



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**DYNAMICS OF LOCAL INTERACTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLECED PEOPLE:
THE CASE OF OROMO INTERNALLY DISPLECED PEOPLES FROM OROMIA-
SOMALI BORDER SETTLED IN GORO KEBELE, ADAMA**

BY
DAWIT ZEGEYE HAILE

JUNE, 2020

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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**ADVISOR
AHMED ZEKARIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES**

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DAWIT ZEGEYE HAILE**

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

AHMED ZEKARIA

ADVISOR

SIGNATURE

DATE

INTERNAL EXAMINER

SIGNATURE

DATE

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

SIGNATURE

DATE

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
CCID	Climate Change Induced Displacement
CID	Conflict Induced Displacement
DID	Development Induced Displacement
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FSI	Fragile States Index
IOM	International Organization for Migration
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GERD	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
GNP	Growth National Product
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDMC	Internally Displaced Monitoring Center
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDID	Natural Disaster Induced Displacement
PCI	per Capita Income
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee

ABSTRACT

This study examines the dynamics of local integration of internally displaced people; the case of Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Goro kebele, Adama. The study focused in the interaction between IDPs and host community after they settled. Therefore the study employed qualitative research approach. The primary data was collected through key informant in-depth interview and focus group discussion. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select informants from kebele officials, religious leaders, police and people responsible for IDPs. Snowballing sampling technique was employed to select focus group discussion participants from the internally displaced people and the host community. The secondary source of data was collected from books, journal articles, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center and government reports, and newspaper and published materials. The study uncovered that there is bad interaction between IDPs and host communities the IDPs were settled arbitrarily, without considering and assessing social, economic, cultural background of the host community and the majority of displaced people have not yet access to social services for their human wellbeing. This study also found that competition over shared resources, misperception towards each others are the main challenges that create friction and conflict between IDPs and host communities. This study recommended that building a sustainable relationship between IDPs and host community through cultural and religious ceremony, creating a sense of belonging in the mind of IDPs, giving attention specific to economic empowerment for poor host community and IDPs, allowing the participation of NGOs and religious leader in the interaction and peace building, providing equivalent social services for both IDPs and host community are an important instruments to reduce friction between IDPs and host community and it can ensure peaceful co-existence between IDPs and host community.

Keywords: *Internally Displaced Peoples, Interaction, Host Community, Goro Kebele*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

One of the major challenges today is the growth in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world. These individuals, families, and communities have displaced because of a variety of causes: generalized violence; violations of human rights; natural or human-made disasters; and most frequently, by armed conflict (Kunder, 1999). Internal displacement is a personal experience shaped by the conditions, which displacement takes place. Whether a disaster, war or other form of violent disruption drives it how long it lasts (Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2018).

Millions of people forced to leave their homes to seek safety unfamiliar to them in the process losing their assets and exposed to enormous hardship. In the midst of these hardships, these displaced persons experience challenges concerning their rights and their welfare condition. More than half of the world internally displaced persons found in Africa (Crisp, 2010). However, it amounted to not only displacement and upheaval of people from their homes, homelands, and place of their usual residence but also lead to grave humanitarian and human rights crisis especially in the developing countries (Shivani, 2010).

Global Overview of Internal Displacement shows that IDPs increase from time to time. Because of violence or human rights violations made the displacement of 26 million peoples in the world (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2008). The number of people internally displaced by conflict increased by more than one million. For instance in 2008, the number of people internally displaced by conflict was 24 million but, the end of 2019 the number of internally displaced people increased by more than one million. Increased about one million at the end of 2009 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2009). Furthermore, Global report on internal displacement (2017) indicated that at global level 40 million people remained internally displaced by conflict as of the end of 2017. Among these populations, around 8.5 million in 23 countries may not have found truly durable solutions, and could still be displaced.

Relatively speaking, thirty-nine per cent of all new displacement in 2017 was triggered by conflict and violence, and sixty-one per cent by disasters. However, the number associated with conflict almost doubled, from 6.9 to 11.8 million in 2016 (Ibd). According to the new report by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, for many of the 12.6 million Africans living in displacement as of the end of 2016 and in 2017, 15,000 people displaced every day inside African countries. In similar vein the new IDMC and the Norwegian Refugee Council reports reveals that, in 2017 there are 2.7 million new displaced people in Africa, who displaced because of conflict, violence or disasters.

Key findings from the Global Report on Internal Displacement (2018) show that the number of internally displaced by conflict increased time to time across different parts of the world in double figures. When we see the portion the continents; Africa particularly, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 5.5 million and North Africa accounted 4.5 million newly internally displaced people. The report also reveals that in 2018, there are ten worst affected countries in the world by internal displacement. These countries are China, the Philippines, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, the United States, India, Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia accounted for more than a million new displacements each between 2017 and 2018. The 2009 Global Report on Internal Displacement shows that 26 million people displaced internally because of violent conflict, ethnic strife, and coercion where Sudan, Columbia and Somalia ranked top three in terms of ousting and evicting a large number of people general (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2019).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries of the world and Ethiopia has become a source for many IDPs (USIAID, 2009). In Ethiopia, the number of internally displaced people increased from time to time and Ethiopia has confronted by internal displacement harshly since from in 2017. As the result of escalating confrontations between the security forces and rebel groups, the number of new displacements related with conflict is increased from 2017 to 2019. The result of escalating confrontations between the security forces and rebel groups, particularly in the Oromia and Somali regions (Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2018).

According to Global Report on Internal Displacement (2017) Ethiopia is the 10th worst affected country with about more than one million IDPs, which triggered by both conflict and disasters. Comparatively speaking, in sub Saharan Africa Ethiopia is the third in terms of conflict induced IDPs next to South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo where as in natural disaster triggered IDPs Ethiopia is the second next to Somalia. This data briefly indicated that Ethiopia has large number of conflict induced IDPs than Somalia and less disaster IDPs than Somalia. Recently, according to Displacement Tracking Matrix 3, 1,737,752 persons displaced by climatic and conflict factors are settled in 916 sites across the country. Seventy percent of these IDPs (some 1,222,123 persons) have been displaced by conflict or social tensions (CHA, 2018).

1.2. Statement of the problem

There are around 1.070 million IDPs which denotes more than 87% of the total number of conflict-IDPs in the country are produced, as the result of boarder conflict between Oromo and Somali communities (OCHA, 2018). The 2018 Oromo Somali conflict, which displaced about one million Oromo in different parts of Oromia regional state, is different from the previous land related conflict. Displacement activated by violence and conflict to disturb political stability if left unattended or improperly or ill governed, or unsettled (Asger Christensen and NielsHarild, 2009). The Oromo Somali conflict induced IDPs are one example that exacerbating human rights violations and a breeding ground for serious grievances leading to conflict, general violence, crime, instability and further displacement as well as strained relations between the displaced and the host community. Displacement also affects human and social capital, economic growth, poverty reduction efforts, and environmental sustainability.

According to the latest figures, for the first half of 2018, Ethiopia is a surprising country in the world and had the more than a million new internal displacements. In addition to Ethiopia Syria, Yemen, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are an exceptional countries that scores more than a million internally displaced people. As the result of ethnic clashes due to boarder in the country, particularly in the Southern Region of Gedo and in Oromia Region of West Guji and southeastern Somali there are 1.4 million people to flee their homes since the beginning of 2018, marking it the world's highest level of violence-related internal displacement so far this year (Roby, 2018).

Number of new displacements in Ethiopia increased sharply in the first half of 2018 to 1,391,000 (VoA, 20 July 2018). In general, the Displacement Monitoring Matrix data shows that as a result of Oromo Somali conflict there are around 656,579 people displaced within their respective regions. From those displaced peoples 428,569 and 49,541 peoples are from their woreda and outside woreda respectively. Specifically, (352,066 in Oromia and 76,503 in Somali) and (27,079 in Somali and 22,462 in Oromia) are displaced outside their woreda of origin. As a result of this conflict 99,820 Somali IDPs and 78,649 Oromo IDPs are crossed regional borders and displaced in different parts of the country.

The According to preliminary data findings from Adama city administration, in Adama there are 3,100 IDPs settled in two areas, particularly Cheqole1, 2 and 3 and Qeqelo 1. In those areas there are different problems which the IDPs face like housing, unemployment, food, less social network and less access for health and school. Moreover regarding the relationships between IDPs and the host community and their interaction is somewhat rough. The IDPs attempt to create some tension with host communities by attacking host community, trying to attack religious institutions and land grabbing.

In the mid of July, there were clashes between these IDPs and host communities. During the clash, a temporary shelter built for displaced people from Ethiopian Somali state in Adama city of Oromia state was set on fire after entered into conflict with the residents of the city. The conflict resulted for three people death and so many injuries. Though the police temporarily solve the issue, however there is some information from the city administration that the conflict can erupt at any time, and still it includes the peace and security context of the host community.

According to Cotroneo (2017), competition over access to resources, jobs and services, can create a tension between IDPs and the host communities. It may create possible source of violence and make the integration process and interaction difficult. According Samuel (2014), because of the IDPs involved in crimes such as opium trafficking, smuggling, thefts, kidnappings, killings and even their suspected relations with antigovernment elements, the host community leaders were unhappy with IDPs' presence. Their relations with the host communities indeed often strained and because of the above problems and challenges, the host community leader in Bolan Pakistan, argued that the IDPs which are found in Bolan Pakistan have to return back to their place of origin because they create lots of problems.,

This shows the graveness of the issue especially the interaction of IDPs with the host community is somehow difficult and sometimes IDPs become afraid and they become aggressive for the host community. Based on this, this thesis examined the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. The general objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama.

1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study

Specifically, this study intended to achieve the following specific objectives;

- ✓ To assess challenges in the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama.
- ✓ To identify the activities done by stakeholders (Religious Leaders and Government) in the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama.
- ✓ To show the perception Of IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama toward each other's.

1.4. Research Questions

This study attempts to address the following research questions.

1. How is Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama interacts each other's?
2. What are the challenges in the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama?
3. What is the role stakeholders in the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama?

4. How is Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama perceived toward each other's?

1.5. The significance of the study

Due to the existence of a gap in the literature particularly, in the interaction between internally displaced peoples and host community, this study helps to provide empirical data which further enrich literature in the interaction between internally displaced peoples and host community.

Additionally, this study has also research relevance, it serves as the important input for further research in the academic area. Finally, This study has also policy relevance; it could serve as important source input and bench mark for policy makers and organizations working on the interaction between internally displaced persons and host community.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

The scope of the study delimited in both in terms of geography and in terms of issue. Geographically, it delimited to IDPs from Oromo-Somali boarder settled in Adama, GoroKebele, Adama, particularly Cheqole1 and 2 IDPs camp. The researcher chose this area because in the selected places are 2, 300 IDPs.

This study delimited in terms of the issue, which is assessing the interaction between the IDPs from the Oromo-Somali boarder settled in Adama and their host community and this thesis doesn't have focuses on conflict-induced displacement, particularly Oromia-Somali conflict.

Therefore, the scope of this study is confined to assess the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama and the host community in Goro Kebele, Adama.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Lack of appropriate current literatures on the subject of interaction between internally displaced people the host community in Africa particularly, in Ethiopia is the main limitations in the course of conducting the research. The scope and depth of this study have also suffered from the inaccessibility of applicable data.

Generally, as a result of the sensitivity of the issue and problems in the settlement time, particularly the interaction between IDPs and their host community and conflict between IDPs and host community it was difficult to gather appropriate data from the IDPs and the host community.

1.8. Organization of the study

This study organized into five chapters. The first chapter presents introductory part that is background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and scope of the study, delimitation of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter of the thesis deals with the conceptual framework and related literature reviews. The third chapter of this study contains research methodology, which includes research design, methods of data collection, sampling technique, ethical consideration and methods of data analysis. The fourth chapter deals with the discussion, analysis interpretation of the data or main findings. The last chapter, chapter five presents conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the review of related literature from different sources, which are relevant to this study. Academic research needs conceptual understanding of the issue to provide good bases, for both the researcher and the readers of this thesis and shade the light on the research agenda. Because of this study aimed to examine the dynamics of local interaction of internally displaced people, it is important to understand both concepts and related terms.

This chapter organized in to four sections. The first section of this study presents the concept of internally displaced persons(IDPs), these consecution of this study presents the four general causes, which contributes for the internal displacement of the people that are conflict induced displacement, natural disaster induced displacement, climate change climate change induced displacement and development induced displacement, The third section of this study presents are view of related literature on interaction between IDPs and host community and the trends of internal displacement in the world, Africa and Ethiopia and finally, the fourth section of this study presents the conceptual framework of the study.

2.2. Understanding of Internally Displaced Persons

For Catharine (2010), as the result of increasing the number of conflicts after the end of the Cold War internal displacement is common in different parts of the world. In the late 1980s internal displacement developed and recognized as one of world problem in different parts of the world. In 1990s internal displacement was projected as global phenomena.

Even if internal displacement recognized and become international agenda in the late 1980s and 1990s, the definition of the internal displacement was something of an unclear. In many ways displacement regarded as an indicator of potential vulnerability and it have a potential to make an impact in the physical, social, economic and legal security of the society (Cohen, 2000).

The term internally displaced persons are descriptive in nature and there is no generally agreed definition for internal displacement as well. In addition to the legal rights of internally displaced persons are endorsed by their local government to there is not a legal definition, (Kälin, 2000).

The UN Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons (1998) defined the internally displaced persons as:

“Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons, who forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence. in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. In addition, they have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”.

Involuntary movements, as a result armed of conflict, violence, human rights violations and disasters a shared causes that contribute for the internal displacement of the people and these common causes of internal displacement are mentioned in the definition the UN Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons (Cohen, 2000).

Crossley (2000), also added that unlike refugees, who have been deprived of the protection of their state of origin, IDPs remain legally under the protection of national authorities of their country of habitual residence, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement remind national authorities and other relevant actors of their responsibility to ensure that IDPs’ rights are respected and fulfilled, despite the vulnerability generated by their displacement. (Crossley, 2000).

The Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons defined Internally Displaced Persons:

“persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of large scale development projects, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”.

From the above definitions of Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons we can conclude that there are core element in the concept of internal displacement, which is the involuntary or coerced nature of the movement takes place within national borders. In addition the involuntary or coerced nature of the movement takes place within national borders is a key element, which distinguish the internally displaced persons from refugees. The main difference between them is that refugees cross an internationally recognized State border, which means they no longer fall under the sovereignty of their own State and gain the protection of their country of refuge (Delbaere, 2017).

Generally, as the child has never essentially been displaced from their usual residence and as a result of significant protection gap for children of concern difficulty arises in categorizing children born to IDPs, the definition of IDPs unclear there is no agreement on when internal displacement is mean (Forced Migration Review Special Issue, 2003).

2.3. Causes of Internal Displacement

Displacement has many causes. Over 35 million people worldwide have uprooted within their own country because of conflict and human rights violations in particular as consequence of civil war, inter-communal violence and government repression not to mention large-scale development infrastructure projects and natural disasters (UNOCHA, 2004).

There are four general causes contribute for internal displacement of the people. Those are conflict (conflict induced displacement), natural disastrous (natural disaster induced displacement), climate change (climate change induced displacement) development projects (development induced displacement).

2.3.1. Disaster-Induced Displacement

Kent (1995), stated that the definition of Disaster-Induced Displacement is an emerging consensus that environmental factors are contributing for more direct causes of forced displacement.

For Black (2001), the existence of environmentally displaced persons is not universally acknowledged. Environmental factors have a potential to cause political and ethnic conflicts, violence and war, that may result in forced displacement. Even if the environmental factors always

lead directly to displacement, however there are different environmental factors are forcing millions of people to flee their home.

In addition Black argues that other economic and political factors play a role in the displacement of environmentally displaced persons (Black 2001).

According to the report of Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2008), Disaster-Induced Displacements exists at the result of natural disasters, gradual environmental degradation, environmental conflicts, environmental destruction, environment conservation, development projects and industrial accidents.

This is a particularly complex task because of the myriad factors that play a role in forced and indeed voluntary migration in the world today. The differences that need to be drawn are the real causal links between the environmental factors and migration and the extent to which the migration is forced. (Castles, 2002).

It is important; however, as a large proportion of environmentally internally displaced persons become larger when we compared from 1990's and 2000's. In Japan, the Kobe earthquake displaced 300,000 people and the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, hurricane Katrina and the tsunami in Sri Lanka are recent examples of mass forced displacement as a direct result of environmental factors found across the globe and this disaster caused massive internal displacements (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2008).

2.3.2. Climate change induced displacement (CCID)

Increasing ocean temperatures and increasing global temperatures from that alter the way people interact with environment and ecosystem in general and amounted to slow onset displacement of a human being from the place of their usual residence are (Ibid). Milan, et al., (2016) forcing people to oust their homes and place the usual residence as result of progressive changes in the weather or climate is also one of the cause in the climate change induced displacement.

According to UNHCR (2011) there are different geophysical events that cause climate change either in the short term or long-term climate effects. Those geographical events are the increase in the severity of droughts, land degradation, desertification, Stalination, riverbank and coastal erosion, tropical cyclones and other (Ibid). the result for the upheaval and exile of people from their homes, homelands, and place of their usual residence have effect on crop yields and food production, water supplies, health, livelihoods and human settlements (UNHCR 2011).

Cohen (2010) added that climate change induced displacement is slow start process and long-term environmental problem, which changed people interaction with its environment and leads to an upheaval of people from their homes, homelands, and place of usual residence. Droughts, desertification, environmental degradation, an extreme temperature have potential to force people to leave their home lands and place of usual residence. However, sudden processes such as floods, landslide, earthquake, and other natural hazards are potential causes in the displacement of peoples through natural disaster. Sango (2012) clarified climate change induced displaced persons as environmental migrants who displaced and ousted from a place of the arousal residence due to progressive changes in the environment that badly affect their livelihoods, public health, food security and water availability that make coastal areas squalid (Akterul, 2012).

2.3.3. Conflict Induced Displacement

Conflict is the most immediate and visible cause of rural to urban forced migration. According to our global trends, a dramatic increase in societal conflict, with intrastate conflicts having been the most prevalent form of armed conflict between 1950 and 2005 and the changing nature of warfare has resulted in millions of people being internally displaced, as local battles spill over into civilian areas (Human Security Center, 2006)

According to Human Rights Watch (2003),in the oil-rich areas of Southern Sudan, where the agro-pastoral Nuer and Dinka people were displaced from their traditional lands is an evident that conflict and military action has been instigated with the specific intent of displacing local populations. In 2003 there were 200,000 IDPs were displaced in Monrovia, Liberia (Lilly, 2007).

The 2009 IDMC report on internal displacement shows that 26 million people displaced internally because of violent conflict, ethnic strife, and coercion where Sudan, Columbia and Somalia ranked top three in terms of ousting and evicting a large number of people general (IDMC, 2009). In 2019, UNICEF witnessed that as a result of conflict, about 50 percent of people forced to flee their homes (UNICEF, 2019, p. 25)

For Ferris & Winthrop (2010), armed groups adopt strategies of war explicitly aimed at prompting widespread displacement and/or displacement of specific individuals and groups, civilians can be inadvertently caught between.

For Barris (2009), there are three basic ways in which conflicts displace people. First, civilians may be 'caught in the crossfire' of disputes between insurgent groups and government forces (or sometimes conflicts between insurgent groups.) They may flee their communities once the bombs start to fall or armed groups attack their village.

Sometimes People lose their jobs, are afraid to work in their fields, and cannot send their children to schools as a result of the conflict and Conflicts wreak havoc with markets, supply lines, and infrastructure, Thus they move to areas where they feel that they can survive. When sectarian conflict in Iraq intensified after the 2006 bombing of the al-Askari mosque, over a million Iraqis left their communities. Most people are left for they were afraid. Therefore, people leave conflict areas because of the disruption of economic and social life (Akterul, 2012).

From the experiences of Colombia we can see that sometimes the displacement of particular ethnic or sectarian groups is the end of insurgent groups seek to de-populate an area so that they can carry out illicit activities is how civilian civilians are often displaced (Burnham, 2009).

Sometimes particular professions are targeted by insurgent groups or armed forces, such as when Iraqi physicians and academics were singled out for attack by militant groups and when displacement is an explicit strategy or objective of an armed group it will be the second way in which conflicts displace people (Burnham, 2009).

2.4. The Trends of Internal Displacement

2.4.1. Internal Displacement across the World

Across different parts of the world millions of people are living in countries affected by conflict, lack, or risk behind, even the most minimal levels of security, protection and support. Different levels of vulnerability and need affect communities and individuals in different ways, with those displaced not necessarily being the most vulnerable. For instances, in many circumstances of undecorated uncertainty, together with the dominant trend is one of short-term, short-distance, repetitive displacement rather than large-scale displacement in Burundi, Colombia, Sri Lanka and northern Uganda (UNHCR, 2002).

This broad category includes millions of people displaced directly or indirectly by environmental degradation and natural or man-made disasters. The rise in the number of victims of natural disasters over the past decade and ever-greater levels of displacement caused by development projects have added millions to the number of forcibly displaced people in the world (E. Hedman, 2005).

For Maru (2017), in different parts of the world due to socio-economic stressors, demographic stressors and governance capabilities such the construction of infrastructural and other developmental projects, for instance dams, irrigation projects, airports, roads, railways, and extractive industries, may lead to augmented rearrangement of IDPs and lead to an upsurge in limited conflicts. In addition activities of transnational companies, who works in the fields private military, security companies, extractive industry and construction, and, also cause displacement through their commercial operations.

Conservation-induced displacement, investment induced displacement and agricultural expansion induced displacement not merely just lead to loss of livelihood and dwellings, but also increases vulnerability and impoverishments of displaced people and made the displaced people susceptible different social and economic risks (Kabra, 2013). More essentially, all the above factors are to a large extent determined by the governance of the country and its various provincial regions and their abilities to predict, prevent, respond, and adapt to the stressors.

Governance capabilities determine the pace of reforms and crises, whereby disasters may overtake reforms required to address them. Many projects have factually forced large numbers of people off their land “in the public interest” across the world, as states exercise their influence to further (Terminski, 2013; Terminski, 2011).

The movement of people whose land is attained for a development project is forced, for the reason that they are not given the special to remain in their home areas and in Indian states found that only 17 per cent of people displaced by development projects. As a result of displacement indigenous people, women, children and elderly people are more exposed and endure the adverse effects across the world. (Fernandes, 2011).

2.4.2. Internal Displacement in Africa

Forced migration and internal displacement in and into Nigeria in the last 50 years of independence has been triggered by violent conflict. Other causes of displacement include natural disasters and environmental degradation, intercommunal/ inter-ethnic clashes, disputes overland, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers many displaced communities are independent farmers, and therefore find the urban environment very difficult (Terminski, 2013; Robinson, 2003).

Settlements, limited resources have become overstretched, creating additional difficulties in already poor communities. The risks involved include competition for limited resources, including income-earning opportunities, which have led, in some cases, to tension and friction. Oil, gas and gold mining projects not only lead to forcible displacement of populations but have resulted in considerable environmental damage also. (Robinson, 2003; Caspary, 2007).

The expansion of mines for minerals such as gold, silver, diamonds or carbon forced people to leave and abandon their habitual dwelling and negatively affect the livelihoods of displaced people. In Africa mining of coal, copper, iron, gold, bauxites, and diamonds is a common cause of development-induced displacement, for instance, mining in the Tarkwa region (Ghana) displaced about 30,000 people between 1990 and 1998 (Terminski, 2013; Terminski, 2011).

Despite Nigeria being a signatory to the Kampala Convention and other international instruments, this has not been adequately reflected in national policy and strategies because most of these policies and strategies have either not been adopted into national legislation and/ or suffer from poor implementation. In the absence of a policy framework on internal displacement in Nigeria, the response to the plight of IDPs has remained largely fragmented and uncoordinated internal displacement has been very poor and in South Africa establishment of Kruger National Park resulted the displacement of 2000 people, the establishment of Bale Mountain National parks in Ethiopia, the creation of Kibale National Park in the Uganda territory and Serengeti National Park in Tanzania lead to the displacement indigenous people from their homes and place their habituation (Terminski, 2013; Robinson, 2003).

2.4.3. Internal Displacement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world its population is still set to double in less than 30years, putting further pressure on livelihoods and natural resources through deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, desertification and poor farm management practices Development is unevenly distributed, leaving vulnerable people (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2014). For Mehari (2017), Ethiopia is one of the largest countries of origin and transit for displaced people, as well as the host of displaced persons. With more than two millions regular and irregular IDPs heading to various destinations,

According to Mehari (2017), there are four general causes that contribute for internal displacement of the people, however Natural Disaster Induced Displacement (NDID), Conflict Induced Displacement (CID) and Disaster Induced Displacement (DID) are the main causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia.

According to NDRMC, as a result of natural disasters, at least 827,906 people have been internally displaced in the period of July 2012 to May 2016, of which at least 631,163 people were displaced within the period of August 2015 to May 2016 due to El Nino. Flooding displaced 173,695 people while drought directly displaced 188,243.

In July 2012 to May 2016, fire forced 535 people to flee. Although rare, volcanic eruption displaced 5,700. In the past eight years, conflict has displaced more than 459,733. Oromia (Adama, Awash River Basin) Dire Dawa, Amhara (Bahir Dar and the surrounding areas of Tana Lake, Fogera, and Kemise) and Gambella are vulnerable to hydrological hazards, mainly flooding (Mehari, 2017 and IDMC, 2017).

For Mehari (2017) There are six key determinants of internal displacement's nature, frequency, and trends Ethiopia suffered one of its worst meteorological droughts for 50 years in 2015, following the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons 169 More than 80 per cent of the country's agricultural yield and the employment of 85 per cent of the workforce depend on adequate rainfall. The drought contributed to the lowest soil moisture levels in at least 30 years, crop failure, below average vegetation cover and severe water shortages in pastoral and arable farming areas Devastated livelihoods and high inflation have combined to increase food insecurity and malnutrition rates, particularly in central and eastern areas, forcing many people to leave their homes in search of food, water or work.

Recurrent and severe drought has also contributed to competition and clashes between communities under highly stressed conditions over access to scarce water and pasture. Communal land tenure systems grant pastoralists equal rights to exploit resources, but in practice the use of grazing areas is regulated between and within tribes When drought pushes a tribe to migrate into another's area, tensions between pastoralists or between pastoralists and settled farmers can arise (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2014).

Drought and other climate-related hazards do not act alone in driving disaster and displacement risk Their impacts are determined in large part by structural issues that drive vulnerability and exposure such as poverty, demographic trends, weak institutions and environmental degradation Despite rapid economic growth, the reduction of extreme poverty, slowing population growth and improved social safety nets over the past decade, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world Its population is still set to double in less than 30years, putting further pressure on livelihoods (UNDP National Human Development Report 2014).

Natural resources through deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, desertification and poor farm management practices. Development is unevenly distributed, leaving vulnerable people and emerging regions disadvantaged and at higher risk of displacement. Climate trends across decades and extreme variability in rainfall from season to season play an important role in aggravating the drivers of disaster and displacement risk. Food insecurity is verging on chronic as farming areas that receive sufficient rain have shrunk over the past 20 years (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2014).

The livelihoods of around seven million pastoralists have been jeopardized by the cumulative impacts of more frequent drought on livestock losses, rising cereal prices and lower returns when they sell or trade their animals. Natural cycles such as El Niño will continue to contribute to extreme precipitation patterns, and most global climate models project an increase in the occurrence of both drought and floods in Ethiopia over the coming decades. Displacement in 2015 and early 2016 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2014).

Drought contributed to the internal displacement of more than 280,000 people between August 2015 and February 2016, according to IOM. The figure includes at least 147,996 people displaced by severe food insecurity in the drought-affected and predominantly pastoralist regions of Afar and Somali.

The government and its humanitarian partners have also noted displacement caused by communal conflict in these areas, related to the effects of drought on competition for pasture and water. The overall figure also includes around 67,800 people displaced by communal conflict associated with the drought in Oromia and Somali over the same period (McDowell, 2007).

Displacement associated with drought among all affected populations, such as those in the East and West Hararge districts, because data collection is limited to specific areas by the resources available. Further tracking of household mobility strategies, such as men migrating without their families, is needed. Ethiopia suffered one of its worst meteorological droughts for 50 years in 2015, (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2014).

Devastated livelihoods and high inflation have combined to increase food insecurity and malnutrition rates, particularly in central and eastern areas, forcing many people to leave their homes in search of food, water or work. Recurrent and severe drought has also contributed to competition and clashes between communities under highly stressed conditions over access to scarce water and pasture (Asahi, 2016)

Drought and other climate-related hazards do not act alone in driving disaster and displacement risk; their impacts are determined in large part by structural issues that drive vulnerability and exposure such as poverty, demographic trends, weak institutions and environmental degradation. Despite rapid economic growth, the reduction of extreme poverty, slowing population growth and improved social safety nets over the past decade, (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2016).

According to Mehari (2017), Ethiopia has more mobility or displacement, the kind of migration the government encourages will become another determinant of displacement. The current high number of refugees from neighboring countries puts pressure on the host communities, potentially leading to displacement within or outside Ethiopia.

2.5. The Interaction between Internally Displaced Peoples with the Host Community

According to many studies the interaction between internally displaced peoples and host community is somehow complex (Ferris & Winthrop, 2010, p. 9). The defining fulcrum on which interaction intentions pivot is access to employment. If the displaced have access to income then they are far more likely to intend to integrate and interact, and inversely, if they do not have access to work then they are more likely to move on to another location. In addition they may involve in crime and there interaction is affected in a negative way (Ferris & Winthrop, 2010, p. 9).

From the arguments of Atehortúa (2012), we can easily understand that limited resources are the one that shape the interaction between IDPs and host communities. Other scholars also argued that there is a risk that the problems of the relations between IDPs and the local population will be aggravated by the economic crisis.

Unemployment can be significantly shape the interaction between IDPs and host community. If unemployment is higher among economically active IDPs than urban residents, and even the employed IDPs tend to work in the informal sector, for example as daily workers, in less protected and more exploitative conditions, this may shape the interaction (Dryden-Peterson, 2010)

For the reason that lack of adequate economic opportunities, in order to cover their most basic needs, IDPs have to rely on solidarity and the generous support of relatives and friends (if they are present and as long as they can help). They become dependent on humanitarian aid to the extent that this is provided.

The inability to improve livelihoods over time may push some IDPs to adopt harmful coping strategies, such as child labor, prostitution, early marriage or criminality, in order to have sufficient income to cover the costs of food, accommodation and/or health care(Haddad 2013) Particularly in contexts of urban violence, because of poverty, social exclusion and lack of opportunities, young IDPs become vulnerable to the influence of crime and are at risk of being lured into joining a gang, thereby contributing to a vicious cycle of violence and displacement (Geoffroy, 2011).

There were interesting results concerning security and accommodation as push and pull factors relating to integration of intentions. It could reasonably be expected that both would be prominent push and pull factors, but this was not the case. Insecurity was not mentioned as a primary push factor despite being the predominant pull factor for the displaced to integrate into anIt is reasonable to assume that insecurity's absence from the list of push factors is because it is no longer the push factor it was in 2006 and 2007(IOM,2013).

Importantly though, as previously stated, there were felt to be only social benefits to host communities by the arrival of IDPs (Haddad 2013). This reinforces the observations that the displaced predominantly migrate out of mixed communities to communities that share the same ethno-sectarian identities and practices of host communities. Therefore host community members and IDPs may more readily identify and empathize with each other (Haddad 2013).

Local interaction is a durable solution to protracted displacement, involves the displaced realizing their rights in their current location and no longer have protection or assistance needs linked to their displacement. If a family is to consider local integration as their favored durable solution option, it stands that conditions in conducive to integration.

When the number IDPs are large, the communities hosting IDPs, may experiences economic, social and political consequences. In addition hosting IDPs have both negative and positive results. As a result of community and public services are strained and the governments hosting large numbers of IDPs may fear that they will cause political problems, stir up ethnic grievances, and cause long-term economic and environmental damage. In addition, it has positive impact, when the establishment of a camp provides health or education services to the local community services which may not have been available in the past. The experiences of Malawi and Mozambique show that the constant need for firewood in IDPs camps left the countryside almost completely de-forested (Mairie, 2014).

Building contacts trough economic, social and cultural ceremony or events was a powerful weapon that increased trust and reduced anxieties between immigrants, IDPs and host communities (Riera, 2014). IDPs arrival influences the local economy in a variety of ways. In general, the arrival of refugees or IDPs increases the number population, increment of population can increase demand for products and goods, which raises prices and the standard of living in and around the refugee or IDPs camp (Garcia, 2010). The arrival of refugees and IDPs also increases job competition and competition over shared resources (Montclos, 2010).

These inequalities in employment opportunities are a reason for additional tension between refugees, IDPs and the host communities (Verwimp, 2010).In the case of IDPs, the pressure on municipal governments increases when large numbers of IDPs return to their communities and need housing, schools, and access to services. These returns are rarely accompanied by sufficient increases from central budgets to meet the needs of the returnees and thus can generate tensions between groups (Montclos, 2010).

2.6. Conceptual Framework

The researcher attempts to develop a conceptual framework for this study. The variable that this study focused is on the interaction of internally displaced people with host community. For Roberto, IDPs and host community have complex relationship. In the beginning, when IDPs arrive and contact with the host community, the host community helps the IDPs as an expression of solidarity and support as family members help them to get settled. However due to the limited resources this good relationship will is often short-lived and complex (Roberto et al., 2011).

The arrival of IDPs in to their host community may change the perception of security of the host community and the IDPs will be the first suspect in the time of theft and banditry and this leads into conflict (Carolin et al., 2018).

2.5.1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

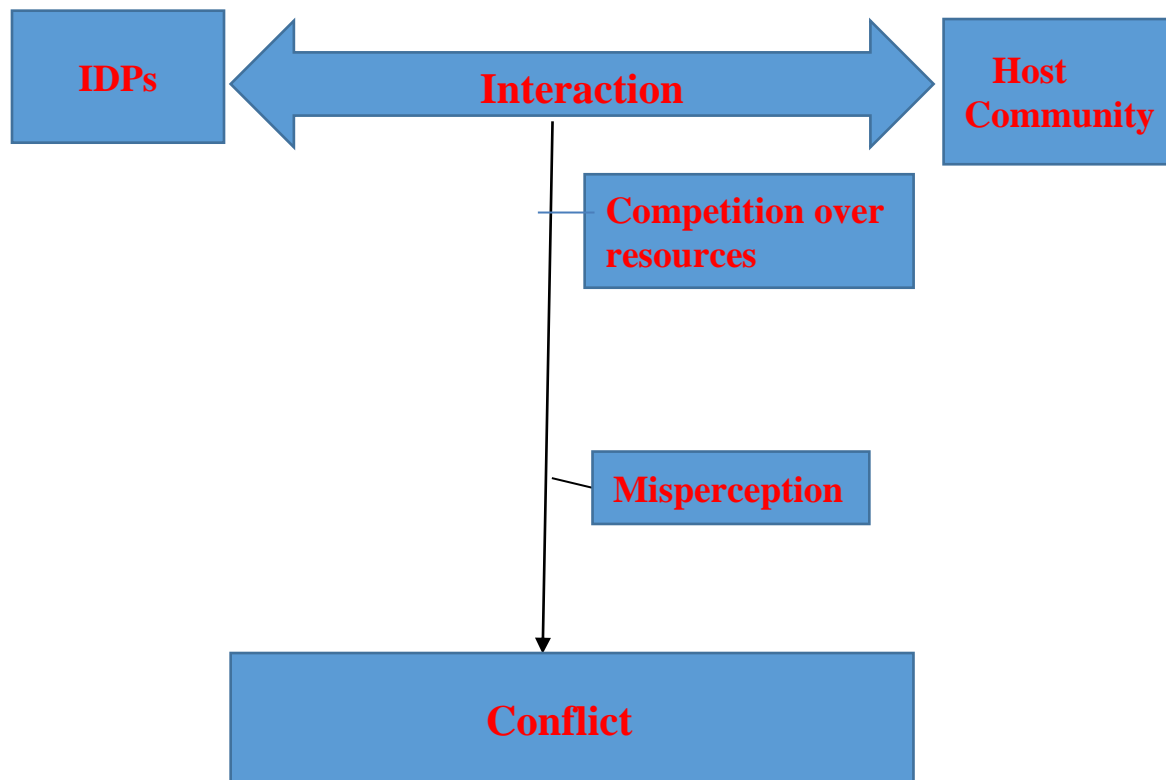


Fig. 1. Conceptual Framework

As it indicated in the above diagram, the rise of population caused by the coming of IDPs to the host community leads with different dimensions. During the arrival of IDPs the host communities are very supportive and the interaction between IDPs and the host communities are positive. However scarce resource is the one that shape the interaction between IDPs and host community and it also affect the persistence relation between IDPs and host community.

Economic dimension is the one that shaped the interaction between IDPs and host community. In this regard, both the IDPs and the host community shared resources related with social services like school and hospital and due to the limited supply of this social services the interaction between IDPs and host community can be short lived. In addition, competition related with employment also one of economic dimension that create friction between IDPs and host community.

More over the increased competition over resources can create tension and mistrust between IDPs and the host community and this led to conflict. The host community tries to link the influx IDPs with the deterioration of public services and increased competition for housing and employment, host community may develop negative feelings and perception to IDPs this leads into conflict.

During the arrival of IDPs in to their new residence, the host communities express their solidarity, accept IDPs as a friends or family members, the both the IDPs and host communities are neutral and positive toward each other's and the interaction between IDPs and the host communities is good. However, because limited resources of the host community and misperception toward each other's, such good interaction often short-lived.

The interaction between IDPs and host community is complex and shaped by different factors. Competition over shared resources misperception between IDPs and host communities towards each others can shape the interaction between IDPs and host community. Because of misperception creates anxiousness and fear in the minds of both IDPs and host communities, it have significant role on the interaction between IDPs and host communities.

On the other hand limited resources are the one that shape the interaction between IDPs and host communities. Other scholars also argued that there is a risk that the problems of the relations between IDPs and the local population will be aggravated by the economic crisis. In addition competition over shared resources, economic crisis and inflation, the tendencies of ignorance of IDPs problems.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, research design, data sources, data collection instruments, sampling procedures, description of the study area, data analysis and ethical consideration are included.

3.2. Research Design

As Kothari (2004) noted that, the research design is a structure within which the research can be conducted and it is useful for making research as efficient as possible hence yielding maximum information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. In addition, research design is the blue print that facilitates smooth functioning of all research operations.

Descriptive research design is to describe what a particular phenomenon, program, and state of affairs exists in a particular context. In addition, descriptive research design can provide a descriptive feature of the implication of the study. Therefore, this study employed a descriptive research design. The rationale for employing a descriptive research design is to describe the interaction between internally displaced peoples and host community in the study area.

3.3. Research Methodology

For Kothari (2004) research methodology, is a technique that helps the researcher in order to solve the research problem in a very systematic way and research methodology is the science that shows how our research is done scientifically.

According to Creswell (2009), the qualitative approach enables the researcher to come up with data that cannot easily be produced by statistical procedures or other means of quantification. It is also the means for exploring, investigating, understanding events, theories, human behaviors and the meanings of individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems. In addition, qualitative research approaches is the means for exploring, investigating, understanding events, theories, human behaviors and the meanings of individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems (Cresswell, 2009).

Therefore this study employs qualitative research approach. The rationale for employing qualitative method is that, qualitative research method aims to address questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and experiences of humans' lives and social worlds (Davidson, 2002). In addition, qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior and experiences through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD), interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under study and through observations around the study area.

In this study, a qualitative approach strategy has been employed. According to Creswell (2009), Case study strategies are the preferred strategy when “how” or “why” questions are being posed, when the investigator has little control over events, when the focus of investigator is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context and the investigator reports a case description and subjects.

3.4. Methods of data collection

This study utilized both primary and secondary data sources to attain the desired information that answers our stated research questions. The Primary data collected from host community themselves and from government officials currently working close to IDPs settled in Adama selected offices.

The Primary data collection is achieved through Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with the, interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under study and through observations around the study area. With regard to secondary data sources, different studies, documents, reports, publications, discussion papers, conducted by individual researchers, government organizations and non-government organizations, books, documents from internet is amply reviewed.

3.4.1 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is particularly well suited to collecting in-depth, qualitative data about individuals' definitions of problems, opinions and feelings, and meanings associated with various phenomena (Dilshad and Latif, 2013). Focus group discussion (FGD) is an important technique of collecting information from various stakeholders.

It can be applied with people who have a similar background. Furthermore, FGD is effective for accessing a broad range of opinions and views on a specific topic.

In this study, the researcher employed a Focus Group Discussions, because it allows the researcher to look into more deeply in to the research issue and develop a new line of inquiry that arise during interviews by using semi structured questions. Moreover, it is advantageous for its strength of convenience, economic advantage, high validity and speedy results (Krueger, 1988).

It conducted with purposefully selected individuals at Kebele levels in focusing on; Kebele leaders, official from security sector, & religious leaders, youth & women association representatives. In this study, the researcher conducted two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); the maximum number of participants in the focus group was 6 in order to make it manageable size.

3.4.2. Key Informant Interview

For Boyce (2016), the key informant in-depth interview is the qualitative a method of data collection that contains conducting intensive individual interviews with small number of respondents to examine their perspectives on a particular idea. It is also valuable to collect the deep information from the respondents, obtain much more detail information and to explore issue understudy in depth (Boyce and Palena, 2006).

Therefore, by using key informant interview data collection technique the researcher has managed to collect data and made interview with eight respondents from four different groups of individuals. These groups are two individuals from the police officer, settled in Goro Kebele of Adama, two individuals from the official's, two individuals from the religious leaders, Police officers and two individuals from the peoples responsible for IDPs. Using key informant in-depth interview enabled the researcher to collect a detail information and rich data about the subject under study.

3.4.3. Observation

Observation is the qualitative technique of data collection which enables the researcher to observe and describe existing situations by physically appearing to the area under study (Kawulich, 2005). Again, observation is the instrument of primary data collection which help the researcher to observe area under study and receive the needed information and the data collected through observation is use full to supplement and substantiate the data collected by other techniques of data collection (Kothari C.,2004).

3.4.4. Document Review

Document review is another data-gathering tool. In this regard, the researcher plan will be to lodge requests to get access to some documents (minutes, correspondences, police records, and situation reports) so the relevant files, legal documents and reports utilized. Document review was used in this study to supplement the data collected from primary sources because document analysis is qualitative research methods which enable researcher to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge and to back and strengthen the data collected from primary sources (Bowen, 2009).

This made the researcher to gather background information, to triangulate data's and to find reliable materials to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena that related to the research topic.

3.5. Study Area

The study examined the dynamics of local interaction of internally displaced people the Case of Oromo IDPs from Oromia-Somali border in Adama and the study area carried out is in Goro Kebele, which is found in Adama city and in the IDPs also settled in this Kebele particularly in the areas called Cheqole1 and 2. This mean there are two places where IDPs settled. In the Kebele there are several institutions and schools where IDPs and the host community shared together and moreover, the study area also known for its higher IDPs.

The rationalities behind taking Goro Kebele of Adama as the case study of the thesis are, there is frictions between the IDPs and the host community and there are 3,100 IDPs from Oromo Somali boarder settled in Adama, therefore when we compared to other places, where IDPs settled the number of IDPs settled in a single Kebele of Goro is high.

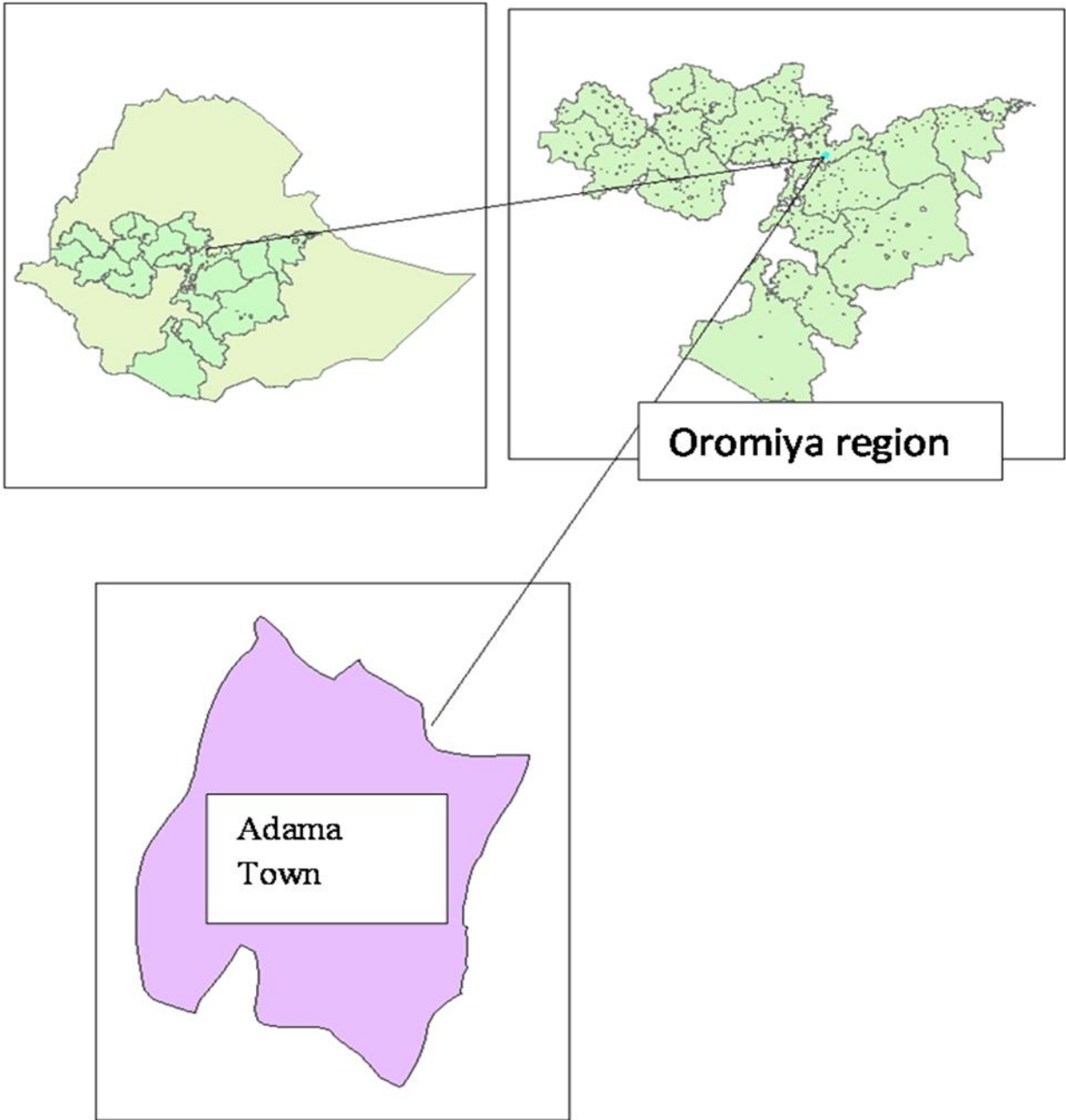


Fig.2. Study area

3.6. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is a method of selecting a representative from population or determining parameters of the total population. (Singh and Masuku, M. 2014). The study area has 2 IDPs camp and in each IDPs camp there are 10 blocks, where IDPs have settled.

Because of purposive sampling enables, the researcher to select what he/she thinks is a 'typical' sample based on specialist knowledge or selection criteria (Walliman, 2006).

Regarding snowball sampling it is the process of selecting a sample using networks. It is useful for studying communication patterns, decision-making or diffusion of knowledge with in-group (Kumar, 2005). Therefore, in this study both purposive sampling, snowball sampling, and are used to select key informants this study.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

In order to investigate the interaction between of IDPs and host community in the study area, the collected data are qualitative in nature, so qualitative data analysis method used in this thesis.

Data analysis is inductively building from specific to general subjects and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. After collecting the necessary data by employing the identified data collection tools, the next task will be interpreting, categorizing, and analyzing the collected data from the perspective of the human security approach. Thematic analysis employed to analyze the data and the data presented in a descriptive manner based on the research questions and objectives of the research

Thematic analysis used to analyze the primary data. After translating the interview data manually, it organized and analyzed thematically and presented in descriptive manner based on research questions and objectives of the research. (Hancock, 2002), stated that categorizing thematic concepts that emerge from qualitative data and putting them in systematic structures is important for nuanced analysis.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

This study conducted in a manner that is consistent with ethical issues which needs to be considering while conducting a research. Ethics is true that all of the respondents selected based on their consent. Before administering the interview, I have asked the respondent consent or interest of participants. While collecting data the ethical and cultural background of the respondents should be, recognize by the researcher. Based on this context, the researcher needs to consider the ethical values of the community on which the research conducted. All issue concerning the respondents based on confidentiality and transparency. Furthermore, any kind of harm (physical or psychological) was not applicable to respondents. Finally, this study conducted by respecting all respondents regardless of their religion, gender, age, and other characteristics.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

The main aim of this chapter is to analyze the data obtained from participants of the study and the existing literature on the issue of local integration and interaction of internally displaced people the case of relocated area of Goro Kebele of Adama City Administration in line with the objective of this study. Notably since this thesis is particularly focused on integration and interaction of internally displaced people with the host community of the study area, it is necessary to identify challenges related with IDPs and host community interaction and analyze the collected data, which expected to resolve the friction between the IDPs and host community in the study area.

Accordingly, to put the discussion in its proper context the information gathered has been presented and analyzed under the following four themes: the perception of IDPs and host community toward each other's under the study, the interaction between IDPs and the host community under study area, the role of stakeholders for better interaction between IDPs and host communities the challenges in the interaction between IDPs and the host community under the study area,

4.2. The interaction between IDPs and Host Community in Goro Kebele.

Assessing the interaction between IDPs and the host community is one of the core objectives of this study. Regarding the interaction between IDPs and host communities some like scholars Atehortúa (2011), revealed that in many cases and from different perspectives the interaction between host communities and displaced persons are complex.

From the arguments of Atehortúa, (2009), we can easily understand that limited resources are the one that shape the interaction between IDPs and host communities. Other scholars also argued that there is a risk that the problems of the relations between IDPs and the local population will be aggravated by the economic crisis. On the other hand discriminatory legal acts and measures taken by the government is the other factors that worsen the relations between IDPs and host communities.

The According to preliminary data findings from Adama city administration, in Adama there are 3,100 IDPs settled in two areas, particularly Cheqole1, 2 and 3 and Qeqelo 1. In those areas there are different problems which the IDPs face like housing, unemployment, food, less social network and less access for health and school.

Regarding the interaction between the IDPS and the host community FGD participants from the host community agreed that;

“Even if, inadequacy of shared resources and the aggressive behavior of IDPs made the interaction between IDPs and host community bad, but during the arrival of IDPs to our kebele, we were happy and positive,. In additions to that the IDPs are not ready to respect the religion of our community that’s why you see frictions between us and IDPs as well”.
(FGD 2 15th April 2019 Gende-Hara).

Regarding the interaction between the IDPs and the host community FGD participants from the IDPs agreed that;

“The host communities were happy and supportive during our arrival. In addition, they tried to support. In the time of our arrival in many ways our interaction was good and positive and during our arrival, we perceived that the host community were happy because of our arrival to Goro kebele, but shortage of social services, having shared social services like water pipeline and the perception of the host community as we are aggressive and simply aid recipient from the government create friction between us. In addition to this, the host communities aren’t happy because of some incentives like free medication and wheat support from the government to us. Truly speaking, because of losing our wealth and some of our family members in our former residence, we are aggressive and sad, but the host communities are not ready to treat as a family as it was happened during our arrival in Goro Kebele”. **(FGD-2 15th April 2019 Gende-Hara)**

According to FGD -2 participants from the host community:

“The IDPs are not ready to understand our way of life and day to day activities. In addition they have sense of vulnerability, that’s why our interaction has many problems. Regarding shared resources, they can’t be causes of friction between us and IDPs, because if we use them wisely, our resources are really enough and the mean reason behind change in our perception is aggressive behavior of IDPs rather than shortage of shared resources”. **(FGD-2 15th April 2019 Gende-Hara).**

According to FGD participants from the host community, there are two main tools, which are having shared resource, and incentives, which are in favor of IDPs or host communities, shape the interaction between host communities and IDPs. Regarding shared resources, FGD -2 participants agreed that both the IDPs use different resources, for instance, water, road and firewood. As resource are limited there will be competition over such shared resources and such competition may create friction between IDPs and host communities and it also allowed as IDPs are the main reason for problems related with scarcity.

Regarding the incentives which are in favor of IDPs or host communities, FGD -2 participants reveled that most of incentives, like free medication and free oil and wheat are in favor of IDPs. These incentives shape the perception and interaction between IDPs and host communities. So the interaction between IDPs and host communities in Goro kebele is full of fear and negative perception toward each other's. Similarly, the research finding of fray (2000), revealed that the interaction between IDPs and host community eroded because of by competition over shared resources, economic crisis and inflation, the tendencies of ignorance of IDPs problems become more evident in Kyiv.

At the same time, FDG participants from the host communities stated that the interaction between IDPs and host community have two phases, which are, during the arrival of IDPs and after the settlement of IDPs in Goro kebele. In the first phases, during the arrival of IDPs, the host communities were supportive and both the IDPs and the host community perceived each other's like family than IDPs or host community.

In the second phases, after the settlement of IDPs in Goro keble, because of aggressive behavior of IDPs, conflict over shared resources, lack of building a sustainable relationship between IDPs and the host communities create frictions between IDPs and host community and it also affect the Interaction between IDPs and host communities in a negative way. FDG participants from the host communities, migrant and host community relation and integration, also agreed that cultural difference between IDPs and host community and change in livelihood are the main cause that create frictions between IDPs and host community and affect the interaction between IDPs host community in this kebele. Even if the IDPs are from Oromo ethnicity, but they grew and lived in Oromo-Somali boarder. And they have different cultural setting when we compared to the host community.

According to the Bureau of IDPs support office in Goro kebele, the interaction between IDPs and host communities are not good as it was during the arrival of IDPs. Because of the IDPs are not ready to accept their recent way of life and began to compare with their former residence and good life, they become aggressive and fear for the host communities. Because of these problems the interaction between IDPs and host communities is not good. Both the IDPs and host communities are living in fear and mistrust.

Finally, this study revealed that interaction between host communities in Goro kebele and IDPs are complex. When IDPs arrived in Goro kebele, for the first time, the host communities' supports and expressed their solidarity for IDPs and their interaction was good. But because of shared resources by IDPs and host communities is the main reason that shapes their interaction. Local authorities, particularly chairperson of Goro kebele and IDPs support Bureau are not ready to solve problems related with shared resources. Incentives in favor of IDPs are also a reason that shaped the interaction between IDPs and host communities.

This study founds lack of conducive environment that encourage the dialogue between IDPs and host communities and programs that relay on better interaction between IDPs and host communities are the main reason for bad interaction between IDPS and host communities. In addition, because of lack of programs, that encourages IDPs, host communities interaction, and that change misperception between IDPs and host communities towards each other's, this study found that there is no good interaction between IDPs and host communities

4.3. The Role of Stakeholders in the Interaction between IDPs and Host Community.

Different peoples who share common religious beliefs and values, and represent upon these to take out actions in their particular communities are called local faith communities. Many times these local faith communities try to use their faith networks and they provide humanitarian emergencies, mobilizing and providing support through their membership. Their members are volunteers, who act because their faith calls upon them to do so (Riera, 2014).

Traditionally the role of local faith communities and faith leaders is a wide range of protection activities in humanitarian situations, including: providing physical protection and facilitating humanitarian access and making peace between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in conflict situations is among them (Riera, 2014).

Faith leaders can play significant roles within their faith communities and the broader local community. They benefit from trust and apply moral authority over members of their local faith community, and shape public opinion and perception toward IDPs and migrants and they can play a crucial role for better interaction between IDPs and host communities in the broader community and even at the national or international level. Therefore acknowledging their role is an important issue regarding IDPs and host community interaction and integration.

For Riera (2014) faith leaders play important roles within their faith communities and the broader local community. Local faith communities are exclusively conscious of the fact that, in many countries and communities around the world, faith is ‘basic need’ and delivers spiritual sustenance for displaced persons. In addition, local faith leaders and faith communities can meet the needs of respecting for the diversity of identities, values and traditions improving the protection and resilience of forcibly displaced individuals and communities and they can play role for good interaction between host communities and forcibly displaced peoples (Riera, 2007).

For the better interaction between IDPs and migrants with their host communities, the local governments must involve different stakeholders, which have a potential to shape the perception of IDPs, migrants and host communities toward each other’s. Those stockholders can be from the local community, religious based organizations, particularly religious leaders, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Involving these stockholders can create better coordination of different actors and local authorities, which may provide and interact IDPs with the host communities

In relation to the role of faith based organization for immediate response in the time of conflict and integration, there is a practical example from Côte d’Ivoire. In Côte d’Ivoire, local faith communities tried to act as first responders in a sudden-onset emergency and in settling disputes between IDPs and the host communities. They provided immediate protection in the form of physical space before IDP sites were established by UNHCR’s.

According to principles to guide UNHCR's partnerships with faith actors, 'welcome the stranger' is a statement of belief flowing from principles of hospitality, respect and equality, as these are values that are deeply rooted in all major faiths and Hospitality, equality and respect are a core values of faith actors for better interaction between IDPs, migrants, host community

Regarding the recognition of IDPs, FGD participant 2 from the host community agreed that;

“Welcoming the stranger, particularly internally displaced person and migrants is a core value of my religion. I shall treat him or her as I would like to be treated. I will challenge others, even leaders in my faith community, to do the same. Me and host communities from Orthodox Church recognized the IDPs as a member of the family and we have tried to interact and make a good relation with IDPs because they are human being and they lost their families and wealth because of conflict” (FGD-1, 12th April 2019 Gende Hara).

Regarding the role in the interaction between IDPs and host community FGD participants from the host community agreed that;

“When the IDPs arrived for the first time, they welcomed them by collecting cooking material from the host community. They tried to treat the IDPs as they treat them self. After they have seen some friction in the interaction between IDPs and host community, they have preaches tolerance and respect the right of the stranger to practice their own faith freely. Mostly I have tried to shape the perception of the host communities”. (FGD-1, 12th April 2019).

In addition to that, both faith leaders by collaborating with the host communities and government, they built camp providing a psychological assistance for IDPs. This study also tried to see the role of government officials in the interaction between IDPs and host community in the study area.

The local government also plays a role for better interaction between IDPs, migrants and host communities in many ways. First facilitating the active participation of migrants and refugees in local economies, politics, arts, sports, public institutions, and volunteering. Involving migrants and IDPs in shaping their local community can help to demonstrate their positive contributions and to overcome trust barriers. Therefore these actions can create collective experiences that defeat stereotypes and negative perception toward IDPs.

According to the chairperson of Goro kebele, for the better interaction between IDPs and host communities, his office have been working by forming development committee, peace committee and faith to faith committee. These committees can have their own impacts for the better interaction between IDPs and host communities. For instances, Peace committee is composed of host community IDPs, religious leaders and kebele administration including police officer.

The main task of this committee is resolving disputes through peaceful means, working for peaceful interaction between IDPs and host communities and meditating IDPs and host communities. This committee played a great role in the time of conflict and friction that was happened in August, 2018. The main reason for this friction was conflict over shared resources and religion. In that time members of peace committee, resolved these friction and conflict in a peaceful way.

The work of UNHCR in Jijiga Sub-Office, gives us a concrete example on the role of stockholders for the better interaction between IDPs and their host communities. The work of UNHCR proved successful in the interventions of different stakeholders, civil society, donors and interested public agents for integration and for better interaction between IDPs and host communities. In Jijiga the office of UNHCR, worked on building contacts and trust between IDPs and host community. This building contacts trough economic, social and cultural ceremony or events was a powerful weapons that increased trust and reduced anxieties between immigrants, IDPs and host communities (Riera, 2014).

Accordingly, police officer from Goro kebele addressed that his role for better interaction between IDPs and host communities;

“After the settlement of IDPs camp in our kebele, we have faced a lot of problems and it is difficult settled a disputes and to support for good interaction between IDPs and host communities. But in collaboration with responsible person and religious based origination with IDPs in our kebele, we tried to provide peaceful coexistence and tolerance training for both IDPs and host communities. Not only that our office also has been working on peace building, building trust and contacts between IDPs and host communities”. **(FGD-1, 14th April 2019).**

According to a person, who is responsible for IDPs, the interaction between IDPs and host communities were good during the arrival of IDPs. However later because of dispute related with shared resources and the aggressive behavior of the IDPs, the interaction between IDPs and host communities is not good. In addition, the office of IDPs Support Bureau worked different activities that have a great impact for better interaction between IDPs and host communities.

For instance, working with host communities' related with assisting the IDPs, in order to reduce tension related with employment opportunities between IDPs and host communities, his office provided fund and entrepreneurship training for IDPs, his office also worked with religious leaders for psychological support for IDPs, the office of IDPs Support Bureau have been working creating trust between the IDPs and host communities and supports the IDPs the ways that assists the IDPs to live without aid in the future therefore, this assist the IDPs to reduce uncertainty of aid and uncertainty with their future.

Therefore, this study tried figure out the role of different stakeholders, police officers, kebele chairperson, religious leaders and the IDPs Support Bureau on the integration process of IDPs and the interaction between IDPs and host communities. Religious leaders have a significant in the interaction between IDPs and host communities and they can easily influence their local communities from different perspectives. Moreover the role of religious leaders can relieve tensions between the displaced and the host communities and they can create cooperation between IDPs and host communities to resolve disputes in a peaceful way. And others stakeholders have contributed their own share for better interaction between IDPs and host communities.

Finally this study revealed that even if different stakeholders played their own role in the interaction between IDPs and host communities, there role is not enough to reduce tension, over resources, particularly shared resources. The reason behind friction between IDPs and host communities in Goro kebele is because of shared resources, but as we can see earlier, the role of different stockholders for instance, police officers, kebele chairperson, religious leaders and the IDPs Support Bureau focuses resolving disputes, but awareness creation, for host communities before the IDPs arrived was important to assess how host communities recognized the IDPs. Undertaking prior eviction assessment and awareness creation about IDPs for the host communities are important for better interaction between IDPs and host communities.

There is also low commitment on the side of national and local authorities preserve to play a role for better interaction between IDPs and host communities.

4.4. The perception of IDPs and Host Community toward each other's under the study.

Understanding the perception of the host community and the IDPs towards each other's is an important task on IDPs and host community interaction. It helps us to understand the real world emotion, attitude and values of the host community toward IDPs. For this matter, facts and evidence are less important to emotive and value-driven arguments for the perception of IDPs and host communities toward each other (Dumpster, 2017).

Regarding the perception toward each other, FGD participant from the host community stated that:

*“When the IDPs arrived for the first time, we have tried to support the IDPs by collecting money, cooking and building materials from each household. We recognized them as parts of the community rather than as IDPs. In addition, we were supportive and happy with IDPs' presence in our kebele. During their arrival, our perception was good and we had positive or neutral attitudes toward IDPs. After they settled in our kebele, they are the causes of incidents, even they tried to burn our church and we are unsecured”.***(FGD-1, 12 April 2019 Gende-Hara)**

According to the conclusions of Saiz (2007), it is true that forced displacement in less developed countries, where there is a larger occurrence of informal or poorly working markets and the economic activity may weaken as a result of short term assistance for newly arrived people.

Relations between host communities and IDPs are complex. They extend from the greatest solidarity among networks of friends, family members and neighbors when IDPs first arrive to sharp confrontations surrounding the use of public spaces for activities in the informal economy and the housing market. The poverty prevalent among host communities and IDPs exacerbates into conflicts.

Regarding the perception toward each other, FGD participant from the host community stated that;

*“During their arrival I was neutral and positive, but now, I have a negative attitude towards them. Here, our Keble was peaceful and we have been living in this keble by respecting each other and we know that how to respect someone but they don't know how respect and talk with someone, they are emotional, they try to solve every problems by stone and stick. It is difficult to live with them, without respecting each other”.***(FGD 1, 12 April 2019).**

In contrary to the host community, the IDPs were not neutral and positive toward host community; FGD participants from IDPs stated that;

*“When we arrived for the first time we were and sense of vulnerability, because of our displacement and the support of the government was not enough and the host community is unfriendly with us”.***(FGD-1, 12th April 2019).**

According to Andreyuk (2015), limited resource is a challenging issue that shapes the perception of host community and IDPs toward each other's. In most cases IDPs can considered as the main reason for rising rental and prices for products, unemployment as well as deterioration of social protection of the host community. So this may leads in to conflict and this can be the main cause that contributes for the aggravation of the conflict between IDPs and host community.

FGD participants from the host community evidenced that, because of the arrival of IDPs in to Goro kebele, they perceived that as they have been facing different problems related with resources. According to FGD participants from the host communities, IDPs are the main reason for the rising of product price particularly, vegetable and dairy products because of the IDPs simply accepts any wok at minimum wage, the host communities consider IDPs as the main reason for unemployment. In addition to this the host communities' perceived the IDPs as simply recipient of assistance from the government and the government is gives higher attention and incentives, like free medication for IDPs, because of the above problem the host communities have negative perception towards IDPs and negative attitudes towards IDPs.

According to FGD participant 5 from the host communities,

“Chat addiction and aggressiveness are an odd behavior of the IDPs. As the result of chat addiction and aggressiveness behavior of the IDPs, I have changed my attitude toward them and now, I have negative perception toward these IDPs and I feel insecure because of the presence of IDPs in our kebele”. **(FGD 1, 12th April 2019 Gende-Hara).**

According to the evidence from survey in Nigeria, because of misperception of IDPs and host communities towards each other's feelings of insecurity linked with internal displaced peoples have been increases and from the evidence in Colombia suggests that host communities perceive a rise in criminality when large numbers of IDPs arrive (Cazabat, 2018). Because of misperception creates anxiousness and fear in the minds of both IDPs and host communities, it have significant role on the interaction between IDPs and host communities (Ipsos, 2014; GMF 2014).

For instances, in Goro kebele, because of misperception and distrust of IDPs, which are created in the minds of host communities, all FGD participants from the host communities are not secured and they fear IDPs. In the same way, all FGD participants from IDPs are not secured and they fear the host communities.

This study found during the arrival of IDPs in Goro kebele, the host communities were neutral and positive attitude towards IDPs and the IDPs also feel themselves accepted by local communities and do not face any discrimination during their arrival,. However shared resources created distrust and misperception between IDPs and host communities towards each other's. This study also uncovered that governmental authorities, particularly local government, can have a great role in shaping the perception of IDPs and host communities towards each other's, however local government authorities in Goro kebele are not ready to shape the perception and distrust, which existed in the study area.

This study revealed that both the host communities and IDPs are not ready to change their perception towards each other. In contrary to reshape their perception by discussion, they choose to remain silent. Not only those religious leaders have also a role in shaping the perception of IDPs and host communities towards each other's, but also their commitment is not enough.

Finally, this study found that because of misperception there are lots of problems in Goro kebele and most of problems that happening in this kebele is because of misperception and competition over shared resources and it was important to create awareness for host communities before the arrival of IDPs in Goro kebele.

4.5. Challenges in the interaction between IDPs and Host Community.

A problem of securing a regular income affects everyone both the host community and IDPs. However, obtaining a regular income is a crucial problem for IDPs than host community. The government's methods for supporting the self-generated informal employment of displaced persons partially resolve the problem of income in the short term, but are not sustainable in the medium or long term. The displaced face more obstacles to employment due to their scarcity of connections and training for urban employment. According to Norwegian refugee council (2013) Displaced persons have a greater rate of unemployment, and are more expected to work in informal construction and agricultural sector, that are insecure or low-paid sector.

According to FGD with IDPs, the IDPs stated that;

“Chat farming, animal husbandry and trade were types of economic activity that we engaged in our former residence. All these activities don't ask complex skills, certificates and formal education. But when we arrived in this place it is difficult to find work without formal education and certificates and everything also needs competitions. Even if you want to work for small construction company, they are not willing to give job for IDPs even within minimum wage, because they consider IDPs as violent and aggressive”. (FGD-1, April 14th 2019 Gende-Hara).

According to Cotroneo (2017), competition over access to resources, jobs and services, can create a tension between IDPs and the host communities. It may create possible source of violence and make the integration process difficult. According to FGD participants from the host community, there are different challenges that make interaction between IDPs and them difficult. More than anything competition over shared resource, for instance water and firewood and services like health services and education are very sensitive in their interaction.

For instance in Gende Hara School, before the arrival of IDPs teacher students' ratio was 1:28, but after the arrival of IDPs in Goro kebele teacher student's ratio is 1:36. Regard to employment opportunities the host communities' stated that, it is difficult to get job, particularly in small construction companies. Finally FGD participants from the host communities agreed that ways that the IDPs trying to solve problems are challenges behind poor interaction with IDPs.

During the arrival of IDPs at their new camp, which is found in urban or rural areas they are often in great need of timber for construction and firewood for cooking, which puts a greater damage on the timber and firewood resources of the host community (Aukot, 2010). For this matter, the experiences of Turkana population tells because of the arrival of IDP, an excessive usage of firewood at Kakuma alarmed at the rate at which IDPs cause deforestation

In contexts of urban violence, the activities of IDPs contribute to disrupting people's access to the services that may exist in the neighborhood, by imposing restrictions of movement on the population based on "invisible borders".

FGD participants from the host communities stated that;

"After the arrival of IDPs violence and fear also created after the establishment of IDP camp in Goro Kebele. For instance they have tried to create their own boarder and they tried to create a restriction on our movements and they throw a stone when someone from us wants to cross the road around their camp. It is difficult to share our resources with IDPs an".
(FDG2, April 14 2019 Gende-Hara)

According to FDG participants from host communities, the government supports for internally displaced persons is important to their survival. All of the IDPs with whom participated in FGD agreed that government of supports them in many ways. However, it is also clear that government assistances are inadequate and for short-term, While the IDPs have typically been displaced for long periods, they obtain assistance only for the short term or, at most, the medium term.

The main problem IDPs face in securing economic stability. The main problem IDPs face. As a result of inadequacy of formal labor market in Adama city, particularly in Goro Kebele, it is very difficult to attain economic stability in Goro Kebele.

Refugees and IDPs arrival influence the local economy in a variety of ways. In general, the arrival of IDPs increases the number population, increment of population can increase demand for products and goods, which raises prices and the standard of living in and around the IDPs camp (Garcia, 2010). The arrival of the IDPs also increases job competition and competition over shared resources (Montclos, 2010). These inequalities in employment opportunities are a reason for additional tension between IDPs and the host communities (Verwimp, 2010).

All participants of FGD from host communities stated that;

“One of the problem in kebele is the creation of IDPs camp. As the result of the arrival of IDPs, the number of population increased and the prices of products are very expensive when we compared as it was to before the arrival of IDPs. It is also difficult to get job and this competition increases friction with IDPs and it affects our interaction in a negative way”. **(FDG2, April 14 2019 Gende-Hara).**

According to FGD participants both from IDPs and from host communities, there are many challenges that contribute for bad interaction between each other's. for instances, mostly IDPs are aid recipients and they are not happy on this and they need to secure a regular income, however, because of competition with host communities and lack of formal education and certificate they are not happy in their new residence. On the other hand, the host communities claimed that, because of the arrival of IDPs, prices of products are increased, the IDPs tried to impose restrictions on movement of host communities and the IDPs are degrading the environment and tried to bring deforestation in Goro kebele, because of the above problems the host communities are not happy with the presence of IDPs in their kebele.

Finally, this study found that there are different challenges that contributed for bad interaction between IDPs and host communities in the study area. The local government authorities and IDPs support Bureau are not ready to work for better interaction between IDPs and host communities.

This study also revealed that competition over shared resource, poor natural resource management by IDPs, particularly, firewood and water, misperception between IDPs and host communities towards each others are challenges, that contributes for bad interaction and friction between IDPs and host communities in the study area.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter we assessed data presentation, discussion and analysis of the study. This chapter is organized by two sections. The first section presents the conclusion on the findings of the study. The second section of the chapter presents the forwarded recommendations based on the finding of the study.

5.2. Conclusions

This study examined the local interaction of IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Adama, Goro kebele.

This study found that the settlement process of IDPs from Oromo-Somali boarder in Goro kebele of Adama city Administration has many problems and the government did not conducted a research prior settling the IDPs in this area. For instances, most of residences in this kebele speaks Amharic than Affan-oromo, in contrary to the host community, those IDPs speaks Affan-Oromo than Amharic. In addition to that, most of the host communities in Goro kebele followed Orthodox religion and there are two churches in this kebele (St. Merkorios and Holy Trinity churches) however, all of IDPs from Oromia-Somali boarder settled in Goro kebele are Muslim and there is no mosque in this kebele. So the government particularly individuals who have responsible to the IDPs does not consider and assess social, economic and cultural background of the host community and IDPs.

The finding of this study revealed that, the integration and settlement process does not allow the participation of different stakeholders in the study area, for instance, Faith based institutions, the host community and the IDPs. Because of this, there is a lot of friction between IDPs and the host community and it create a negative perception toward each other.

There is no sustainable discussion and awareness creation program for both IDPs and host community. Even during cultural and religious ceremony there is no any event that shred together by both IDPs and the host community, this reveled that there is no any way to interact and to have a

sense of belonging between IDPs and host community. However, sustainable discussion on shared things an awareness creation program to shape the perception of host communities and IDPs toward each other is an important instrument to reduce friction between IDPs and host community and to ensure peaceful co-existence on the long run as well.

Moreover, with regarding the challenges that have faced the IDPs and the host community, this study discovered that lack of formal education and certificates deprived IDPs from work or income generation opportunities. When the IDPs were in their former residence, they have engaged in farming activities, but during their arrival to Goro kebele, it is difficult to find job opportunities even within a minimum wage.

This study revealed that religious institutions and traditional institutions have a great role for better interaction between IDPs and the host community. The role of both religious institutions and traditional institutions has ignored. However, for Riera (2014) traditionally the role of local faith communities and faith leaders is a wide range of protection activities in humanitarian situations, including: providing physical protection and facilitating humanitarian access; deterring violence through presence and accompaniment and they can contribute in many aspects in the first protecting IDPs. In addition, they can assist for better interaction between IDPs and host community.

Moreover, with regarding the challenges that have faced the IDPs and the host community, this study discovered that lack of formal education and certificates deprived IDPs from work or income generation opportunities. When the IDPs were in their former residence, they have been engaged in farming activities, but during their arrival to Goro kebele, it is difficult to find job opportunities even within a minimum wage.

Finally, the finding of this study revealed that, because of problems in the time of settlement, absence of prior study and lack of programs that increase the interaction between IDPs and host community, negative perception toward each other's (IDPs and host community), competition over the limited resources there is friction between IDPs and the host community. Moreover, this friction leads both the IDPs and the host community in to conflict.

5.3. Recommendations

The finding of this study discovered that local interaction of internally displaced peoples, particularly the interaction between Oromo IDPs from Oromo-Somali boarder settled in Adama and their host community of Adama is somehow not good. So, in order to minimize the friction between IDPs and their host community, allowing the involvement of stockholders for instance, governmental bodies, particularly organization responsible for IDPs, NGOs, Religious institutions or Faith Based institution, IDPs and host community).

In addition, taking a proper measures are possible means to reduce and avoid the friction between IDPs and their host communities and to avoid the incidence of the same problem in the future.

Therefore, based on the finding of the study the following recommendations are forwarded to the concerned body and stakeholders to minimize the friction between IDPs and their host community and for better interaction between IDPs and their host community in the study area.

- ✓ Allowing the participation of the host community in the settlement and integration of IDPs when the IDPs arrived for the first time is a crucial issue for better interaction between IDPs and the host community and it can create senses of belonging in the minds of the host community. Davies (2012) stated that community participation in the time of settlement and assessments program design is a key to avoiding tensions, as are clear communications to the community regarding the intention and implementation of the program and it allowed the host community members to feel in charge of the settlement and integration project.
- ✓ Adopting a sustainable relationship through Edir, Equb, Mahiber, cultural and religious ceremony between IDPs and host community is an important instrument to reduce friction between IDPs and host community and it ensure peaceful co-existence on the long run. Adhiambo (2012) suggested that adopting a sustainable relationship between IDPs and the host community could be an important for both. It helps both communities to learn to understand cultural norms and values bearing in mind the differences in the event conflict arises due to these differences. For those communities hosting IDPs they would have to sensitive to the needs of the refugee population and IDPs bearing in mind

that they have undergone a traumatic experience. This will help the host community better understand and accept migrant populations and IDPs knowing that they have different value systems.

- ✓ The Adama city Administration and the stakeholders concerned about settled IDPs recommended to provide the basic social services including clean water, electricity, school, health services and sanitation for the displaced persons.
- ✓ In order to reduce the challenges of IDPs in the new residence, the concerned body should empower the IDPs through training that is specific to economic empowerment, particularly entrepreneurship training, cash assistance, microfinance and enterprise development efforts and interventions aimed at improve the economic status of IDPs.
- ✓ As we have seen in our study, most of the host community in the study area has many problems related with economy, even before the IDPs arrival. After the IDPs arrived the living conditions of the host community is poorer than before. And most of the incentives by the government focused for IDPs, so empowering local communities training that is specific to economic empowerment and equal participation in the incentives are essential to change the perception of the host community toward IDPs and it have a great power to reduce the tensions related with recourse.
- ✓ Prior settling the IDPs in one area, considering and assessing social, economic, cultural background of the host community is essential. The concerned National Officials and the stakeholder should undertake and assess a prior social, economic, cultural background of the host community
- ✓ There should be the involvement religious leaders, NGOs, community police in the integration process and the government and other concerned stockholders must provide good environment for the involvement and participation of those parties for better interaction between IDPs and the host community.

- ✓ Awareness creation programs should design and implemented. Awareness creation before the IDPs arrived for the first time to the host community about the IDPs and awareness creation for both IDPs and host community after the arrival of IDPs is essential and it reduce any negative perceptions and challenges that may emerge between the two communities.

- ✓ IDPs have been suffering a lot because of lack of access to primary and secondary education results and very low training for formal employment. In order to reduce such problems the government must provide higher or technical education to make easy potential transitions into the more attractive employment opportunities for IDPs and enhancing IDPs connection to the formal work sector.

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Appendixes

Appendix one

Focus Group Discussion (Host Community)

1. What is your perception about IDPs and how do you recognize them?
2. How would you describe your interaction with IDPs settled in your kebele?
3. What are the problems that you have faced since the IDPs camp was established?
4. Are there any changes in availability and access to providing resources?
5. How do you think the relationship between you and the IDPs could be improved?
6. What are the activities done by concerned bodies for better interaction between you and IDPs?
7. What have to be done for the future regarding with you and IDPs integration?

Appendix Two

Focus Group Discussion (IDPs)

1. What is your presumption about the host community in your camp?
2. How would you describe your relation with your host community in your camp?
3. What are the problems that you have faced since you settled in this camp?
4. Have you experienced situations of conflict with host community?
5. How do you think the relationship between you and host community could be improved?
6. Is there any activities done by concerned bodies to integrate you with the host communities?
7. What have to be done for the future regarding about you and the host communities integration?

Appendix Three

Interview Questions for Police Administrations

1. What is your perception about IDPs in Goro? And what about the community?
2. what seems the situation of Goro Kebele after the settlement of IDPs?
3. what activities done by your office to overcome the problems?
4. what activities done by your office to integration of IDPs with the host communities?
5. what are the challenges that has been facing you in the interaction between IDPs with the host communities?
6. How do you see the future relationship between the host communities and IDPs in GoroKebele?
7. How do you see the relationship between you and IDPs in in the future?

Appendix Four

Interview Questions for Kebele Administrations

1. What is your perception about IDPs in your Kebele and the perception of your community?
2. what seems the situation of Goro Kebele after the settlement of IDPs?
3. How do you see the effect the IDPs in your kebele after IDPs camp established?
4. How do you describe the integration process of IDPs with the host community?
5. How do you describe the relationship between IDPs and the host community?
6. what are the challenges that has been facing you in the integration process of IDPs with the host communities?
7. What are the challenges related with IDPs and the host community in general?
8. How do you see the relationship between host community and IDPs in in the future?

Appendix Five

Interview Questions for Responsible person for IDPs

1. What seems the nature and status of IDPs in Goro Kebele?
2. How do you describe the integration process of IDPs with the host community?
3. How do you describe the relationship between IDPs and the host community?
4. What are the challenges that have been facing you in the integration process of IDPs with the host communities?
5. What works done by your office to overcome the challenges during integration?
6. How do you see the future of the relationship between the host communities and IDPs in Goro Kebele?
7. What have to be done in the future regarding IDPs and host communities interaction?
8. Is there anything you would like to add in relation to the questions and topic presented?

Appendix Six

Interview Questions for Religious leaders

1. What is your perception about IDPs in Goro?
2. What seems the situation of Goro Kebele after the settlement of IDPs?
3. What is the impact of IDPs on host communities?
4. How do you describe the integration process of IDPs with the host communities?
5. What was the role of your institution in integration process?
6. What are the effects that have been facing you because of IDPs?
7. How do you see the future of the relationship between the host communities and IDPs in Goro Kebele?
8. What have to be done for the future regarding IDPs and host communities interaction?

Appendix Seven

Lists of FDG Participants from the displaced people

No	Name Of Participants	Residency	Position	Remark
1.	FDG Prticipant-1	Goro kebele,Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	
2	FDG Prticipant-2	Goro kebele, Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	
3	FDG Prticipant-3	Goro kebele, Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	
4	FDG Prticipant-4	Goro kebele, Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	
5	FDG Prticipant-5	Goro kebele, Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	
6	FDG Prticipant-6	Goro kebele, Adama	Displaced household from Oromia-Somali border settled in Goro kebele	

Appendix Eight

Lists of FDG Participants from the host community

No	Name Of Participants	Residency	Position	Remark
1.	FDG Prticipant-1	Goro kebele,Adama	host community in Goro kebele	
2	FDG Prticipant-2	Goro kebele,Adama	host community in Goro kebele	
3	FDG Prticipant-3	Goro kebele, Adama	host community inGoro kebele	
4	FDG Prticipant-4	Goro kebele, Adama	host community in Goro kebele	
5	FDG Prticipant-5	Goro kebele,Adama	host community in Goro kebele	
6	FDG Prticipant-6	Goro kebele, Adama	host community in Goro kebele	

Appendix Nine

A respondent from Goro kebele, Chairman

No	Name of respondent	Place of work	Position	Remark
1.	Mr. Milkessa Shiferaw	Goro kebele, Adama	Chairman, Goro kebele	

Appendix Ten

A respondent from Goro kebele Police officer

No	Name of respondent	Place of work	Position	Remark
1.	Tadesse Sintayew	Goro kebele, Adama	Goro kebele, Police officer	

Appendix Eleven

A respondent from Goro kebele Responsible person for IDPs

No	Name of respondent	Place of work	Position	Remark
1.	Mr. Ibrahim Hussen	Goro kebele, Adama	Responsible for IDPs	

Appendix Nine

A respondent from Religious Leaders

No	Name Of Participants	Residency	Position	Remark
1.	Abba Sahilemariam	Goro kebele, Adama	Priest, St. Merkoriwos Church	
2	Sheik Esmael Kadir	Gende-Harra, Adama	Sheik, Gende-Hara	