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## Promoting Jobless Youths Through Enterprise Allowance Scheme In Gambella Town, Gambella People National Regional State, Ethiopia

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### Abstract

*Court-shiping the development needs and rights of youth's people and empowering them is an Ethiopia subject concern and is at the forefront of the work know a day in the country. In these case the main point object of this paper was to promoting jobless youths through enterprise allowance scheme in Gambella town, specifically the study was envisioned to evaluate the effectiveness enterprise allowance scheme, investigate the extent of jobless youths in Gambella town, examine the challenges faced by unemployment youths and overcome with possible strong solution for unemployment of youths in Gambella town. The researchers were used purposive sampling techniques or based on personal judgment. The targeted administration offices in this study were especially focused on Kebeles (Council /Local districts) leaders, Tax administration office of leaders, directorate and officers, Capacity building administration of leaders, directorate and officers, Cooperative promotional agency of leaders, directorate and officers, Micro finance administration leaders, directorate and officers. this study to make known that promoting jobless youths through enterprise allowance scheme in Gambella town include; Marital status, Level of education, Youth employment in Government and non Government, Youth self employment, Engagement in additional job/government work, Loans and Corruption in relation to request of loans. Majority were 70.9% of respondents not self employed in Gambella town and the minority were 29.1% of them self employed. Regarding the engagement in additional work 88.2% of the respondents were not engaged in additional work but only 11.8% of respondents participated on additional work. Majority were 76.4% of youth's respondents were not getting employment in government or non government while 23.6% of them were employed. 63.6% of the majorities was getting loans by having deal with financial institution loan offers while 36.4% of the minorities were receiving loans without any deal with the credit institutions. Regarding the relationship between the variables of Youths self employment, Amount of loan received, Expected loan to be received from financial institutions and Loans request in relation to corruption were negatively affect promoting jobless youths through enterprise allowance scheme in Gambella town but remain variables are positively significance.*

Key Words: -Jobless Youths, unemployment, enterprise, self employment

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## **Introduction**

Globally, youths is described as the period in an individual's life and this runs between the end of childhood and entry into the world whole work. Youth is seen as a universal stage of development. The rate of unemployment among the youth in the world is gradually increasingly year to year. Very few countries in the world including Ethiopia are currently subjected to concern on investing on youth and private companies are massively increasing their businesses, with little absorption of youth in the sector. Government, Public and private companies in Ethiopia need to come together in the creations of youth employments by establishing enterprise allowance scheme that would attract more youth in the agro sector. Giving youths an opportunity to sit together can make foster their creativity and innovativeness that could bring great change in the regions and town. (F.O. Issa et. al, 2016, Emanuel, 2013)

The transition from school to work is not easy or smooth in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia. For these young people, participation in the labor market is characterized not by decent work but by income insecurity and poor job quality. Informal sector work and underemployment are more common in Gambella town, while many others face prolonged periods of unemployment at the start of their transition to the workforce. During these extended periods without decent work, the skills young people acquired as students are eroding and declining in economic value. Many indigenous youths in region economies can only find work in the informal sector, and with poor job security, low wages; such youth sometime find themselves among the working poor people in the town. Education past primary school is often out of the reach of young people living in poverty and those who are otherwise vulnerable or marginalized, as they are expected to help cover their family's more immediate needs, and this early exit from education further limits their future employment options (Emanuel, 2013).



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## Statement of the Problems

The entire world's population growth will be concentrated in urban areas over the next twenty years, which is by 2040 more people will be living in urban areas than in rural areas in all developing regions (EAGMR, 2012)

In southern Africa the most pressing challenges facing government and policy makers is the unemployment problem, especially youth's unemployment. The underlying problem is that an increasing number of youth graduates from high schools, colleges and universities are seeking opportunities in the labour market every year.

The most immediate need for youths is a second chance to develop foundation skills. Those who have already achieved foundation skills need equitable opportunities to develop further skills in a trade, as well as transferable skills to enable them to become more successful entrepreneurs (Diraditsile, K. et. al, 2018).

In Zimbabwe country 800 jobs were created in the different cooperatives sectors and More than 1,500 youth became members of SACCOs creating a youth friendly environment to save and borrow money from government incubator institutions (ILO, 2016, IFAO, 2014).

Ethiopia has one of the highest urban unemployment rates worldwide at 50% of the youth labor

force. According to a report by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 87% of all registered job seekers are between the ages of 15-29. Tewolde et. al, (2016). Youth unemployment is a critical problem in Gambella town. The highest unemployment rate currently is highly prevalent in Gambella town than other places of districts due to seeking an opportunities of an employment and self employment. Youth are the most productive age level of a given community and a problem particularly directed to youth will have a general community's problem and will have general effect on the society. The high rate of unemployment in Gambella town leads to engage youths in criminal activities.



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## **Research Objectives**

### **Main Objective**

The general objective of the study is to promoting jobless youth through enterprise allowance scheme in Gambella town, Gambella People National Regional State, Ethiopia

### **Specific Objectives**

- ◆ To evaluate the effectiveness enterprises of allowance scheme in Gambella town
- ◆ To investigate the extents of jobless youths in Gambella town
- ◆ To examine the challenges faced by unemployment youths in Gambella town
- ◆ to overcome with possible strong solution for unemployment of youths in Gambella town

### **Research Questions**

- ◆ How the effectiveness enterprises of allowance scheme in Gambella town?
- ◆ What are the extents of jobless youths in Gambella town?
- ◆ What are the challenges faced by unemployment youths in Gambella town?
- ◆ What are the possible strong solutions for jobless youths in Gambella town?

### **Significant of the Study**

Any research which conducts by researchers in the world has it purposefully ideas to address the problems them at the end. Indicating this study, the outcome of this research that promoting jobless youths through enterprise allowance scheme in Gambella town will pave the way for jobless youth in Gambella town and government will get a room to empower the vulnerable youths. This research also will used as a secondary data for researchers whom there research is related to the purpose of this research.

### **Operationalization of the Research paper**

This research paper was written according to the field work experience which the researchers obtained from jobless youths in Gambella town. The researchers were used purposive sampling techniques or based on personal judgment. The targeted administration offices in this study were especially focused on Kebeles (Council /Local districts) leaders, Tax administration office of leaders, directorate and officers, Capacity building administration of

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leaders, directorate and officers, Cooperative promotional agency of leaders, directorate and officers, Micro finance administration leaders, directorate and officers and jobless youths were consider to interview them. The research is based on both primary and secondary information. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation were used for quantitative data with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). On the other hand, multiple regressions was used.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Introduction**

This paper was designed to investigate promoting jobless youths in the case of Gambella town Gambella people national regional state, Ethiopia. Explanation of the results were clearly set by using frequency, percentages, maximum, minimum, mean and standard deviation with detailed clarifications. Based on the following results we can looks at each of results as presented in the next explanation.

### **Characteristics of the Respondents**

This section was considered the characteristics of the respondents on jobless youth which absence from enterprise allowance scheme and more focus on men and women in the range of age youths, identifying the skills that Gambella town youth bring to the enterprises and self employment. Following the table 1 in below 64.5 % of the respondents were males while 35.5% of them were female. Similar with the study conducted by Tumwine et. al, (2015) said that the majority of the respondents were male (67.5%) compared to 32.5% female. This indicates that the study was based on more male opinions to a larger extent.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistic of Sex Respondents

<b>Sex /Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	71	64.5%
Female	39	35.5%
Total	110	100.0%

The age structure of the sample respondent's were found to be with age composition of minimum of 15 year and maximum 29 year according to the youth range age in Ethiopia and the survey result revealed that total average age was 22.2364 years with standard deviation of 3.98375.



Table 2 of Descriptive Statistics results for age and level of education

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of Household	110	15.00	29.00	22.2364	3.98375
Level of education	110	3.00	16.00	10.9364	3.29101

Low level of education and high illiteracy rate is one of in developing country like Ethiopia especially Gambella region which can't be compared with others region. In fact, education level of youths was assumed to increase the ability to obtain process and the level of participation in self employment in a better way. From own survey data out of the sample households it was found that the average educational level of the sample was 10.9364 class of schooling with the standard deviation of 3.29101 but maximum level of education was 16 while minimum was 3 class of schooling.

Based on the descriptive statistic of the respondents 23.6% of the respondents were employed whether in government or non government organization while 76.4% of youths respondents were not getting employment. Omweri, (2016) explained the challenges of unemployment has been growing in Kenya like most developing countries due to absence of financial support for the incubation centers to promote jobless youths through enterprises allowance scheme . This is similar issues with youth unemployment in Gambella Town as displayed in the following table 4 below

Table 4 Descriptive Statistic of Youth Employment

Employed or Not Employed	Frequency	Percent
Employed	26	23.6
Not Employed	84	76.4
Total	110	100.0

In the table 5 the descriptive statistic of youth self employment status was explained that 70.9% of respondents were not self employed in Gambella town and 29.1% of them were self employed. The implication of this gap which existed between employed and self employed shown that, most of the youths in Gambella town were jobless due to absence of attention to youths. As cited by FAO, (2014) and karunakaran, (2015) the young beneficiaries of the Project for the Promotion of Urban Enterprises in Senegal had difficulty accessing finance through banks and decentralized financial institutions to support their micro- and small rural enterprises. In others cases the Donors and governments didn't provide specific financial



support for the development need of cooperatives enterprises that involve and/or engage with young people in the city of the region to safe the youths from drug abuse and crimes.

Table 5 Descriptive Statistic of Youths Self Employment Status

Youths Self Employment Status	Frequency	Percent
Self Employed	32	29.1
Not Self Employed	78	70.9
Total	110	100.0

According to the depicted table 6 in the following 88.2% of the responded who didn't engaged in additional work but only 11.8% of respondents participated on additional works. Lack of engagement in self or additional works would delete the youth's future enterprises in Gambella town and will expanded to the rural areas with no hope for the generation of Gambella in general.

Table 6 Descriptive Statistic of the respondents on Engagement in Additional works

Did You Engage In Additional Jobs	Frequency	Percent
Engage	13	11.8
Not Engage	97	88.2
Total	110	100.0

Depending on this table 5 in below 63.6% of the majority respondents responded that they were getting loans by having deal with financial institution loan offers while 36.4% of the minority respondents replying that they were receiving loans without any deal with the credit institutions. Therefore, following the frequency or percentage of the respondents it can be concluded that in financial institutions corruption become the top highest cultures of the work. This study is similar with study conducted by Omweri, (2016) and Abel et. al, 2006 explained in their paper said that The overall project site observation shows out of total employed youth of 1229 only 5.13% are with multiple job or duty. However 94.87% is with no extra job and similar with Woreda10 1117 youth are employed and out of that 7.77% are working in extra duty. Still 94.45% are limited in a single job.

Table 7 Descriptive statistic of the respondents based on relationship on taking loan

Is the loan depending on deal of Relationship?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	70	63.6
No	40	36.4
Total	110	100.0



**Table 8. Correlation between Variables**

Correlation between Variables		Sex of HH	No of Parents @ Home	HH Yearly Consumption	Household Yearly Income	Youths Self Employment Status	Amount of Loan You Received	Expected Loan to Receive from financial Institutions	Request for Loan	Corruption in related to loan givers
Gender of Household	Pearson Correlation	1	.071	.183	.062	.014	-.118	-.107	.194*	-.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.459	.055	.521	.881	.223	.265	.043	.941
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
No of Parents @ Home	Pearson Correlation	.071	1	.383**	.211*	-.065	.010	.065	-.007	-.092
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.459		.000	.027	.503	.914	.498	.939	.338
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Household Yearly Consumption	Pearson Correlation	.183	.383**	1	.304**	.076	-.021	-.010	.110	-.103
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.055	.000		.001	.428	.827	.914	.251	.284
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Household Yearly Income	Pearson Correlation	.062	.211*	.304**	1	.020	-.018	-.041	.142	-.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.521	.027	.001		.838	.852	.673	.140	.751
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Youths Self Employment Status	Pearson Correlation	.014	-.065	.076	.020	1	-.357**	-.318**	.609**	.235*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.881	.503	.428	.838		.000	.001	.000	.014
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Amount of Loan You Received	Pearson Correlation	-.118	.010	-.021	-.018	-.357**	1	.731**	-.443**	-.119
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.223	.914	.827	.852	.000		.000	.000	.216
	N	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Expected Loan to Receive from financial Institutions	Pearson Correlation	-.107	.065	-.010	-.041	-.318**	.731**	1	-.598**	-.159
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.265	.498	.914	.673	.001	.000		.000	.097
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Request for Loan	Pearson Correlation	.194*	-.007	.110	.142	.609**	-.443**	-.598**	1	.324**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043	.939	.251	.140	.000	.000	.000		.001
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110
Corruption in related to loan givers	Pearson Correlation	-.007	-.092	-.103	-.031	.235*	-.119	-.159	.324**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.941	.338	.284	.751	.014	.216	.097	.001	
	N	110	110	110	110	110	109	110	110	110

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).





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## Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Variables

Following the Pearson correlation coefficient, (.194\*) it shown that there was a positive correlation with the significant relationship (sig = .043) between gender and request for loan from financial institutions

Regression and ANOVA results for gender of household and request for loan before are in the following below. Using linear regression analysis model from SPSS data bases, gender of household was considered to regress to find out how gender impacted on loan request from financial institutions specifically at Gambella town. Based on the beta and t value it can be confirmed that the reality of the impacted which done on loan request from credit providers institutions. The regression analysis results according to table in the above clearly indicated that gender was significant. Entrepreneurship in promoting jobless youths in cooperatives is not effective due to gender different. This variable indicates the gender youth shows the expected sign and it is also significant at less than 5%. This indicates that there is significant partial correlation between being male and female and loan request from the creditors.

The Pearson correlation coefficient indicated that ( $R = 0.383$ ) was positively and significant at 0.01 level. The relationship between number of parents at home and yearly consumption are vis-a-vis. In this case the entrepreneurship in promoting jobless youth couldn't afford to contribute to the youths self employment due to number of people at home is higher than the income. This model show the relationship between number of parents and monthly consumption at household and the influences made on entrepreneurship in promoting jobless youths at Gambella town.

According to the regression analysis monthly consumption is significant at 1% levels of confidence which impacted entrepreneurship in promoting jobless youths, participation of youths in entrepreneurship that supposed to promote jobless youths to self employment is not strongly promote youths. Following the degree of entrepreneurship influence to promote jobless youths in the following table 4 below, it show (beta = 0.383,  $t = 4.310$  and sign = 0.000). wolde, et. al,



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2013 explained that The average family size per household head is six. It is slightly higher than the regional average, five which directed to poor economic status, poor social institutions, and lack of saving and high unemployment. Youth have positive contributions to their family though have an adverse effect on the economic growth, infrastructure expansion and natural resources. More youths have a hidden momentum effect on the long run growth of the population. Therefore, the government should give proper attention to control the poverty through creating opportunities to the youths to join self employment.

In contrast to the above result of others variables with correlated with numbers of parents shows 0.01 levels of significant, but the relationship between number of parents with yearly income was significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Therefore, this indicated that both of these variables have their impacts on each others. Following the Pearson correlation coefficient, there was a strong positive and significant relationship at 0.05 level of confidence between numbers of parents at home and youth's Yearly income. This is an implication of that if the yearly income increase the numbers of parents at home will increase and vice versa.

Following the degree of entrepreneurship influence to promote jobless youths in the following table 1 below, it show (beta = **0.211**,  $t = 2.241$  and  $sign = 0.027$ ). In calculating of the contribution of numbers of parents at home to the youths yearly income is less so significance as we see in the table 5 regarding regression analysis. Nora Aoun, 2020 in line with this paper and he jotted that the improvement in the economic growth of many middle-income countries in recent years raises the question of how to insure that more rapid growth translates into better employment opportunities for youths. Youths in Gambella town face numerous constraints that limit their success in operating a small enterprise, including a lack of savings, limited assets, restricted or no access to credit, underdeveloped skills and little support from enterprise development programs. Therefore, absence of all these support to the youths was diverted youths future to bad future life and family and government must tell their mistake they made to their sons and daughters who were already join the final life in the world whole. As a human being we



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all fathers and mothers and parents need to be in good relation with government to be able to participate in taking all youths from the darkness to the light place to know the reason of living on the world whole. Bringing alienated (unfriendly) and marginalized youths into the reality economic mainstream and give them a sense of meaningful life.

Based on the Correlation results in table 1 in the above, indicate that there is a strong positive relationship between Yearly Household consumption and Yearly Household income ( $R=0.304$ ,  $\text{sig}=0.001$ ). The positive relationship indicates that a directional change in the independent variable (HH Yearly Income) lead to the same directional change in the dependent variable (HH Yearly Consumption). This analysis is similar with Abel et. al, 2006 described that the Variable that indicates urban rural dweller ship has a relationship with other explanatory variables. It has been clearly understood that involvement in urban level saving and loan associations has a positive contribution for a person's chance to engage in self-employment economic activity. This type of microcredit also has an advantage of financing the business without provision of collateral. This enhances a chance for a better development for entrepreneurial activity.

Following the result obtained from the above table the Pearson correlation coefficient is  $-.357^{**}$  and significant at 1% level of confidence. This is shown that the relationship between youth self employment and amount of loan received by youth from loan provision institution is strong negative significance. So, Creating employment opportunities for self-employed youth as well as the other young people was too poor in Gambella town. This analysis is resemble with Abel, et.al (2016) and cited that in the overall district only 1.73% of them owns business and involved in self employment. However 98.27% are either employed for wage/salary or jobless. This is the indication of inattention to incubation of entrepreneurs in the most places where formal sectors were emerging.

The Pearson correlation coefficient of the two variables in the above table displayed  $-.318^{**}$  and negatively significance at 0.01 level of confidence between youth self employment and expected

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amount of loan to receive by youths. The implication which shown between self employment and expected loan to be received by youth in Gambella town is lack of adequate sufficient loan and inefficient financial market in terms of facilitating financial resources to entrepreneurs are the major obstacles in doing business, particularly in the informal and formal sectors in general.

According to the ILO, 2001 Communities with high levels of youth unemployment are at greater risk of crime/ illegal (Hang, steal etc...), drug abuse and vandalism. Even though some of them employed the employability of the young person deteriorates because he or she is not updating their skills in the workplace. In contrasting with Gambella town situation today most of the youth in villages and kebeles are doing such kind of crimes

According to the table of correlation coefficient in the above table show positively correlation at 5% level of confident with  $R = .609$ . this study was resemble with the study conducted by Aoun, (2013) as explained that with the youths appropriate resources (financial and non financial services), entrepreneurship can be a major source of job creation especially for young people. The Youth Employment Inventory ranked entrepreneurship promotion measures as having the highest positive impact on employment creation.

Following the regression table pointed that the correlation coefficient was positively correlation with  $R= 0.235$ . Wolde, et. al, (2013) studying the cooperative entry which suggested that lower level of wealth, high risk aversion, lack of credit access, few livelihood options and vulnerability to unemployment are among the main reasons for the creation of cooperatives.

The implication of this study show that the youths has interest to be self employers but the way to get loan simply is too difficult and the financial credits institutions didn't give loan to simply to the individual without something dropped to his hand or without an agreement based on the number of credit requested by creditors.



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According to the table in the following below, the Pearson correlation coefficient was shown .731\*\* with the positively significance at 1% level of confidence between amount of loan received by youths and the loan expected to received by youths. The positively relationship between this two variables are very sensitive to work on because receive loan below the expectation of youths demoralizing the interest of youths in participating in entrepreneurship. Broussar et. al, (2012) explained that, the root causes of unemployment for young people are that economies do not generate enough jobs or that young people lack the skills for those jobs like instable macroeconomic institutions, policies and goals; healthy levels of youth's investment, moderate inflation and prudent fiscal policy; and consistently applied laws regulating property rights.

This study examined the Pearson test used to determine correlations coefficient between expected amount of loans to receive by youth as well as request for loans and the independent variables that show the Pearson correlation coefficient (-.443\*\*). In this variables the expected amount of loan to receive, there is significant and negative correlation between request for loans at 1% level of confident. Kifle, 2012 cited that by availing repeated loan, the members of the cooperatives can make investment to start new business and expansion of the existing business, which will improve the income and the living standard of the members. Continued credit access by members creates a good credit history in cooperatives. This study is totally condemn the credit institution for not for treating youths in a good ways because there are a lot of opportunity to open create entrepreneurs that can bridge the existing gape with youths. More attention/care should be given to youths to calm the situation of crime

In the present study, the Spearman correlation coefficient was used for assessing the relationship between the research variables in accordance with the table in the table in the above. Correlation coefficient results showed that there is significant relationship between the variables like expected loan to receive from financial institutions and request for loans. Based on this study in

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the table in the above, the Pearson correlation coefficient is  $-.598^{**}$  with the negatively significance at 1% level of confidence between amount of loan received by youths and the loan expected to received by youths

In the table of correlation coefficient, the contribution of corruption in relation to loan request by the youths in Gambella town has a negatively contributed in taking loan from financial institution. Therefore, the Correlation coefficient results indicated that there is negatively significant relationship between the variables as indicated in the table of regression results. So requesting loan from financial institutions has an association of negatively affect that could be made by corruption. This is an implication of corruption which dropdown the youth from entrepreneurships in Gambella town.

### **Conclusion and Recommendation**

In conclusion the findings of the study showed that the Pearson correlation coefficient is  $-.357^{**}$  and significant at 1% level of confidence. This is shown that the relationship between youth self employment and amount of loan received by youth from loan provision institution is strong negative significance. So youths has interest to be self employers but the way to get loan simply is too difficult and the financial credits institutions didn't give loan to simply to the individual without something dropped to his hand or without an agreement based on the number of credit requested by creditors.

Table displayed ( $-.318^{**}$ ) and negatively significance at 0.01 level of confidence between youth self employment and expected amount of loan to receive by youths. by determining correlations coefficient between expected amount of loans to receive by youth as well as request for loans show that the Pearson correlation coefficient was negatively or ( $-.443^{**}$ ). The Pearson correlation coefficient is  $-.598^{**}$  with the negatively significance at 1% level of confidence. Amount of loan received by youths and the loan expected to received by youths show the negatively significance. The contribution of corruption in relation to loan request by the youths in Gambella town has a negatively contributed in taking loan from financial institution.

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The study gives the following recommendations as results of the major findings and discussions.

Some of the recommendation will be followed:-

- ◆ Cooperatives enterprises should become youth sensitive, particularly in their representation, governance and overcome inequalities. Youth sections should be created within mixed cooperatives enterprises, and gender inequalities should be addressed to ensure the real active participation for young youths.
- ◆ The real youths membership in cooperatives should be expanded and include young people, establishing youth structures within the organization, and promoting jobless youth in enterprises and leadership.

Many comprehensive measures are needed to improve the ways how job were followed in government structures;

- ◆ Regional should follow zones youths effectively on their enterprises progress and zones must follow detail to see how woredas or kitiba performance it duties on youth enterprises.
- ◆ Woredas must play great roles to make young youths enterprises not to stay on the air but must strongly commit to bring youth to touch the full ground.

By contributing to the creation of decent jobs and sustainable incomes through skill development for the young youth and providing the emergence of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises must be consider by:

- ◆ Stopping receiving loans in the name of unemployment youths and providing same incentives to youths while the loan is for the higher official government workers
- ◆ government must target the poorest families to offered loans instead of missing the vulnerable communities



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Unemployment remains widespread in Gambella specifically in the town areas due to lack of job creation or opportunities for young youths. The data suggests that;

- ◆ Policies need to address the poor youth's conditions for young people specifically as well as implementation strategies which benefit the hangers and educated youth entering in business enterprises and NGO to minimize the hang or crime which will avoid the attacking futures on the roads.

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