	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	9
10	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	280
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1371</b>

T-20: How many cigarettes does anyone/you smoke inside your house in 24 hours?	No of Respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	199	0	30	22.07	11.171

#### T-21: How often does anyone in your HH/you drink excess of alcohols?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Daily	176	98.3
Weekly	1	.6
Never	2	1.1
Total	179	100.0

#### T-23: What kind of toilet facility do members of your HH usually use?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Flush Toilet	1	.5
Pit Latrine	63	31.5
Hanging Latrine	90	45.0
No Facility/Bush or Field	46	23.0
Total	200	100.0

T-24: How old were you when you first started living with him/her?	Sex of individuals	No of Respondents	Min Age	Max Age	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Male	125	17	35	22.66	2.860
	Female	75	13	25	16.48	2.114
	Overall	200	13	35	20.34	3.96

T-25: How many boys and girls have died (under age of 5) due to health related problem in your HH?	Sex	No of Respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Boy	196	0	3	.69	.751
	Girl	197	0	5	.81	.817

T-29: If your answer for above Qus is 'Yes', where are they living?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Working for my relatives	1	.5
Working for someone else	191	99.0
I don't know	1	.5
Total	193	100.0



**T-31: Which of the following food items or their origins have your HH never used the last six months?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Injera and Bread	177	86.8
Milk	4	2.0
Vegetables	14	6.9
Fruits	9	4.4
Total	204	100.0

**T-32: What socioeconomic factors, practically affecting most your HH nutritional status and health?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Low family Income	199	77.4
Low availability of Food	4	1.6
High Price of Food Items	46	17.9
Lack of knowledge	8	3.1
Total	257	100.0

T-28: How many daughters or sons less than 18 years old who don't live with you?	No of Respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	192	2	8	2.48	.971

**T-30: In the last 3 days how many meals did your family get?**

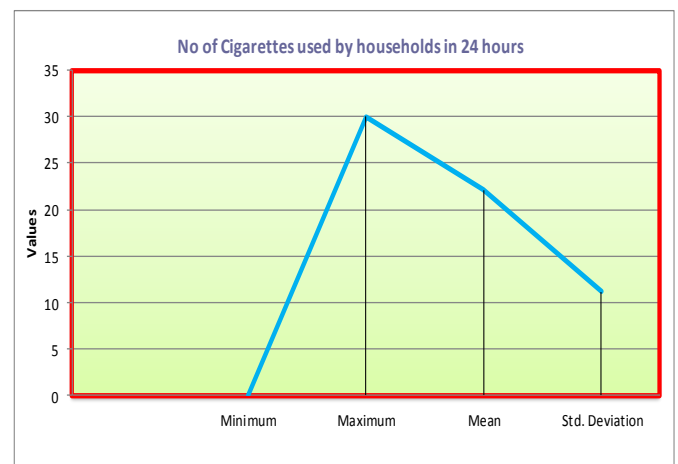
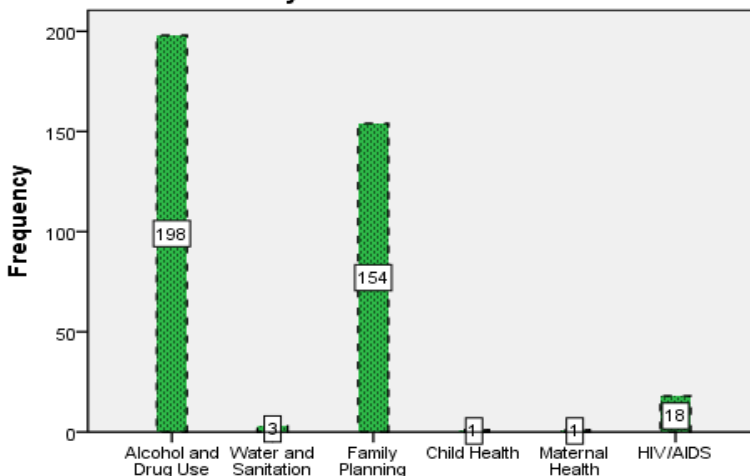
	Frequency	Valid Percent
1-2	190	95.0
3-4	10	5.0
Total	200	100.0

**T-33: Unlike other community groups, which of the sociocultural factors mentioned, more seriously contributing to the marginalization and poor HH nutritional status and health?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Poor personal and food hygiene	1	.5
Conflict with the mainstreaming communities on having restricted food items	8	4.0
Tradition of overtaking of food at one time/moment and starved in other days/moments	7	3.5
All of the above except B (B is religious activities)	161	80.5
All of the above	23	11.5
Total	200	100.0

#### 4.3.2. Graphical Presentation of the Finding of Targeted Respondents

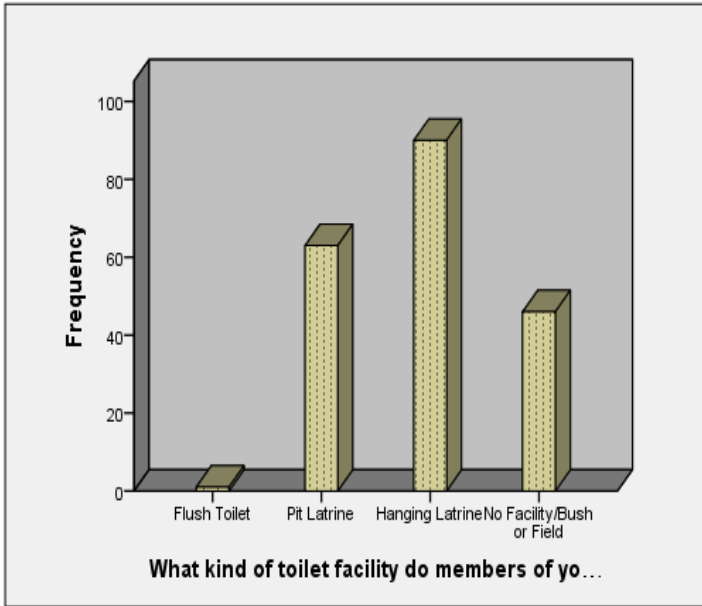
In which of the following mentioned problems of health do you aware of?



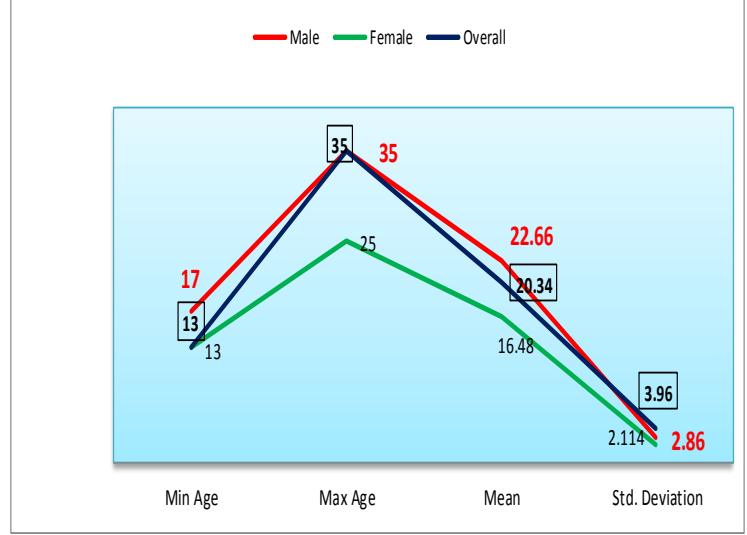
**What is source of drinking water for members of your HH?**



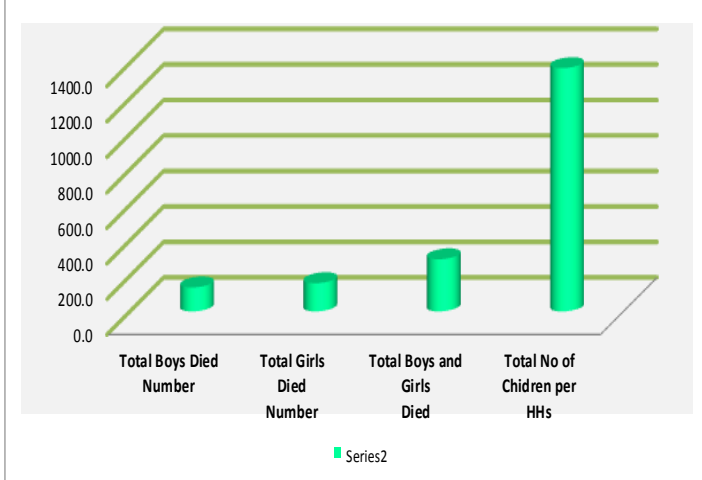
What kind of toilet facility do members of your HH usually use?



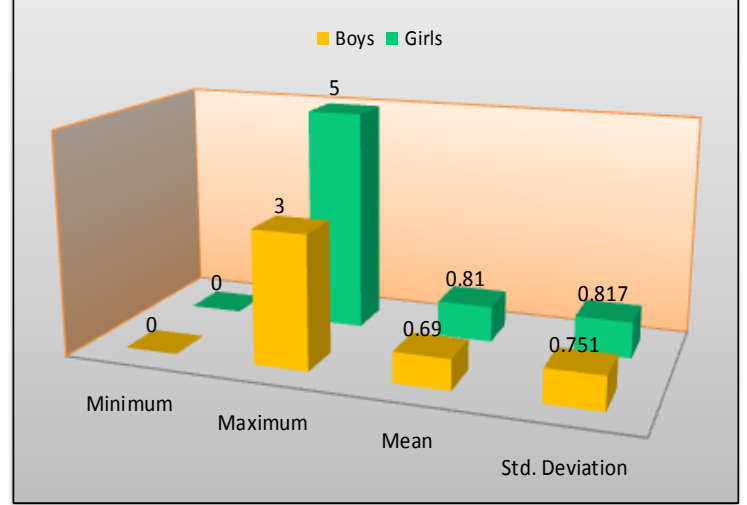
Age at Marriage of Respondents



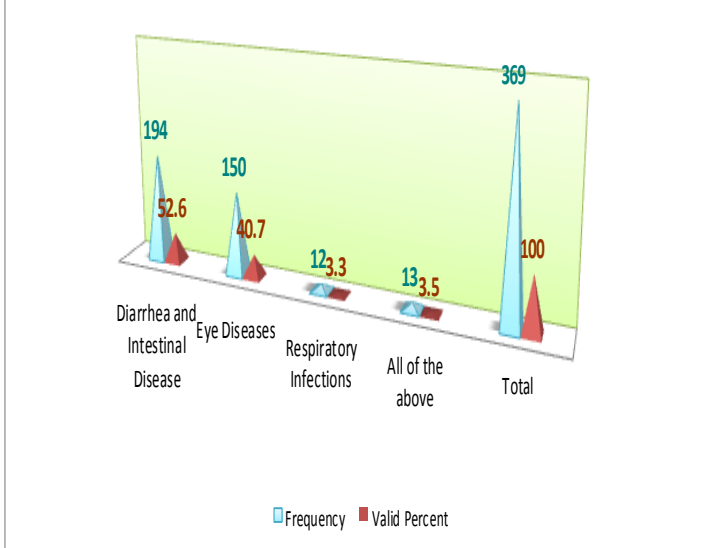
Number of Children Mortality against Total Number of Children Dwelling in the Respondents HHs



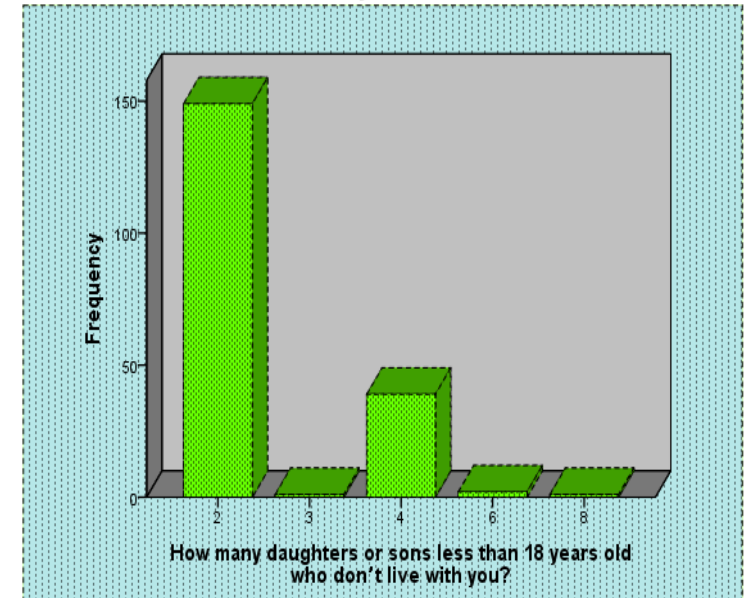
Gross Children Mortality under age 5



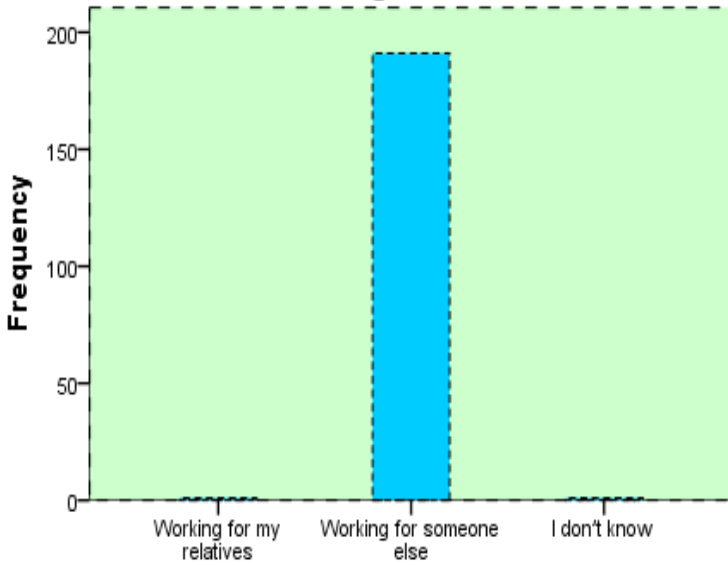
Commonly Occurring Diseases of Fuga Community in Percentage of Respondents



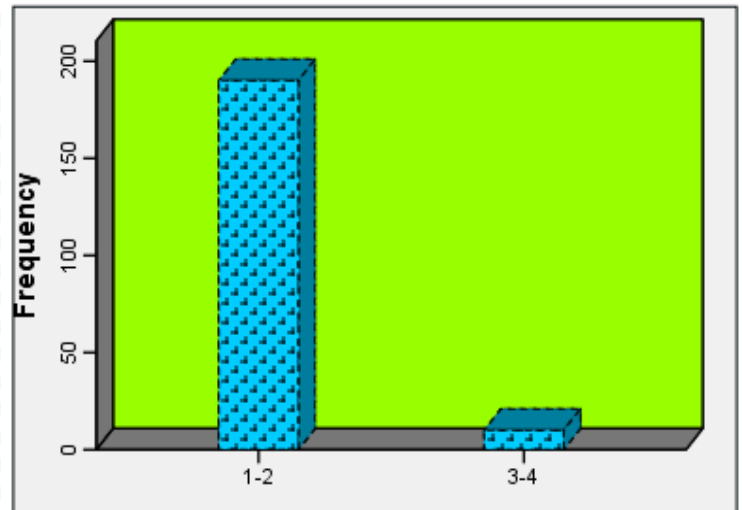
How many daughters or sons less than 18 years old who don't live with you?



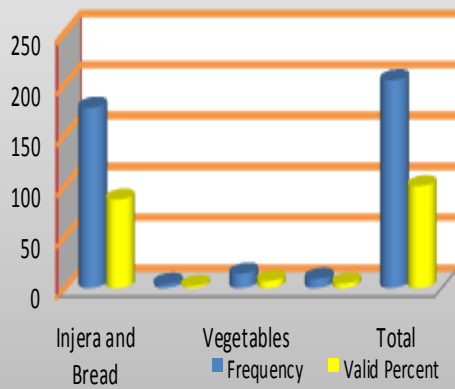
If your answer for above Qus is 'Yes', where are they living?



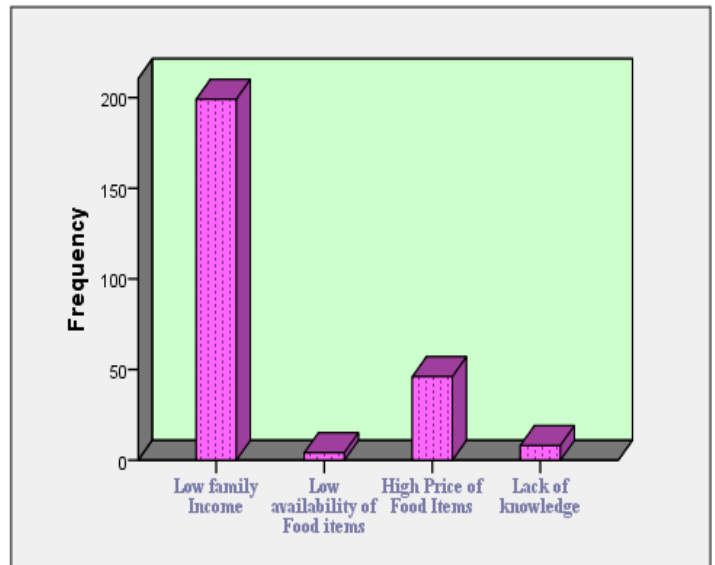
In the last three days how many meals did your family get?



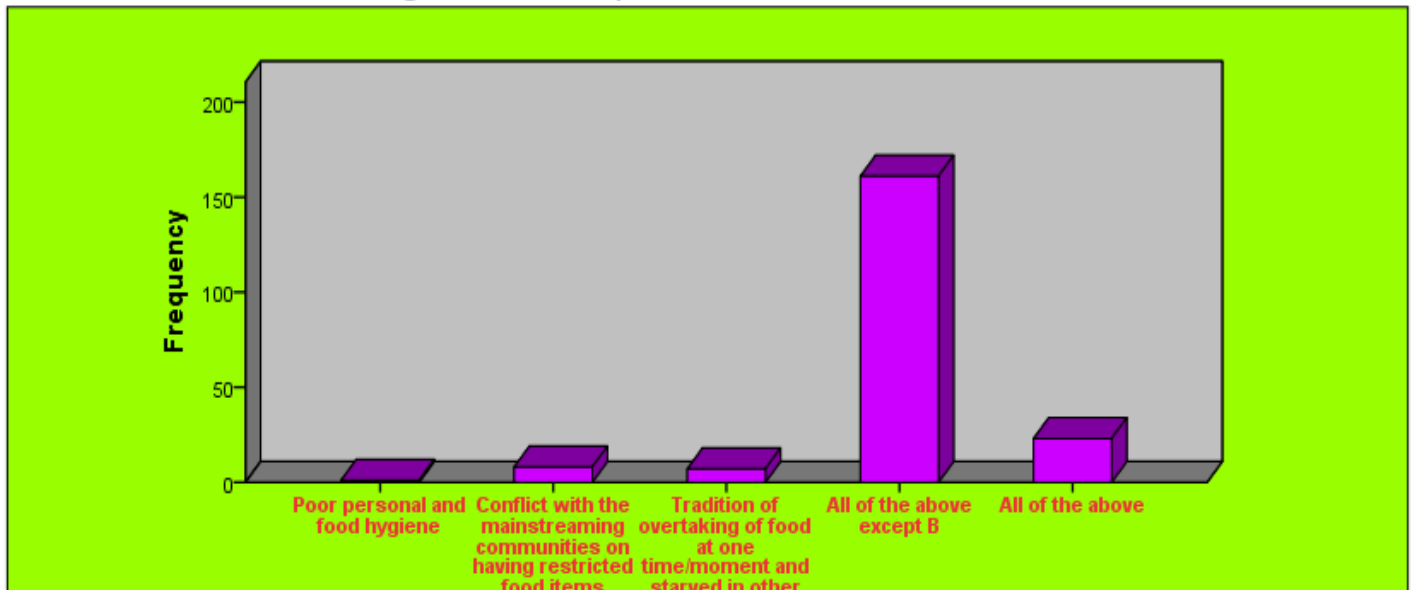
Number /Percentage of Fuga Respondnets who Never Used the Food Items listed down in the Last Six Motnhs



What socioeconomic factors, practically affecting most your HH nutritional status and health?



Unlike other community groups, which of the sociocultural factors mentioned, more seriously contributing to the marginalization and poor HH nutritional status and health?



### 4.3.3. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents

**Health Knowledge:** As it is stated by the respondents, about 94% of the respondents were aware of only about health problems related to Alcohol and Drug use' and 'Family Planning' even though the most occurring health problems of their household were Diarrhea and Intestinal Disease and Eye Diseases which was responded as major problem by 93.3% of the respondents (Table-25). In contrary, significantly smaller number of the respondents only was aware of health challenges related to Water and Sanitation (0.8%); Child Health (0.3%); Maternal Health (0.3%); HIV/AIDS (4.8%). The low awareness on basic family health challenges led the Fuga families and communities to become more vulnerable to communicable and non-communicable diseases and low health information and service utilization that led to low productivity of Fuga workforce.

**Alcohols and Drug Use:** The minimum and maximum numbers of cigarettes that the respondents smoke inside their house in 24 hours were 0 and 30 respectively and the mean is 22.07 of standard deviation 11.2 that there was a wider variance among the number of cigarettes each of the households were using in 24 hours from the mean. Even though there was enhanced awareness on alcohol use, 98.3% of the respondents were using excess alcohol at daily basis.

**Water and Sanitation:** As stated in table 22, only 12.5% of the Fuga respondents had access to improve and clean drinking-water sources (Protected Spring (6%), Public Tape Water (6%) and Dwelling Piped Water (0.5)). The remaining 87.5 % of the respondents stated that they got drinking water for members of their household from Surface Water from rivers/ponds/streams (68%), Unprotected Spring (16.5%) and Dug Well (3%). This was why 93.3% of the respondents stated that the most affecting illness of Fuga community was Diarrhea and Intestinal Disease and Eye Diseases happening, as it was mentioned earlier in Table-25.

Likewise, as in Table 23, only 0.5 % of the Fuga respondents had flush toilet. The remaining 99.5% were using either unsafe and unclean facilities or no facilities; i.e. openly defecated in bushes and filed (23%), using pit latrine (31.5%), and hanging latrine (45%). Thus Fuga households were using poor sanitary facilities and unsafe latrines.

**Child Health and Wellbeing:** As it was critically mentioned during FGD, the health and social impact associated with early marriage is very critical challenge among Fuga girls. As it is stated by the respondents the average age at marriage for overall male and female; male; and female respondents were 20.34; 22.6; and 16.46 years with in standard deviation of 3.9. The minimum Fuga girls' age at marriage was 13 and the maximum age was stated by respondents as 25. It is shocking that, in Fuga community, at age of 13 girls are wearing wedding tree dresses before school uniforms and which is coupled with many unfair social burdens and economic deprivations. (See Table 24).

The total numbers of children of all the respondents were 1371 from which the total children under five deaths' because of health related problems were 294 which is definitely greater than the national under-five mortality level of 88 deaths per 1,000 live births. The number of under-five death of girls was greater than boys by 24 deaths (See Table 25 and 26). Accordingly, in addition to high vulnerability of Fuga girls to early marriage, they were facing high risk of under-five death due to low attention of Fuga parents care to girls as compared to boys as it was discussed during FGD sessions.

As it shown in Table 28 & 29, the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation of daughters or sons less than 18 years old who don't live with the respondents were 2, 8, 2.48 and 0.91. As it was stated by the respondents, out of the children who were not living with Fuga parents/respondents 99.0% working for someone else. The remaining 0.5% were working for their relatives and 0.5% of the respondents mentioned that they had no ideas where they were living. As it was mentioned in the FGD the major causes of child labor among the Fuag community (to the area) were poverty, social marginalization or stigmatization and cultural problems.

**Nutrition and Health:** As it is stated in Table 30 & 31, in the last three days 95% of the respondents Fuga family only ate 1-2 meals which each of the respondents would have got at least 3 meals per day or 9 meals in the three days which would affect improved nutrition for labor productivity and health, education, and other human-capital investments of the households and the Fuga community in general. Besides, as stated by the respondents 86.8% of the respondents/ Fuga families had never used iron and energy rich food like injera and bread. The remaining 2%, 6.9 % and 4.4% of the respondents were never been using milk, vegetables and fruit in the last six months respectively which are usually used for disease prevention, growth, etc hence the nominal intake of these items led the Fuga families to had low productivity of their workforce, low level of performance of their children, and etc.

As it is described in Table 32, as it was stated by the respondents the major socioeconomic factors, practically affecting most the HH nutritional status and health were low family income (77.4% of the respondents agreed), high price of food items (17.9%), low availability of food items (1.6%), and lack of knowledge (3.1% of the respondents).

As it was discussed during FGD sessions and in Table-33; 100 % of the respondents believed that poor personal and food hygiene, conflict with the mainstreaming communities on having restricted food items, tradition of overtaking of food at one time/moment and starved in other days/moments were the major contributing factors (at least one of them were factors or all of them) to the marginalization and poor HH nutritional status and health. But the respondents didn't believe that religious beliefs of Fuga didn't affect their social and cultural lives of Fuga

community. During the FGD session, in relation to nutrition it was pointed out that Fugas have been marginalized and stigmatized for their culture or habit of eating dead animals which are very restricted food types. It was added that they are criticized by the dominant groups for life style which provide low attention to saving and attitude of consuming everything today/at a time and falling short of it tomorrow.

#### **4.3.4. Additional Interpretations on the Findings of Targeted Respondents**

Due to illiteracy and low awareness on comprehensive family health issues, Fuga community or families lacked spacing children at some years apart which were increasing the risk of infant death, mortality rates, under-five mortality. Since, many of the Fuga mothers are illiterate as we observed in the previous findings, the above mentioned health and wellbeing indicators also differed markedly by a mother's level of education. As we observed above and key informants observation, the harmful; and intensively and extensively applicable practices of Fuga on early marriage was creating complications in pregnancy and childbirth became the leading cause of death among adolescent girls in Fuga community; secondly, child brides were more likely to experience violence in their marriages, less likely to be able to negotiate for their own rights, more isolated, and more likely to get HIV; thirdly the children of a child bride were more likely to die in infancy, more likely to be malnourished, and less likely to get an education. This was perpetuating family and community cycles of poverty, poor health, and limited participation in decision-making furthermore the costs of this practice are too high to be ignored.

As stated above, Richer, better-educated people live longer than poorer, less-educated people. As we stated in the education section of the survey report, since Fuga community were less educated people, they had low capacity to understand and use health information, and were least placed to benefit from the healthcare system. As we stated above charts from T-19 to T-33, Fuga communities had low health status as they were measured by all indicators caused by low earnings, household income, education, and labor force participation, social status-expressed in terms of self-esteem, social inequalities, etc.

As it is mentioned in the courses 'Economics of Growth and Development -MEC-004' and other booklets, the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) by Morris D. Morris was expected to be very low for Fuga communities as it was measured by the three social indicators; namely, Low Life expectancy at age 1; High Infant Mortality Rate; Low Literacy Rate which in turn lead to subsequent economic deprivation (Empirical work of Barro)

According to the Capability Poverty Measure (CPM), Fugas were deprived of socio-economic opportunities that were their participations on the development process were low; their capability is low, access to socio-economic services and information was low captured in terms of the health and educational status. As mentioned above, for any

economy at macro and micro level, the output of goods,  $Y$  is a function of physical capital,  $K$ , worker schooling (and other aspects of training and experience),  $S$ , worker health capital,  $H$ , and the amount of labor hours,  $L$ .

Most importantly, Fugas low health status affects the outputs associated with the HH, community and nation, since, the outputs does not depends not only the conventional inputs — physical capital, raw labor, and human capital in the form of schooling — but also on the state of worker health,  $H$ . This health capital could influence worker energy, effort, reliability, and so on.

As it was mentioned by key informants of the FGD session absence of public health facilities in close proximity and the social marginalization for using the health services and information were found to be the key challenges of Fuga communities as far as public health services were concerned. It was added that the absence or low public health spending by the government to special targets like Fugas hindered their health and productivity and participation in the development and economic activities of their locality and country.

Fugas children and women placed a higher efforts and values on water and sanitation. The deprivation of benefits of the interventions included time savings associated with better access to water and sanitation, gain in productive time due to less time spent ill, economic gains associated with saved lives, and health sector and patient costs saved due to less health seeking. As you see above, many of the Fugas children attended a school without water or toilets that affected them to be vulnerable to high prevalent illness of intestine and eyes (as in Table 22 & 23).

Among the Fuga community child labor was caused by poverty and its related problems. As it was discussed in FGD, one of the major causes of child labor among the Fuga community was cultural values which encouraged children to work to develop skills and were considered as assets to generate income in time of poverty. Children were, therefore, be given work at home early in life and be obliged to assist parents. As we mentioned above on Part-3.2, other reasons included educational problems, like distance from school, poor quality of education, overcrowding, inability to support schooling (food, uniforms, exercise books, school fees, etc.); family disintegration due to divorce; various conflicts, war and civil strife; drought and resettlement; orphan hood due to AIDS; and rapid urbanization. As you see on Table 28 & 29 and discussed during validation workshop, about 99% of their children were working to someone else from which commonly occurring consequences of child labor were arising on Fuga children, i.e.

- ✚ Children are exposed to accidental and other injuries at work.
- ✚ Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism.

- ✚ Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks.
- ✚ Emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness, and hopelessness.
- ✚ Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment.
- ✚ Lack of schooling results in missing educational qualifications and higher skills thus perpetuating their life in poverty.
- ✚ Competition of children with adult workers leads to depressing wages and salaries.

### 4.3. Livelihood

#### 4.3.1. Tabular Presentation of the Findings of Targeted Respondents

T-34: What is/was your main livelihood?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Employment-Government, NGO, Private,	5	2.5
Handicraft	8	4.0
Pottery	4	2.0
Daily Work	185	91.6
Total	202	100.0

T-36: If you aren't unemployed person in permanent terms, why don't want to be employed?		
Responses	Frequency	Valid Percent
Lack of willingness	4	2.1
Lack of opportunities and access	2	1.0
Unseen and hidden actions of marginalization and discrimination	4	2.1
Health problem	6	3.1
Family pressure not to work	7	3.6
B,D and E	168	86.2
All of the above	4	2.1
Total	195	100.0

T-39: Where are Fugas commonly settling?	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Isolation from 'Welwbas'	2	1.0
Distant kebeles in which there are low number	3	1.5
All of the above areas	183	91.5
A,B,C	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0

T-40: Please, Would you mention hectares of land owned by your family?	No of respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	200	.00	.15	.0117	.01895

T-42: What are your major livestock assets?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Chicken	11	5.5
Donkey/horses	2	1.0
Goat/Sheep	5	2.5
Traditional Beehives	7	3.5
None of the above	176	87.6
Total	201	100.0

T-35: What is/was the terms of your employment?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Permanent	6	3.0
Temporary	42	21.0
Casual worker	150	75.0
Others	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

T-37: What was the amount of income you earned (from any source) annually?	No of Respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	200	500	20000	1415	1934

T-38: What do you think are the main causes of your family low income if it is insufficient?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Discrimination and marginalization which deprives of opportunities and accesses	66	32.5
Low market value of products and services of your occupation	4	2.0
No/Low access to cultivable land	11	5.4
All of the above	122	60.1
Total	203	100.0

T-41: What do you think are the causes of partial/complete disowning of land ownership, if that is the case happening?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Discrimination and marginalization	199	99.0
Administrative problems	1	.5
Lack of willingness to engage in	1	.5
Total	201	100.0



T-45: If you are saving, where do you save?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Credit Associations	4	17.4
Traditional saving institutions /Iqub/	17	73.9
Home	2	8.7
Total	23	100.0

T-48: If your answer for the above question is 'No' what is/are the most weighing reason/s which is related to Fuga community?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Could not fulfill the loan conditions	143	39.9
Credit organizations do not trust us	129	36.0
Procedure is too complicated	2	.6
No need, enough private money	1	.3
Afraid of going to an organization	76	21.2
All of the above except D and E	7	2.0
Total	358	100.0

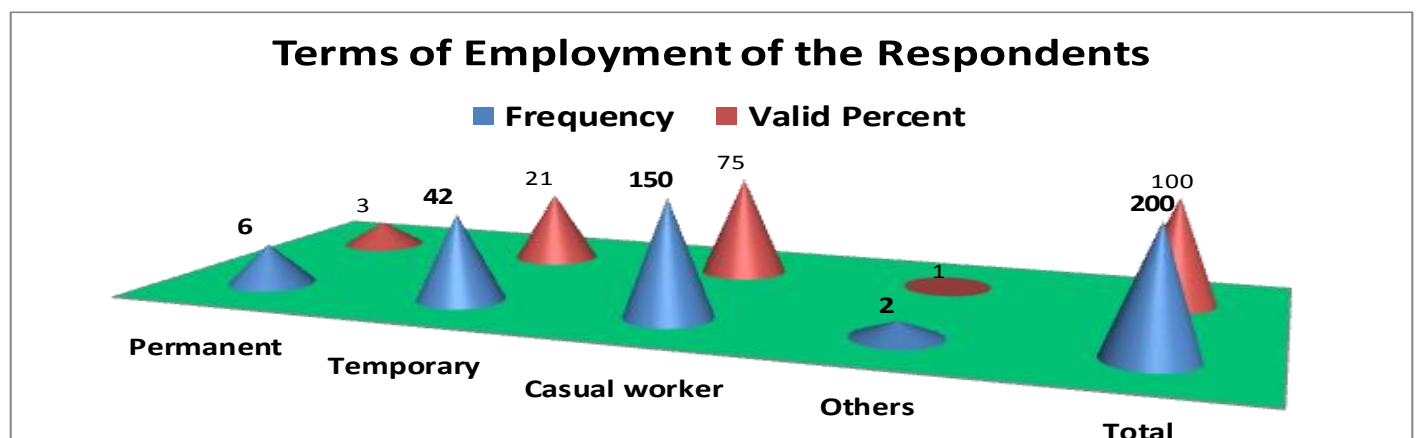
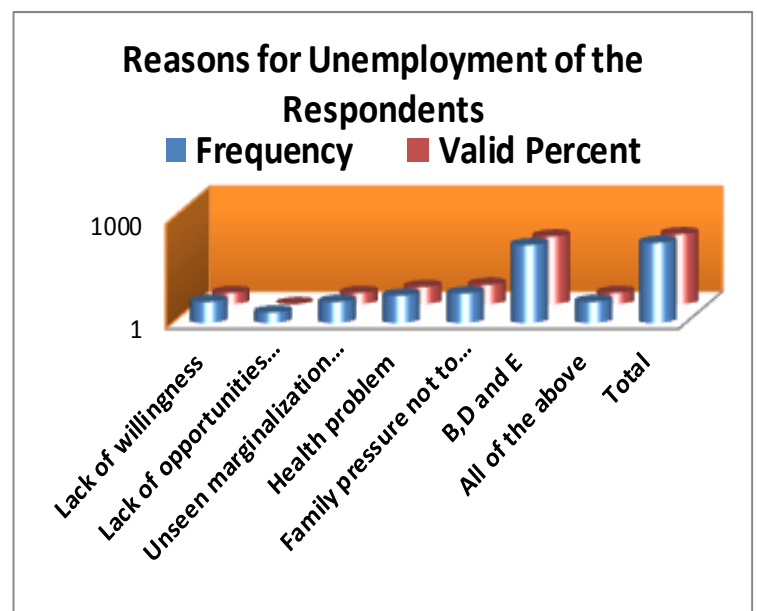
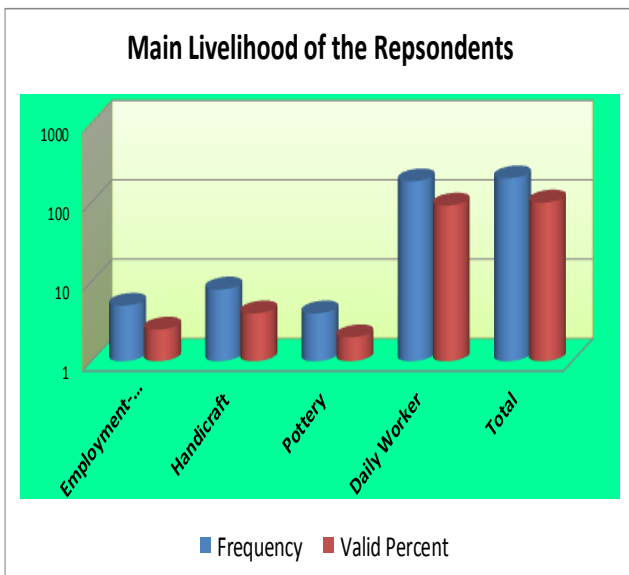
T-47: Have you ever received and used credit?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
No	200	100.0

T-43: Out of the total annual income earned, in which of the following mentioned activities you expend remarkably high proportion of your income?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Food	173	86.5
Other social services (health, education, etc)	5	2.5
Saving	22	11.0
Total	200	100.0

T-44: Are you saving part of your income?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Yes	23	11.5
It isn't	177	88.5
Total	200	100.0

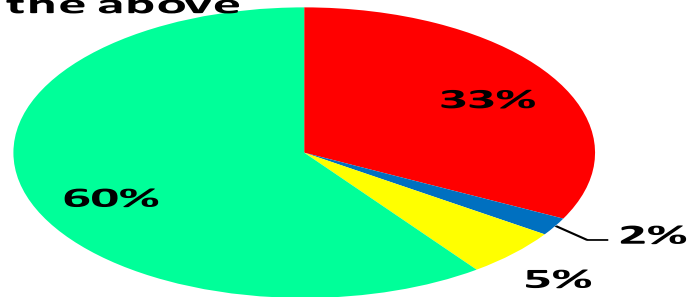
T-46: If your saving is low or lacked, why is it?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Lack of awareness	12	6.7
Low income- used for only consumption	110	61.1
Cultural misunderstandings and practices	58	32.2
Total	180	100.0

#### 4.3.2. Graphical Presentation of the Finding of Targeted Respondent

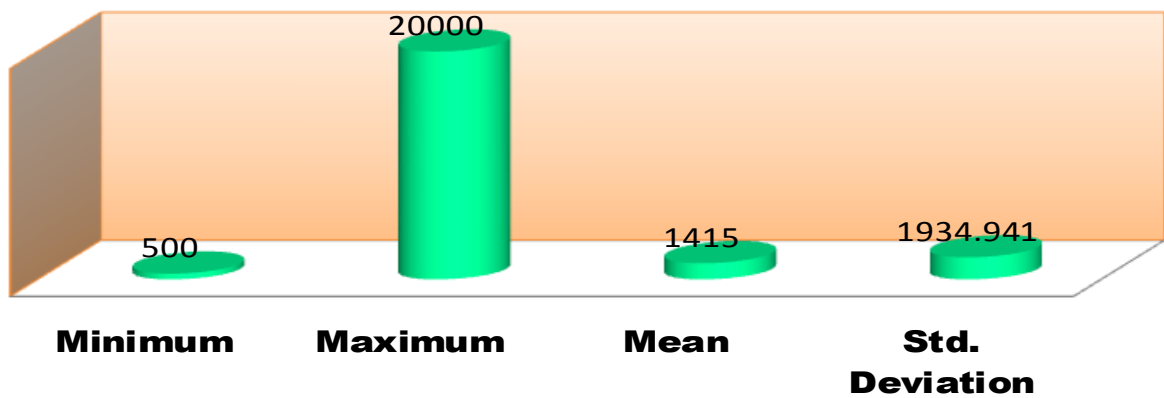


### Major Causes Of HH Low Income Status

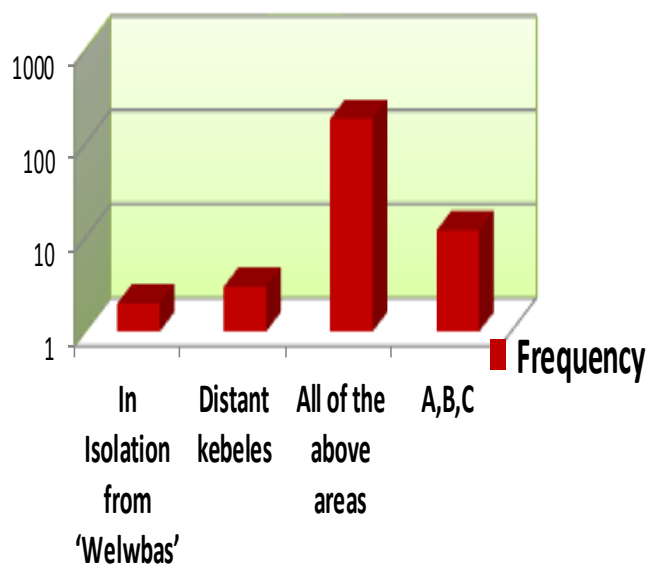
- Discrimination and marginalization
- Low market value
- No/Low access to cultivable land
- All of the above



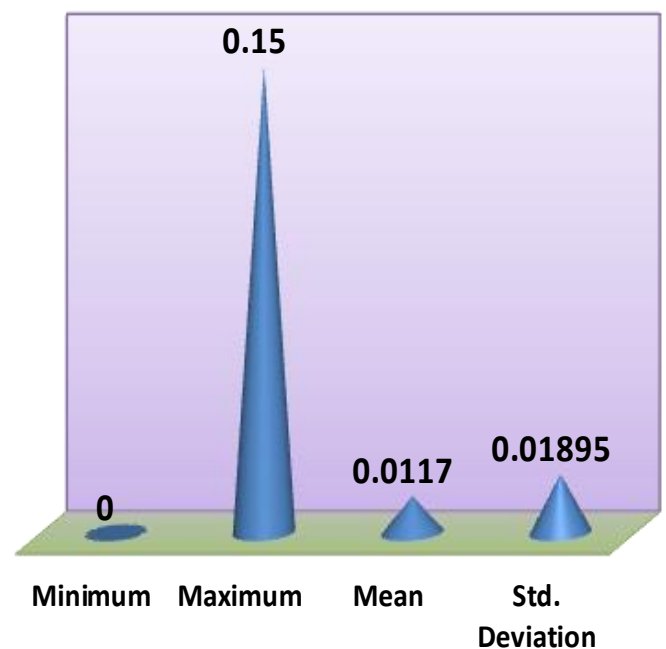
### Total Income of the Household of the Respondents



### Where are Fuga Communities Settling?

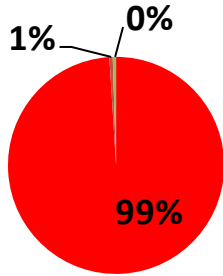


### Hectares of Land Owned by Fuga Respondents

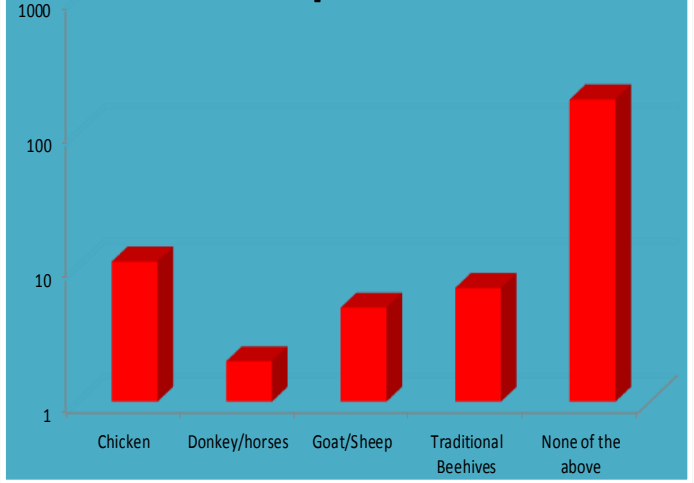


### Causes of Land Disowning of Land by Fugas

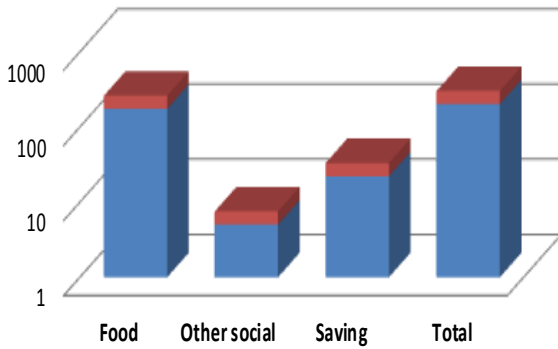
- Discrimination and marginalization
- Administrative problems
- Lack of willingness to engage in agriculture



### Major Livestock Assets of Respondents

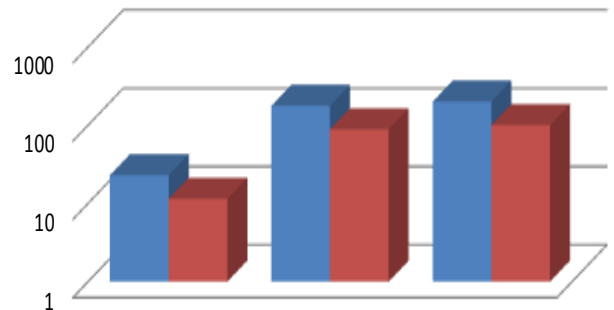


### High Expenses Item from Total HH Income



■ Frequency ■ Valid %

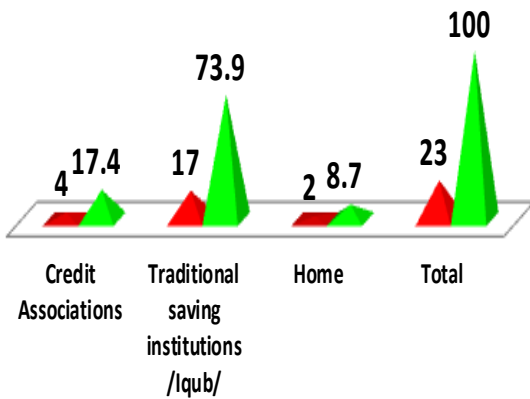
### Are you saving part of your income?



■ Frequency ■ Valid Percent

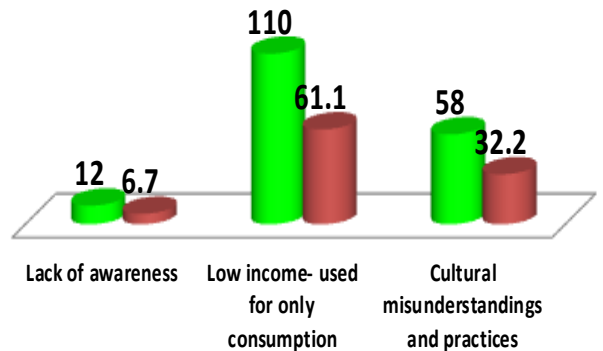
### Wher are you saving?

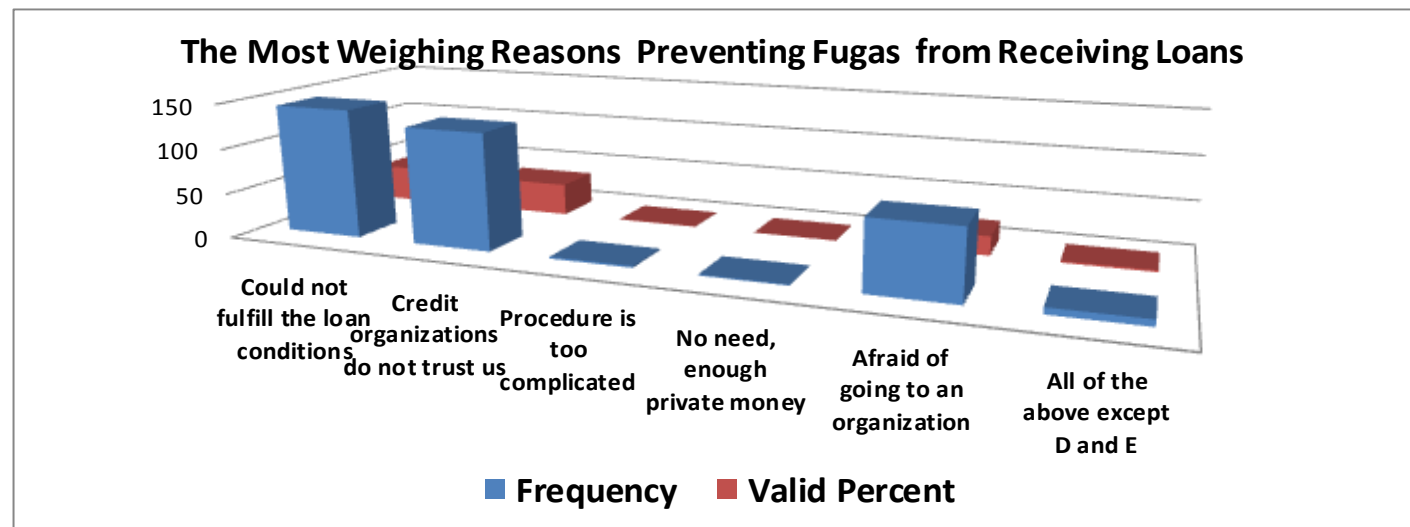
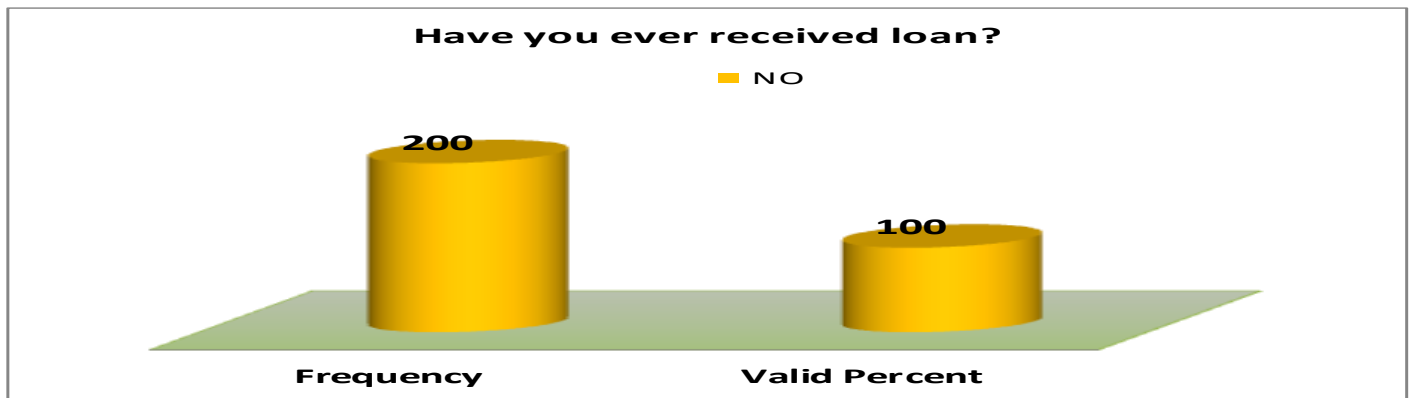
- Frequency
- Valid Percent



### The Causes of Low Saving?

- Frequency
- Valid Percnet





#### 4.3.3. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents

**Unemployment:** As described in Table-34, the main livelihoods of the respondents were Employment-Government (2.5), Handicraft (4%), Pottery (2%), and Daily Work (91.6%). None of the Fuga respondents were involved on NGO works, private business, and agriculture-livestock production, agriculture-crop production, trade and construction. We observed that, even though the livelihoods in rural areas were mostly dependent on agricultural activities, the capital formation by Fugas and their family through improving the agricultural capital stock is very nominal. These situations were aggravated by lack of protection against insecurity of jobs and livelihoods which was evidenced by that 96 % of the respondents were leading their livelihood using casual and temporary works or jobs and only 3% of the Fuga respondents have permanent jobs (See Table-35). As stated by 89.3% of the respondents, this situation of livelihood insecurity was happening because of lack of training/skills; lack of opportunities and access; or/and unseen and hidden actions of marginalization and discrimination. Only 2.1% of the respondents were facing the above mentioned unsecured situations because of lack of willingness to work or employed.(See Table-36).

**Income and Property Ownership:** The minimum, maximum and mean of annual income of the respondents were 500, 20000 and 1451 ETB respectively with high variation among the annual income level of each of the Fuga

respondents. Besides, 60% of the respondents believed that the main causes of their family low income are lack of business and vocational skills, lack of integration with technology, discrimination and marginalization which deprives of opportunities and accesses, low market value of products and services of your occupation, and no/low access to cultivable land. Likewise, 100% of the respondents stated that the causes for the insufficient income became either one of the above mentioned factors. (Table-37-38)

As it is mentioned in Table-39, 91.5% of the respondents stated that Fuga communities were commonly settling or dwelling at isolation from 'Welbas', boarder lines of rivers, uncultivable lands, and distant kebeles in which there are low number of Welebas but 100% of them specified that one of the above mentioned dwellings were living places for Fuags. The Fuga communities were not only deprived the right to get productive land but also received plots of land which is very smaller than the dominant groups. As it is indicated in Table 40, the minimum, maximum and mean of the land size they received were 0; .15; 0.0117 hectares of land respectively with a standard deviation of 0.1895 (Table-40). This was caused by discrimination and marginalization, as it was stated by 99% of the Fuga respondents. 0% of the respondents were not believed that there is a scarcity of land to be provided to Fugas. The other two major causes for Fugas to get lands of smaller sizes were administrative problems, and lack of willingness to engage in agriculture as it was indicated by 0.5% and 0.5 % of the respondents respectively (Table-41).

Unlike other people living in their vicinity, 87.6% of the Fuags respondents didn't have any livestock assets which could have been the major source of livelihoods to the people living in the targeted areas and the capacity to show that they had better social positions or statuses. 5.5%; 1%; 2.5%; and 3.5% of the Fuga respondents had cows/oxen/calves; chicken; donkeys/horses; goats/sheep; and traditional beehives respectively (Table-42).

**Saving, Credit and Market Access:** As it was raised in the FGD sessions, among Fuga communities the large proportion of their little income was spent on food. As it is indicated in Table-43, 86.5% of the respondents stated that out of the total annual income earned, they spent remarkably high proportion of their income only in one basic consumption goods that was food. The other basic necessities (housing) was a major priority only for 2.5% of the respondents. Parts of their income were used for saving for only 11% of the respondents. (Table-43). Surprisingly 0% of the respondents or none of the Fuga respondents were not considering social services, including education and health, as part of their lists of major priorities as far as their household income is concerned.

In regards to saving, 88.5% of the respondents didn't save any portion of their incomes. Out of the 11.5% of the respondents who were saving, none of them were saving in credit associations which are the safest and most available institution for saving and credits. Likewise, only 8.7% were saving in commercial banks and 17.4% were

saving in their homes. The vast majority of the Fuga communities were saving in traditional saving institutions /Iqub/ where they couldn't be guided to use their money for specific purposes and the Fugas couldn't control suitably. The low saving performance of Fuga communities were caused due to the reason that Fugas were dependent on low income- used for only consumption as responded by 61.1% of the respondents. Cultural misunderstandings and practices, and lack of awareness were also taken as a factor contributing to low income as responded by 32.2% and 6.7% of the respondents respectively. (See Table 44-46)

Besides their low saving practices, 100% of the Fuga respondents haven't received and used credits from any of the formal institutions and informal sources which made them to be critically vulnerable to the pervasiveness of uncertainties and risks of the rural life. This is due to the reasons; that, Fugas could not fulfill the loan conditions (as mentioned by 40% of the respondents); credit organizations do not trust them (36% of the respondents); the procedure is too complicated; and Fuga became fearful of going to credit organizations.

#### **4.3.4. Additional Interpretations on the Findings of Targeted Respondents**

Generally, it is clear that livelihood security is an important determinant of social challenge outcomes and their impacts. As it was observed in the above mentioned quantitative data and as stated during the FGD, mostly, the minority Fuga communities didn't have proper access to alternative routes of income and sustainable livelihoods which referred to a livelihood that could cope with and recover from stresses and irregularities on the living condition of Fugas. This could also maintain or enhanced their capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the other social-economic needs and challenges of Fuga community. We also discussed during FGD that there was low livelihood diversification which could affect them (individuals or households of Fuag) to find new ways to raise incomes; to build assets; to get diversified skills; to promote and strengthen savings; and to reduce life risks.

**Unemployment:** In addition to the impact that unemployment result in loss of potential output and wastage of valuable resources at Macro level, it also affect the income at the individual level and likely end to social stigma and physiological trauma. According to the analysis adopted by Arthur Lewis (1954), that the excess Fuga labor forces or surplus labor could result in fixed wage and low productivity of the work force which could decrease demand for the labor force. This could also decrease investment, capital formation and profit which decreased employment of more Fuga work forces which could boost income of Fuga work forces as individual, household and the community. Besides, according to search theory of Fuga community unemployment increases because Fugas didn't fit to each

vacancy that had unique features and requires unique skills due to their high illiteracy and low educational status as mentioned on part 3.2. Likewise, according to efficiency wage theory at very basic level the lower wages at individual, household and community level led to lower consumption for households and workers including lower nutrition, health and other development issues of the worker and the households. This led them to have lower capacity and loss of income and consequently deterioration in standard of living of households and the Fuga community as a whole.

### **Income and Property Ownership:**

**Income:** The large majority of Fuga minority groups are leading life which is miserable, unhappy, deteriorating and poor according to Adam Smith. The low income level of the Fuga community makes them poor and living in the various vicious circle of poverty as stated by David Ricardo. The three major vicious circle of poverty which can be applicable to life of Fuga community as described above quantitatively:

The first, the underdevelopment and backwardness in the area of education, health and livelihood among the Fuga community, causes low output and little remains as a surplus for capital accumulation which leads to less investment which is a cause and a consequence of low level of real income. Secondly, the low level of real income of Fuga community presents only limited market opportunity to Fuga entrepreneurs and hence it generates little demand for investment purpose resulting in low investment. Thirdly, the underdevelopment and backwardness among Fuga community result in having less developed natural resources due to illiteracy, lack of skills, deficient knowledge and factor immobility which will lead to utilization of resources.

The high inequality of income distribution to Fuga community (or the low income indicated above) is slowing down the pace of the accumulation of physical and human capital, which is the main source of economic growth. As you see above the average annual income of the household is about 61 USD and it is very low as compared to the average annual GDP per-capita income of 289.25 USD in 2013( World Bank Report). Thus, the poor income distribution to Fugas harms economic growth at the community and national level which is affecting the welfare of this specific Fuga minority groups. In many places, as evidenced during FGD sessions, the undesirable economic growth which is caused by an increases income inequality and widespread poverty is leading to social tension and political discontent that jeopardizes the wellbeing of society or groups of societies like the socially marginalized Fuga groups/community.

**Property Ownership:** As it was evidenced above, even though in the rural areas where Fuga communities were commonly living there was a presence of large agricultural sector and land as a factor of production assumes

importance, the structure of land right is still not fairly performed activity of the economy at especially for minority groups like Fuga at grassroots. According to the finding of this specific survey, Fugas were deprived of lands not due to challenges associated with the national policy that land is totally owned by the government but due to social discrimination and marginalization shown by the dominant groups. The surplus labor in the rural lands and incomplete markets, resulted from disguised unemployment of Fuga work force, had been directing the many skills and indigenous knowledge of Fuga community to be untraded and unutilized. As it was discussed during FGD sessions, the rural Fuga communities were facing the risks related to disease and environmental hazards, business related risks, and low integrations of rural products and factor markets, absence of knowledge to mitigate risks through prevention of risks before the shock occur to reduce exposure and vulnerability. Unlike other community, Fugas also didn't have practices of creating buffer stock through accumulation of stock at normal time so as to run down in times of economic shock. Likewise, due to the social discrimination and high illiteracy, they didn't have capacity for sharing risk with each other and haven't given chances to share risks with other dominant community groups dwelling in the nearby areas.

**Saving, Credit and Market Access:** As you see the quantitative evidences mentioned above, the amount of savings by Fuga community and the number of individual saving was very low. This result in low involvement or contribution of Fuga communities to their local and foreign investment opportunities which is playing a significant role in the process of economic growth at micro or household or community level and Macro level or national level. Holding constant other variables, the low rate of savings of the Fugas household would decelerate the rate of economic improvement which could in turn negatively affected the living standards of Fuga community and their households.

As mentioned above, the absolutely backward and undeveloped credit practices of Fuga community deprived them from adopting new technologies, and investing in crops. The Fugas also deprived of credit opportunity could be used as a startup capital for new activities or expansions; to support ongoing production activities (credit for working capital); and for consumption especially for poor-who often borrowed because there was a fall in the production and price of goods, for illness, and various social services. As it was mentioned during FGD session, these was also aggravated by that rural credit market in may were not function smoothly since there would be difficulty in monitor the use to which loans were put; and there is a risk of default. There were also informal credit markets in rural market which were segmented meaning that providing services to their closest friends, relatives and people in their locality or village by excluding some of the groups or areas because of insecurity reasons. There is also interlinked



transaction which the Fuga people were informally ruled by employers that were also the money lender and land owner/lord since Fugas didn't own land due to various social reasons mentioned above.

#### 4.4. Gender Participations

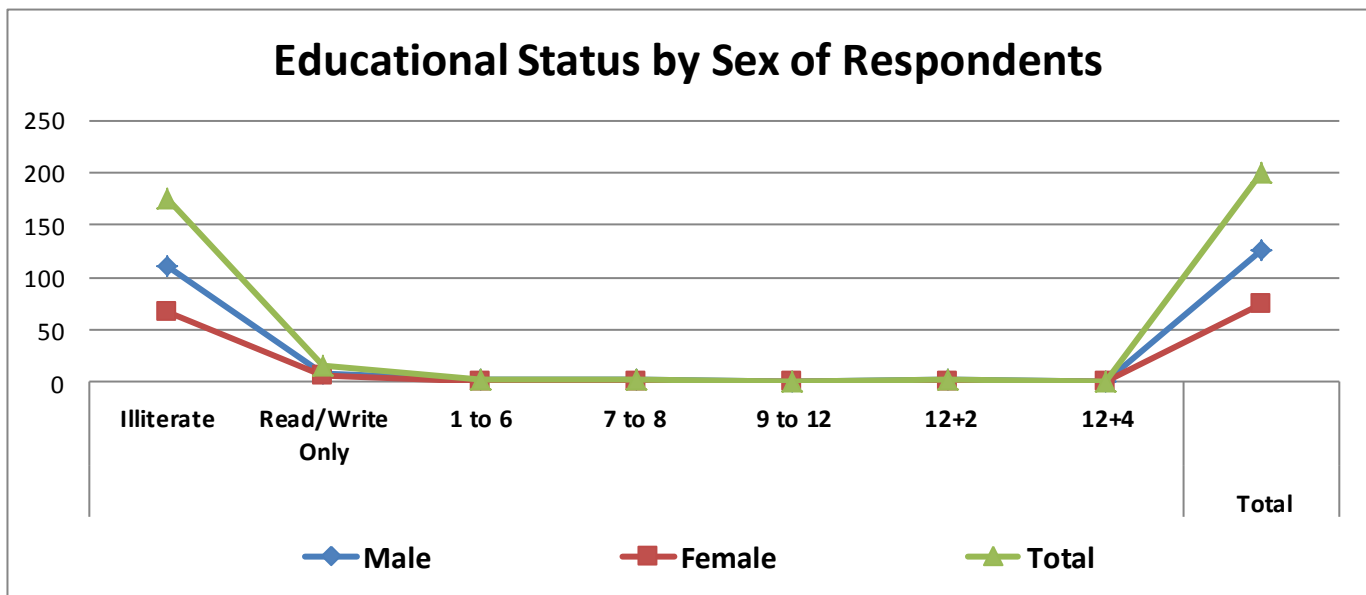
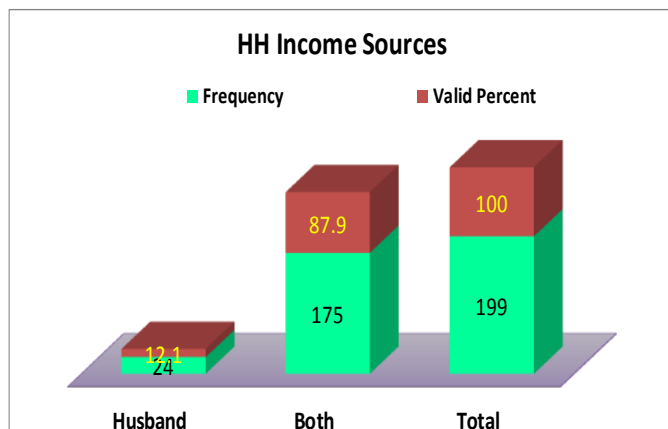
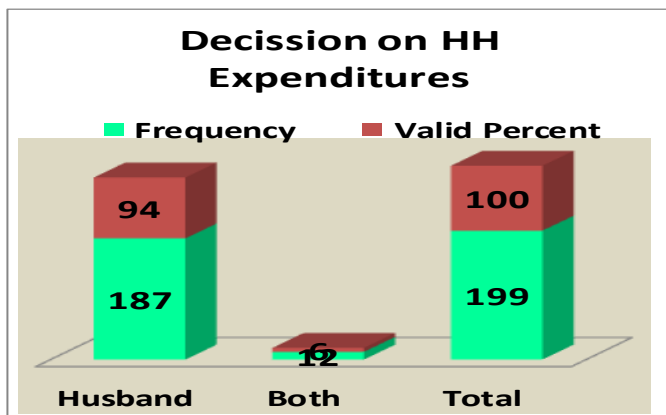
##### 4.4.1. Tabular Presentation of the Findings of Targeted Respondents

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Husband	24	12.1
Both	175	87.9
Total	199	100.0

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Husband	187	94.0
Both	12	6.0
Total	199	100.0

Sex of individuals		Educational Status by No of Respondents							Total
		Illiterate	Read/Write only	1-6	7-8	9-12	12+2	12+4	
Male		110	8	2	2	1	2	0	125
Female		66	7	1	0	0	0	1	75
		<b>176</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>

##### 4.4.2. Graphical Presentation of the Finding of Targeted Respondents



#### **4.4.3. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents**

As stated on Table-51, even though teaching girls/women have a wide range of life opportunities and vital impact to the development of households, community or nation; out of 75 Fuga women/girls respondents 66 of or 88% of them were illiterate and only one woman were completed high school. Out of the 75 Fuga women/girls respondents, only 7 women or girls had the skill to write and read.

In regards to income and expenditure decision, as it stated by the respondents there were family environment which was very biased, immoral, intimidating women/girls and made women/girls less benefited from family resources that these situations had negative impact on the development of the family, the Fuga community, and the nation as a whole. As you see on Table in 49 and 50, 87.9% of the respondents stated that income was raised in the family by both husband and wife or women and men heads, but paradoxically, 94% of the respondents mentioned that expenditure of the household was decided by husbands or men heads only.

#### **4.4.4. Additional Interpretations on the Findings of Targeted Respondents**

As it discussed above, the less empowered Fuga women/girls had led to low participation on economic, social and reproductive issues of their family, low status, high fertility, low family health status, etc. As you see on Table 51, surprisingly the educational gender gap between Fuga women/girls and men/boys were wider than any other dominant groups living in their vicinity and the national average (as compared to literacy rate female (% of females ages 15 and above) in Ethiopia was reported at 17.98 in 2008, according to the World Bank and in their locality 43% of students are female according to SNNPR regional report 2010-2012). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Fuga was estimated to be critically low as compared to their local district or Hadya zone GPI which was 0.68 in 2004, according to SNNPR regional report 2010-2012. This had caused getting low return from women's education; nominal productivity of women/girls on the farm and in the factory; low participation of women/girls on the labor force market; early marriage; high fertility and deteriorating family health status including child health and nutrition; high child mortality; low life expectancy; low contribution of quality human resources to the development of the nation or region; trapping in of women/girls under the vicious circle of poverty and poor schooling enrolment and progress.

According to Lockheed and Verspoor (1991), the industrialized economies of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were based on relatively well educated and skilled labor force, in which women play a paramount role. Baum and Tolbert, 1985, said that the return to education and particularly primary education is the highest of all educational

return. But when we examined our specific finding on Table-51 only one of them out of 75 women completed primary school by breaking the education barriers on the socially marginalized and minority Fuga community. Thus their low educational status stated in Part 3.2 of this specific survey report, had a significant effect on earnings and private returns to education (Anderson, 1992; Hallak, 1990, and Lockheed and Verspoor, 1991).

Thus the women's empowerment can go a long way in securing sustainable economic and human development. As it was raised during FGD session, in the targeted areas of this specific survey, Fuga women were suffering not only from low participation in education but also avoided from participating in making decision on available resource and livelihood alternatives. As a consequence of this, at the household level, lack of education and employment opportunities to women hindered women from increasing their share of family income, and to have low power on family income decision process; therefore, their bargaining power within the family was clearly low and they were highly dependent on the men for their family expenses.

It was further learned that within the marginalized Fuga community there are practices of further marginalization and extreme disadvantage beyond imagination directed against the women members of the community. Hence women from the Fuga community are experiencing '**Double Marginalization**'.

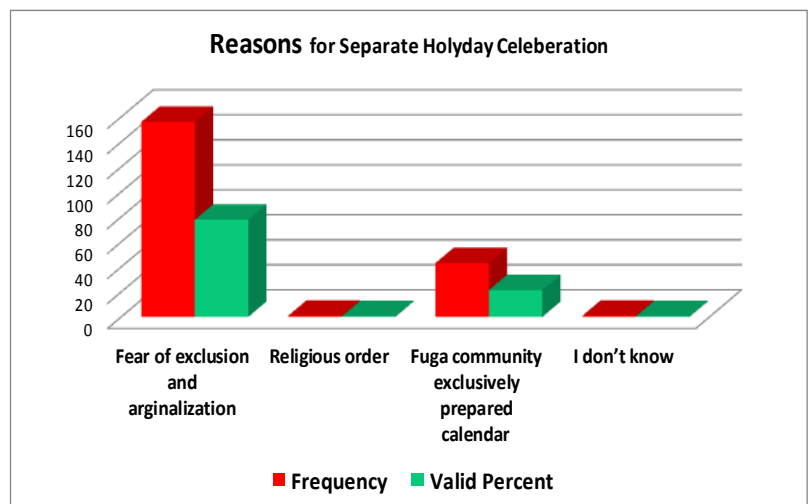
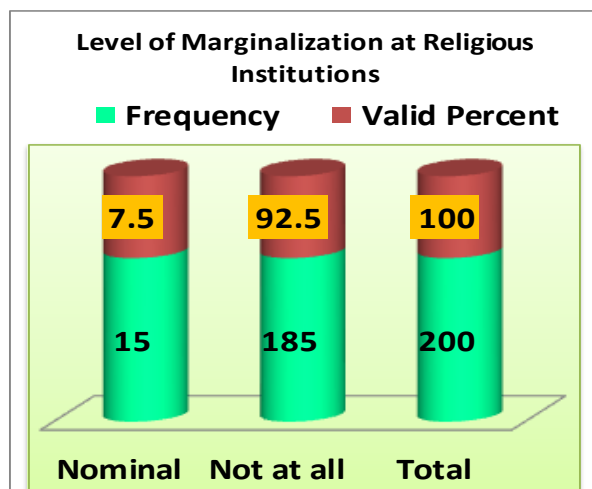
#### 4.5. Religious Activities

##### 4.5.1. Tabular Presentation of the Findings of Targeted Respondents

T-52: To what extent does Fuga are fairly free to participate in religious activities?	Freq uency	Valid Percent
Nominal	15	7.5
Not at all	185	92.5
Total	200	100.0

T-53: Why does the Fugas celebrate the biggest Meskele holiday 15 days after the dominant groups' holiday?	Freq uency	Valid Per cent
Fear of exclusion and marginalization	156	77.6
Religious order	1	.5
Fuga community exclusively prepared ca	43	21.4
I don't know	1	.5
Total	201	100.0

##### 4.5.2. Graphical Presentation of the Finding of Targeted Respondents



### **4.5.3. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents**

Shockingly, 92.5% of the Fuga respondents stated that there was no fair and free participation (not at all) in religious activities in their locality. The remaining 7.5 % were mentioned that the extent of participation in the religious activities of their locality was nominal. As consequences of these Fuga communities were celebrating ‘Meskel holyday’ (which is the biggest religious celebration or feast in Ethiopia) 15 days after the dominant groups’ holyday celebration were conducted. The Meskel festival is unique to Ethiopia and no other country celebrates the Finding of the True Cross, and it is a celebration as old as the actual finding of the True Cross and which was registered by UNESCO as one of the World’s Cultural Heritage experiences. The delayed celebration of Meskel was due to fear of exclusion and marginalization (as it was stated by 77.6% of Fuga respondents); religious order (as it was stated by only 0.5 % of Fuga respondents); and Fuga community exclusively prepared calendar (as it was stated by 21.4% of Fuga respondents). As you see on table-3, 97% of the Fuga respondents were Christians of which more than half of them are protestant religion followers. The high marginalization in religious institutions coupled with low capacity of Fuga community made them be less benefited from psycho-social, economic and spiritual support provided by the religious institutions besides

### **4.5.4. Additional Interpretations on the Findings of Targeted Respondents**

As it was mentioned above, development is largely a matter of culture, and for most of the world culture basically means religion. Religion drives culture; culture drives social forms; social forms drive development. Hence Fuag communities’ low social status and their way of life leadership was a critical barrier to their own development and their contribution to the development process of the region and nation. Not only the social marginalization faced by Fugas in religious institutions but also the social form which had been developed from low emotional arrangement and weak self-esteem hindered them to have competitive, strong, and sustainable economic strength and social status. The social status includes the social forms which are basically driven from culture and religious beliefs. In this connection, religions and its beliefs create conducive environments to economic strength of the community or nation through firming the lifestyle which play a decisive role in the creation of welfare, prosperity, capital accumulation, creating productive labor, creating well-educated/highly skilled diligent work force and producing large pools of capital. But Fuga community low participation on religious activities inhibited them to benefit from the education and skills provided by religious institutions which would play a decisive role in creation of welfare, job, skilled or educated and productive labor, etc which could help them to create large pool of capital or wealth.

#### 4.6. Specific Causes/Sources of the Social Marginalization

##### 4.6.2. Tabular Presentation of the Findings of Targeted Respondents

T-54: Why do you think (for what key reason) is the major reason of marginalization by Welebas?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Low social and Economic status	28	13.9
All of the above reasons	173	86.1
Total	201	100

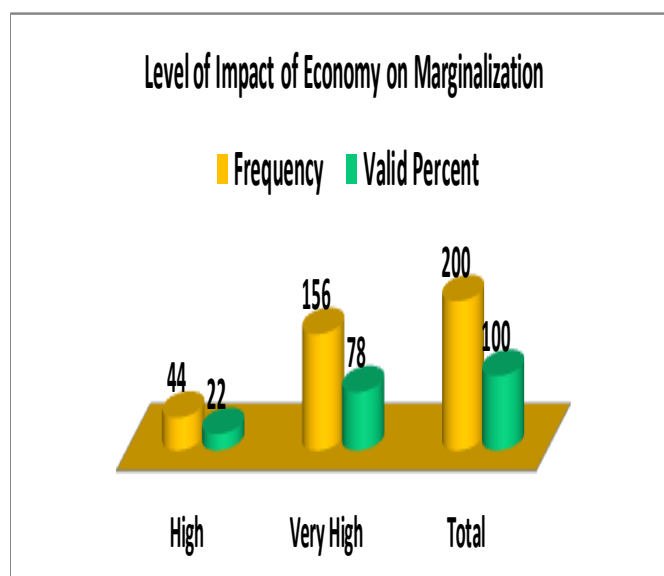
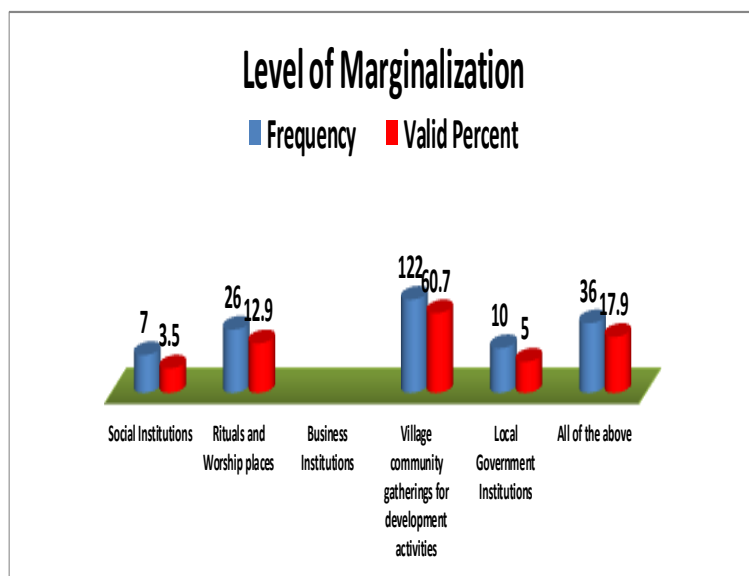
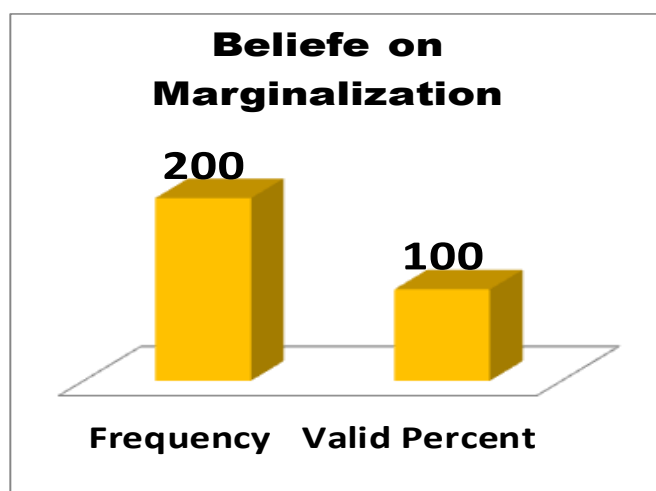
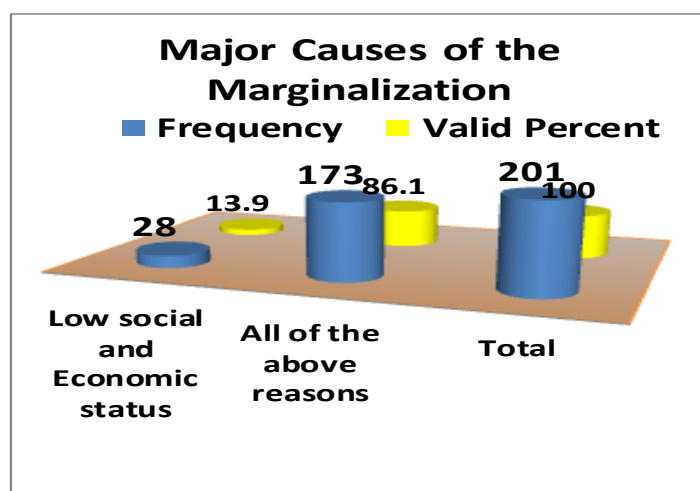
**T-56: In general terms, do you believe that the marginalization will reduce if Fuga's socio-economic, educational and health indicators (poverty, unemployment, , etc) will be improve**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
	200	100.0

T-55: In which of the following local activities level of marginalization of Fuga is very high?	Frequency	Valid Percent
Social Institutions	7	3.5
Rituals and Worship places	26	12.9
Business Institutions	0	0
Village community gatherings	122	60.7
Local Government Institutions	10	5.0
All of the above	36	17.9

T-57: In your opinion, to what extent the economic deprivation is exclusively contribute to the marginalization?	Frequency	Valid Percent
High	44	22.0
Very High	156	78.0
Total	200	100.0

##### 4.6.3. Graphical Presentation of the Finding of Targeted Respondents



#### 4.6.4. Analysis on the Findings of the Survey of Targeted Respondents

As it was mentioned in Table-54, 86.1% of the Fuga respondents believed that the major reason/s of marginalization by Welebas were low social and economic status; language; historical and cultural reason; high dependency on others/dominant groups; low self- confidence, and fear and weak self-esteem from fuga themselves. But more critically 100% of the respondents agree or believe that at least low social and economic status of Fuga community was the major source or cause of the social marginalization.

If we look at Table-55, it showed and explored the institutional basis of social exclusion towards Fuga community was relatively low. But the social exclusion of Fuga community at market places, community ventures and community gatherings was relatively high. Out of 201 responses of 200 Fuga respondents, only 17 (8.5%) stated that there was institutional exclusion and marginalization of Fuga community. The majority of the Fuga respondents' .i.e. 60.7 % believed that the source of exclusion was basically the social and community structures.17.9% of the Fuga respondents didn't believe solely in one of the factors as a source or causes of marginalization but all of the listed local institutions and activities including business institution as major factor to the marginalization of Fuga community. These activities and institutions were- social institutions, rituals and worship activities, business institutions, village community gatherings for development activities and market activities, and local or regional government institution. Hence the type of marginalization of Fuga community was more of social marginalization than other forms which had clearly a high spillover effect to the institutional, economic and political marginalization of these specific community groups. In relation to this situation, it was discussed during the FGD session that a further problem was the relative or complete exclusion of the Fuga marginalized community from social networks and local activities in some rural places.

Surprisingly 100% of the Fuga respondents strongly believed that the marginalization will be reduced if Fuga's socio-economic, educational and health indicators (poverty, unemployment, lack of proper social services, diseases, disabilities, socio-cultural settings, etc ) is improved at individual or group level. The economic deprivation was given the highest priority as far as the sources/causes of the social marginalization of Fuga communities are concerned. In this regards, the extent, to which economic deprivation is exclusively contributing to the marginalization, is high or very high as it was responded by 100% of the Fuga respondents.

#### 4.7. Analysis of Focus Group Discussion with Key Informants

As it was designed on the methodology of the study, in order to get the view of the economic, cultural, social problem of the targeted communities, key informants from Kebele (the Lowest District) officials and Fuga

community were consulted through conducting one day long workshop using Focal Group Discussions (FGDs). More importantly, all of the key informants strongly suggested that there are various minority groups other than Fuga communities and there are strong resemblances and link between the type and extent of marginalization between the Fuga Outcaste community groups and Other Similar Cast Groups (OSCG) in which they share many of the challenges related to marginalization that was mentioned above and will be mentioned below.

**Level of Marginalization and Challenges on Education Services:** Every participants strongly believed that the low *family illiteracy* of the Fuga community make them powerless in promoting and providing families as the preferred way of meeting social needs, and at the same time hinder to raise literacy levels to secure economic benefits. Besides, as it was raised in the FGD lack of life opportunities, lack of access to education, exclusion from educational services, lack of interest of Fuga communities to education, low awareness of Fuga families on importance of education, and lack of learning experiences of parents and children were discussed to be one of the key barriers to the intergenerational cycle of poverty and dependency. More importantly, sample families were mentioned by the key informants as evidence to show that children education and social statuses were relatively good for parents who were educated. Among these families of very few in number and relatively educated, they received higher revenue and whereas illiterates Fuga community were getting low income to their families and were not active in the local economic activities. The key informants also critically stated that the illiterate Fuga communities were less important in the available job markets which were sometimes simple and readily accessible to the other side of the communities. They were also low technical and emotional capacity to understand and utilized simple technologies which are highly available and simple to all the community members of their locality. As they said, all these factors hindered the majority of Fuga communities to become less productive, raising low income to their households, having critically low consumption and saving, and having low contribution to the economic activities of their areas and regions. Finally they suggested that this situations coupled with other social problems forced the Fuga community to become weak as a community and having low status in their locality which could in turn led them to be socially marginalized and stigmatized.

**Level of Marginalization and Challenges on Health Services:** The key informants of the FGD sessions stated that, due to low education status, and low awareness on health issues there were increasing risk of infant death; high adult death; high mortality rates; high vulnerability to consequences of the harmful traditional practices- like early marriage, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, abortion; high drugs use and alcoholism practices; early and unwanted pregnancy; experiences of violence in women; high risk of getting

HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs); malnutrition, etc. Besides, they also stated that there were low number of institutions who were sharing health information and services to Fuga communities. There were also low capacity of Fugas to understand and use available health information, and were least placed to benefit from the healthcare system. They also stressed that Fuga communities had low health status because they have low earnings, low household income, low education status, and low market participation.

We discussed that Fugas children and women placed a higher value on water and sanitation and had low access to pure water and sanitation. They also critically mentioned that illnesses or diseases commonly caused by poor sanitation and hygiene like of intestine and eyes diseases were very frequently and commonly occurring types of diseases of Fuga community.

**Level of Deprivation from having Stronger Control over their livelihoods and Available resources:** It was basically raised by the key informants of the FGD sessions that livelihood security and diversity was an important determinant of social challenge outcomes and their impacts as far as Fuga communities were concerned. As it was observed in the above mentioned quantitative data and as stated during the FGD, mostly, the minority Fuga communities didn't have proper access to alternative routes of income and sustainable livelihoods which referred to a livelihood that could cope with and recover from stresses and irregularities on the living condition of Fugas. This could also maintain or enhanced their capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the other social-economic needs and challenges of Fuga community. We also discussed during FGD that there was low livelihood diversification which could affect them (individuals or households of Fuag) to find new ways to raise incomes; to build assets; to get diversified skills; to promote and strengthen savings; and to reduce life risks. Besides, according to the feedback from FGD Fuga community unemployment was high because Fugas didn't have competitive educational background and skills due to their high illiteracy and low educational status which could result in loss of income and consequently deterioration in standard of living of households and the Fuga community as a whole. As it was stated, the Fuga communities made smaller amount of income from pottery and traditional carpentry works which were not competitive businesses and sustainable sources of income. They also told us that mostly Fugas were living in areas where the dominant groups were not interested to dwell and hinterlands which were not highly populated by other segment of the communities. This hindered them to get accessed to social-economic services of their areas and forced to live in isolation from the communities who were living in their areas and getting social-economic services provided by the government and other institutions. As it was discussed by the key informants, in most cases Fuag people don't own major capital goods available in their areas like land and build



asset because of their unstable pattern of settlement. Hence many times, as we were informed, some of Fuga children and women/girls were forced to migrate to urban areas for begging and started life on the street. Sometimes they also forced to beg in the rural areas where they were living which were an anti-social act as far as rural culture is concerned. As a result of this they were more marginalized and stigmatized by the communities living around for this anti-social acts too.

As it was discussed during FGD sessions, the rural Fuga communities were facing the risks related to disease and environmental hazards, business related risks, and low integrations of rural products and factor markets, absence of knowledge to mitigate risks through prevention of risks before the shock occur to reduce exposure and vulnerability. Unlike other community, Fugas also didn't have practices of creating buffer stock through accumulation of stock at normal time so as to run down in times of economic shock. Likewise, due to the social discrimination and high illiteracy, they didn't have capacity for sharing risk with each other and haven't given chances to share risks with other dominant community groups dwelling in the nearby areas.

In regards to saving credit, there was no such practices among Fuga communities because of their believes, low awareness on investment and business development, and low economic status, as it was discussed by the FGD participants. The detail of the FGD discussion on these topics was discussed briefly on chapter 2.

**Social Marginalization:** The detail information on the causes of social marginalization according to the FGD sessions was provided as shown below.

- *Who do you think is the major hidden marginalizing actor/s of Fugas in your Kebele? And*
- *In which of the local collective community ventures the level of marginalization of Fuga is very high?*  
As it was mentioned by the key informants, the marginalization was more serious at community level than at institutions level. They told us that, especially Fugas were highly marginalized at market places, community meetings or gatherings, in religious activities and community based institutions. They said that the marginalization is more of social marginalization which would arise from low economic and social status of Fuga communities.
- *In general terms, do you believe that the marginalization will reduce if Fuga's socio-economic, educational and health indicators (poverty, unemployment, lack of proper social services, diseases, disabilities, socio-cultural settings, etc) will be improved at individual or group level?*
- All of the key respondents including the Fuga respondents strongly believed that the marginalization will be reduced if Fuga's socio-economic, educational and health indicators (poverty, unemployment, lack of proper social services, diseases, disabilities, socio-cultural settings, etc ) is improved at individual or group level. All of the key informants believed that the marginalization was of social marginalization basically caused by the economic deprivation and low social statuses of Fugas; but, it had little connections to hereditary and historical backgrounds of Fuga communities that the dominant communities believed that Fugas were not belonging by birth to a people of their district or zone.

## Chapter Five

### Summary of Major Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions

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#### 5.1. Narrative Summary of Major Findings:

As it was clearly discussed above, marginalization of Fuga community had multi-layered causes and sources linked to social status. It manifested itself through social marginality as 'being outside the mainstream of productive activity and/or social reproductive activity' and experiencing involuntary social marginality. Fugas were people not only dispossessed of lands, livelihoods, or systems of social support but also excluded from full social lives at individual, interpersonal and societal levels and had relatively little control over their lives and the resources available to them. They became stigmatized and were often at the receiving end of negative public attitudes. They were limited and developed with low self-confidence and self-esteem regardless of their living places; rural or urban, etc.

As mentioned above, the family illiteracy of Fuga community (94% of the respondents are either illiterate or able to write or read) not only prevents parents from getting various skills that will improve their incomes but also affected their children. These was revealed through high birth rate of the respondents (7 children) which was greater than the national average (4.8) from which only one child was enrolled in school; low spending on education ( only 5.6 USD per year) and high absenteeism of 99.5 % of the respondents' children absent from school for one or more weeks.

In regards to health information and services among Fugas, only smaller number of the respondents were aware of the very critical health issues like Water and Sanitation (0.8%); Child Health (0.3%); Maternal Health (0.3%); HIV/AIDS (4.8%). There was also high use of drugs and alcohols (98.3% of them using excess alcohol at daily basis). Due to low access to water and sanitation services and low awareness 93.3% of the respondent family were majorly affected by intestinal and eye diseases. There was also high child mortality (294 under five deaths out of 1371 children). Shockingly 95 % of the respondents got only 1-2 meals in three days.

In regards to livelihood of Fugas, 91.6% and 96% of the respondent were depending and living on uncertain and high risk daily works and causal works respectively. The average incomes of household for the year was very low of 1451 ETB (69.1USD) form which the majority of them didn't save (only 11%) and all of them were not using credits. Fugas were also settling in isolation from the dominant groups mainly because of fear of discrimination and marginalization as it was believed by 99% of the respondents.

Besides, women from Fuga communities were facing double marginalization-once as Fuga and the other as women of their locality. 94% of the respondents believed that decision on expenditure was done by sole authority of males

even though income was raised by both males and females. All of the respondents believed that there was high marginalization of Fugas at religious institutions.

As mentioned in the last part of the survey analysis, the Fuga communities were experiencing marginalization which was likely to have tenuous involvement in the economy and income sources available to all people of their living areas. Poverty, dependency, and feelings of shame were everyday aspects of economic dislocation and social marginalization of the Fuga communities. These experiences affected men and women differently and vary with sex and age (see Part-3.5 of this specific report). As a consequence poverty and economic marginalization had both direct and indirect negative impacts on the living conditions and standards of the Fuga community or in all other parameters of development of the Fuga individuals, families and communities. Qualitatively, they were worse off relative to the dominant groups and less integrated and included to the market economy of their localities. That was why almost all of the key informants argued (during FGD sessions) and 100% of the respondents stated that economic deprivation was the major contributing factor to the marginalization of Fuga communities though there were still other social challenges causing the exclusion of Fugas.

**5.2. Conclusion:** As it has been hypothesized at the starting phase of the survey, we proved in the survey that lists of social and economic problems (i.e. poverty and its determinants) are assumed to be the major sources of the marginalization of Fuga communities in the targeted project areas- which could include adult and child illiteracy; low school enrollment of children; low spending on education; low children school progress, low household income, lack of property ownership, low saving, low access to markets and credits; low participation on decisions, low knowledge on health problem, high use of alcohol and drugs; poor sanitation and hygiene, vulnerability to harmful traditional practices like early marriage, low nutritional status and so on. Likewise, all of the key respondents including the Fuga respondents strongly believed that the marginalization will be reduced if Fuga's socio-economic, educational and health indicators is improved at individual or group level. All of the key informants believed that marginalization had little connections to hereditary and historical backgrounds of Fuga though the dominant communities believed that Fugas were not belonging by birth to a people of their district or zone. It is also believed by the key informants; the above mentioned challenges are forces in the rise and reinforcement of the social inequality among other smaller and similar cast groups of the area.

### 5.3. Recommendations:

**3.1.1. Watershed Approach:** as you know when the watershed approach is used in planning and implementing problems and issues which arise in watershed management, wide range of sectorial projects such as: agriculture, forestry, energy, mining, transportation, human settlements, and fisheries and wildlife will be equally valued and intervened. By the same analogy, I recommend that, in order to mitigate the wide range and mix of challenges of Fuga communities we should design strategies or systematic actions in which the project will provide the combination of responses to these multifaceted problems of the Fuga community. That means, addressing the social-economic challenges of the marginalized Fuga community should be done using strategies which will foster awareness raising; emotional empowerment of Fugas; household assets building; skill development; saving and credit and access to public services including education and health services in a way that it will set integrations and inclusions of Fuga community, as a goal.

**3.1.2. Livelihood Led Intervention:** This survey tried to explore and find out that economy is the cross cutting challenges of Fuga community and the driving wheel for the social marginalization observed in Gibe Woreda of Hadya Zone, SNNPR. Thus, in my recommendation, the **primary or leading** factor of change is to improve access to alternative routes of income and sustainable livelihoods which will reduce the social marginalization through fostering integration and inclusion of Fuga communities. For this specific survey report exploration and implementation of ‘Sustainable Livelihood’ is used here to refer to a livelihood that can cope with and recover from stresses and irregularities on the living condition of Fugas, which will maintain or enhance their capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the other social-economic needs and challenges of Fuga community. We also focus on livelihood diversification which will help them (individuals or households of Fuag) so as to help them to find new ways to raise incomes; to build assets; to get diversified skills; to promote and strengthen savings; and to reduce risks.

Secondarily, I recommend, focusing on mitigating Fuga communities’ education challenges on ‘Access’, ‘Quality’ and ‘Equity’ to adults, children and girls or women. The government should develop inclusive and intercultural educational system and curricula, which will embrace the multicultural aspects of all the community groups and their shared and common values in the public domain which evolve through democratic consultation.

Likewise, the health related challenges found out in the survey report will secondarily be addressed by providing a network of health education and services through structured and non-structured community education/conversation

on prevention, fostering family health services and providing treatments. I also recommend that the dominant/mainstreaming community mobilization on negative impact of Fuga marginalization should also be the other side-line priority of the anti-marginalization intervention.

**3.1.3. Strengthening Stakeholders:** So as to reduce especially the institutional marginalization and sometimes social exclusion, I recommend that the anti-marginalization efforts should create synergy which will be strengthening relationships and cooperation among various stakeholders at local level. This is not only for strengthening capacities of stakeholders to act collectively but also to the development of capacities of individual stakeholders as independent entities especially community, government and faith based institutions. More importantly, especial priority should be given to intermediary institutions like religious organizations, etc. Besides, the government also should support and encourage organizations that promote minority and indigenous cultures and languages, and should promote cultural exchanges, understanding and reconciliation between different communities.

**3.1.4. Evidence Based Services Promotion and Experimentation (ESPE):** I recommend this specific strategy will be implemented by identifying and supporting model households from Fuga communities. This special groups or model intervention strategy will have the following advantages: they will be a contrast group so as to measure qualitative and quantitative impact of the initiative at the end of implementation; in long run, these model families will be organized as an “Influence Creation Group” who will be used as a team responsible to lobby Fuga challenges and rights among the government, the general population and other service providers; the strategy will help us to see emergence of certain influential Fuga families including their children who are emotionally, socially, economically and academically strong; it gives the initiative/project to be more focused in terms of expected results; ETC

**3.1.5. Protection:** The government should be lobbied to effectively facilitate active participation of Fuga communities and other minority groups and protect their rights in keeping with national norms. This should include designing systems of government that allow minorities and indigenous peoples to participate in decision-making and implementation. I recommend legislative procedures and policy design and dialogue should allow representatives of minorities peoples, and minority representative institutions. I recommend strategies to be designed to challenge the government to protect property rights of Fuga community furthermore it should provide necessary resources.

**3.1.6. Structured Promotion against Marginalization by the Government for Peaceful Coexistence**

I recommend to the government to take steps to promote peaceful coexistence without feeling discrimination and lowness by Fugas minorities and lubricate the social interaction using its long range administrative structures.

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