



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY (IPSS)

**FACTORS INFLUENCING INTEGRATION OF CONFLICT INDUCED
IDPs AND ITS IMPLICATION ON HUMAN SECURITY: THE CASE OF
ADAMA TOWN, ETHIOPIA**

BY:

MILLION BALCHA

JULY 2023

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AND ITS IMPLICATION ON HUMAN SECURITY IN ADAMA TOWN, OROMIA
REGION**

ADVISOR:

ASEBE AMENU TUFA (PhD)

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MILLION BALCHA

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINER

Director of IPSS

Signature

Date

Advisor

Internal examiner

External examine

Yidnekachew M. (PhD)



07|11|2023

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List of Abbreviations

ACCORD	Center for Country of Origin Research Development
AU	African Union
CHS	Center for Human Security
CPDC	Conference of the Parties Decision Conference
DSI	Durable Solution Initiative
EPRDF	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILA	International Law Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
TPLF	Tigryan People Liberation Front
UN	United Nations
UNDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

Abstract

The number of internally displaced persons in Ethiopia has increased and become a major area of humanitarian concern due to ethnic based violence and conflicts. The 2018 inter-ethnic conflict between the Oromo and Somali communities resulted in the displacement of people from their livelihood base, loss of life, psychological trauma and social bond breakup. In order to address the problem that caused by the displacement, the Federal and regional government of Oromia arranged a settlement site in Adama town. Although the process of local integration is complex, the nature and situation of the displacement made the strategy essential to deal with the problem. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to assess factors influencing effective integration of IDP's and its implication on human security in the context of conflict induced- internally displaced people in Adama town. To achieve the objective and answer the research questions the study employed qualitative research method. In order to collect data; the study utilized primary data collection techniques such as in-depth interview, key-informant interview and focus group discussion. In addition, the study also employed secondary sources such as thesis, articles and document analysis. Accordingly, the study utilized purposive sampling technique and collected data from individuals who have better information and knowledge about the situation. Finally, the collected data identified according to their themes; discussed, and analyzed through thematic analysis using coding and condensation techniques. The finding of the study revealed that ethnic manipulation by political entrepreneurs changed the dynamics of the conflict from resource based to political motive. In fact, the implementation of local integration as a solution to address the problem is essential; however, religious, cultural and language differences with the larger section of the community and problem of actively engaging in the labor market influenced its process. On the other hand, land ownership, and access to social services enhanced and facilitated the frequency of IDPs communication and interaction with the host community. Therefore, the finding revealed improvement of interaction and positive communication with the host community observed but it needs creating awareness on accommodating differences and addressing unemployment problem to enhance the scope of interaction and communication with the host community.

Keywords: *conflict-induced displacement, internally displaced persons, ethnic conflict, durable solution, Adama town, local integration, human security*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Now day's internal displacement has become a common phenomenon in different parts of the world due to ethnic, religious, environmental, economic and political factors. Internal displacement caused by drought, state fragility and ethnic conflict in the region gave the Horn of Africa a major area prone to humanitarian problems (IDMC, 2021). Thus, the issue of internal displacement became area of great concern in the region due to the change of conflict dynamics to inter-ethnic dimension.

In fact, the issue of internal displacement is not a new experience to the world but the matter gained international attention on how to address humanitarian problem and deal with human security protection following the end of world war two; which featured by gross violation of human rights (UNHCR, 2014).

Thus, the primary motive of the international community was on sustaining peace and security of a state. It lacked attention to address human rights and security of internally displaced persons. This has created a gap on realizing basic human rights protection of internally displaced persons such as the right to get access to education, health, economic opportunities and legal protection (UNDHR, 1998). Despite the challenges the attention and understanding about the scope of internal displacement and internally displaced persons has improvement.

The experience of Ethiopia shows despite commonly shared values there were long aged conflicts and violence over economic resource between ethnic groups. Scholarly works conducted on the causes of human displacement in Ethiopia indicated that the nature of conflict that confined to resource based changed after the introduction of ethnic based administrative federal structure (Abbink, 2006; Abdi, 2020; Asnake, 2009). Thus, the commonly known nature and scope of displacement that confined to violence over resource changed its course to political motive that manipulated ethnicity. Moreover, Ethiopia has experienced internal displacement due to natural (drought and environmental) and human (development projects, war and conflict) factors that led to humanitarian catastrophe and social trauma in its history (Asfaw, 2022).

However, the ethnic federalism arrangement by itself is not a direct cause to the occurrence of conflict in the country but its effect suggests the need of democratization of the system to ensure fairness and equal representation in the country to avoid further ethnic conflicts and threats to disintegration. Because, the increasing sense of regionalism, political mistrusts and identity libeling have been destroying the existing social, cultural and religious bonds due to the mounting nature of ethnic tendency in the country.

Recently, the ethnic conflicts and violence that erupted following the political change of 2018 between the Oromo and Somali communities have resulted in the loss of lives, economic destruction, psychological crisis and displacement of people. Parallel to the stated facts, the historical developments factors such as the Ogaden war between Ethiopia and Somalia, and the influence of Italian fascist rule in the Horn influenced the dynamic nature of the conflict between the two ethnic groups. In addition, the failure of the 2004 referendum that aimed at solving territorial conflict between the Somali and Oromia regions further widened the interest of territorial claim and political mistrust. Therefore, this factors contributed to the complex dynamics of the 2017/2018 ethnic conflicts between the Oromo and Somali communities (Abdi, 2020).

Internal displacement caused by conflict led to humanitarian crisis that increased the vulnerability of displaced persons to food, health, safety and shelter insecurity in the country. Thus, the concept of security in the context of displaced persons defined as ‘the absence of threat to core human values, including the most basic human value, and the physical safety of individual.’ (Hampson, 2020).

Therefore, human security prioritize the fulfillment of basic necessities and securing their rights to ensure the essences of equality that enhance their protection (CHS, 2009). This implies since the IDPs are the primary victims of conflict and are vulnerable to human rights violation and discrimination they need protection of fundamental freedoms and rights (Kahill, 2004; UNDHR, 1998). Therefore, despite the debates and controversies on the scope and cause of internally displaced persons, understanding the universally accepted definition of internally displaced persons is essential. Accordingly,

“Internally displaced persons are a group of persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of original residence as a result of effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence and, violation of human rights.” (AU, 2009; UNHCR, 2010) .

Thus, based on the description given above, internal displacement has a great devastating effect on the security safety, access to services and livelihood base of the displaced people (Birkeland, 2009). According to the Ethiopian National Disaster Risk Management Commission report, around 3.2 million persons displaced mainly due to ethnic- based conflict between the regional states of Oromia and Somalia. International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix of 2021/22 added that Ethiopia had ranked at the top of severe internal displacement in the world. The major contributing factor is inter-communal violence between the Oromo and Somali communities that resulted in the displacement of people.

Thus, considering the degree and scale of the conflict the regional government of Oromia arranged settlement sites in eleven cities. This move led to the settlement of nearly 1400 households' in the Adama town. Moreover, in order to address the problem, the regional government provided land and social services in collaboration with humanitarian organizations.

The United Nations guiding principle and the Kampala Convention recommend the necessity of durable solutions such as returning, local integration and reintegration as significant approaches to address the problem and reduce the risks of human rights violations of the displaced persons. Therefore, the issue of integration became a priority area that shaped the relationship between the displaced people and host community Thus, as a solution to deal with the problem, integration became a preferable strategy, which refers “the process by which the connection between the social systems harmoniously functioning with the sub -system based on the norm, values and standards.” (Ager, 2008; IOM, 2019).

Therefore, integration implies the process of providing unlimited access to education, health services and enhancing the frequency of cultural and language interactions between the IDP's and the local community. Furthermore, IASC framework on integration underlined IDPs right to get access to education, health, job opportunities, and effective access to justice without discrimination and creating burden on the host community.

Based on the experience of international humanitarian laws and conventions, the Ethiopian governments in its durable solution initiative have outlined the necessity of human rights protection and provision of social services. Moreover, depending on the nature and scope of the situation the Federal and Oromia regional government introduced resettlement plan. Therefore, this study mainly focused on assessing factors that influenced the integration between IDPs and host community in the Adama town.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Historically, the two ethnic groups have strong social, economic, cultural and religious peculiarities that shared in common. Despite the common features, due to their reliance on natural resources the two communities were in a competing goal of interest for the sake of controlling water, grazing and farming lands (Asnake, 2009). Therefore, studies conducted on the causes of conflict between the two ethnic groups insists that, the post 1991 federal administrative structure and composition along ethnicity changed the dynamics of conflict and complicated the existing differences between the two communities (Addisstandard, 2022; Abdi, 2020).

For instance, the nature of conflict between different ethnic groups since the political arrangement of the country along ethnic federalism changed its course and dynamics from resource based to identity issue (Lubo, 2012). This implies that the nature of conflict between the two ethnic groups changed from economic claim to political motive that manipulated ethnic difference. This has contributed to inter- ethnic conflicts that affected the essence of harmonious co-existence between the two communities. Thus, the main driving factors to internal displacement between the two ethnic groups were inter-communal violence and shortage of grazing land that led to ethnic tensions and localized conflicts (Tesfaw, 2021; Abbink J. , 2006).

The 2018 conflict around the border areas of Somali and Oromia claim the lives of hundreds and while more displaced to different parts of the Oromia regional state. International declarations such as the United Nations Guiding Principle (principle 5&6), the AU convention (Article5) and the Great Lake Protocol (Article 3&4) insist the responsibility of National governments to address the problem of internal displacement with durable solutions.

Therefore, to reduce the risk of humanitarian problem and human insecurity the Oromia regional government launched a settlement strategy as a priority approach to address the problem. Thus, the displaced people whom lost their property and social bond settled in the Adama town. Due to this, majority people have not returned to their residence and still live in IDP settlement sites in Oromia region. Reports from the Oromia Busaa and Gonofaa Office indicates some of the IDPs from Oromo- Somali conflict have returned to their former residential area and around 40,000 IDP households were relocated to different areas in Oromia.

In the past years, research studies conducted on internally displaced persons from the perspectives of either causes and consequences of internal displacement or human security aspect from development –induced displacement context. For instance, Guddeta (2020) studied human security implication of Oromo-Somali conflict. His finding indicated lack of income generating opportunity and inadequate social service provision threaten the human security of the IDPs. Misiker (2017) studied the psychosocial impact of the Oromo-Somali conflict. Her finding revealed psychological trauma and social bond breakup increased the risk of anxiety, and depression. Ayantu (2020) also studied about the cause and consequence of the displaced Oromo from the Somali region. In addition to the stated studies, most research conducted on the refugees. This asserts as the IDPs have little voice, limited rights under international and national laws unlike the refugees (Jacobson, 2001). This shows as little attention has given to the significance of assessing the level of integration between the IDPs and host community in the post settlement period from the perspective of human security protection.

Therefore, due to the need to fill the gap and add valuable knowledge to the existing literature assessing factors influencing effective integration of the IDP's has become vital. Thus, based on the presented facts, lack of prior research on the topic, considering experience, knowledge and interest of the researcher the study focused on assessing factors influencing effective integration of IDPs and its implication on human security in the Adama town.

1.3. Research Objective

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess factors influencing integration of conflict induced IDP's in Adama town and it is implication on human security in the context of effectiveness of the process.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

Based on the stated general objective; the following specific objective were outlined and assessed considering the study approach, design and method. Accordingly, the specific objectives are:

- To identify the triggering factors that resulted in the IDP's in Oromia-Somali boarder
- To assess factors facilitating integration of conflict induced IDP's in Adama town
- To explore factors influenced the integration of IDP's
- To assess human security threats in the context of the effectiveness of integration of IDPs

1.4. Research Questions

Based on the general and specific objectives the study has drawn the following significant and basic research questions:

- ✓ What are the triggering factors that led to the displacement of people from Oromia- Somali boarder to Adama town , Oromia regional state
- ✓ What are the factors that influence effective integration of IDPs in Adama town
- ✓ What are the challenges that hamper and put constraints to effective integration of IDP's in Adama town
- ✓ What are human security threats to the IDPs in the context of integration

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study was delimited to assess factors influencing the integration of the IDPs and its implication on human security. In line with this, the study assessed factors that influenced the process of integration with the local community. In fact, social issues like internal displacement are complex and inter-sectional with other human related problems. Because triggering factors such as conflict, drought and development could have a tremendous result on the nature, scope and dynamics of internal displacement especially when politicized by the actors. Therefore, the study confined to assessing factors influencing effective integration of internally displaced persons in the Adama town, which has become a home to around 1400 households. Therefore, the researcher decided to choose Adama town due to minimal attention that has given to assessing the issue of IDPs and lack of prior studies to assess the effectiveness of integration process in the local context.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

The study has focused on assessing effective integration of IDP's in Adama town. The effective implementation of integration as a durable solution has a positive cost of easing destruc-

tive effects on both the displaced persons and hosting community. However, due to complex nature of the matter mainly because of political dynamism and demand from the actors, contacting the IDPs was challenging.

1.7. Significance of the Study

Assessing factors that influenced the integration of internally displaced persons settled in Adama town due to the ethnic conflict was the central point of the study. Therefore, the study outlined the following basic significance; firstly, the study will help to identify challenges that put hindrance to effective integration of the IDP's with the host community. Secondly, the study will be helpful to recommend the possible solution that best cope up with the local context. Thirdly, the study will have a contribution for policymaking, because Ethiopia still does not have effective and efficient policy framework that deal with the integration of internally displaced persons. In addition to this, many research works and studies have mainly focused on why and how's of internal displacement and internally displaced persons, but parallel to the issue, what kind of things should be done. Thus, since the topic is not well studied and addressed, the study will provide basic and valuable information for researchers who have interest to conduct a study on such social issues.

1.8. Ethical Considerations

The researcher considered the ethics of research throughout the study. Because considering research ethics in data collection and analysis process is vital. Therefore, the researcher introduced and explained the purpose of the study to the participants. Thus, the researcher communicated the participants and gave them a right and opportunity to identify place, time and situation. Finally, during data analysis and interpretation process the researcher did not disclose any information about the participants for sake of protecting them from any threat.

1.9. Operational Definitions of Basic Concepts and Terminologies

Internally displaced persons: are a group of persons who have forced to leave their homes or places of original residence because of effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence and, violation of human rights.

Integration: implies the process of creating harmonious social, economic and cultural relationship between the IDP's and the local community.

Durable solution: are approaches that can be applicable and achieved when the displaced persons are no longer need specific assistance and get protection from human rights violations and discrimination.

Factors influencing IDPs: problems, opportunities, or challenges that internally displaced persons have been facing.

Security: is increasingly viewed as an all-encompassing condition in which people and communities live in freedom, peace and safety, participate fully in the governance of their countries, enjoy the protection of fundamental rights, have access to resources and basic necessities of life, and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing .

Human security: means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations, building on their strengths and aspirations. It means creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood. It connects different types of freedoms from want, freedom from fear and freedom to take action on one's own behalf.

Discrimination: activities aimed at ensuring that people are not singled out for harm, denied access, unable to assert their rights or otherwise disadvantaged based on their race, color, sex, language, religion, political, national or social origin, property, birth, age or other status.

1.10. Organization of the Study

This research paper organized in to six chapters; considering the scope of the study. The first chapter included background of the Study, statement of the problem, research question, research objectives, significance and scope of the Study. The second chapter deals with review of related literature. The third chapter states about methodology; study area, research design, sources of data collection, instruments of data collection and method of data analysis. The next chapter four includes presentation of the collected data and chapter five states about discussion of the findings. The last chapter deals with conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Due to its complex nature, there has not been a theoretical perspective that directly indicates about the causes of internal displacement. Since the study mainly focuses on internal displacement caused by a conflict, using and contextualizing different theories to fully understand and analyze causes of internally displaced persons is significant, because in recent year's conflict has become a primary factor for the occurrence of displacement in Ethiopia.

Internal displacement can be caused by conflict such as war, ethnic violence; natural disasters such as famine, flood and drought; development induced factors and due to poor governing capacity of a government (Lwakabuna, 2011; Muggah, 2000; Terminiski, 2013). Thus, to outline the causes of the displacement with empirical foundation; the following theories were used.

2.1.1. Theories of Internal Displacement

To understand how the conflict between the Oromo and Somali was emerged, understanding the role of political elites and the link between ethnic difference manipulation and economic motive is significant. To clearly explain and analyze this development, instrumentalist theory advocates how politicization of ethnicity by political elites to attain incentive aggravated the conflict. According to the instrumentalist view ethnicity is a tool used by individuals, groups, elites to obtain some larger, typically material end (Raymond, 2008). This implies as ethnicity used as a tool to achieve something that is beneficial to the actors but harmful to the public.

Thus, to achieve their political demand the actors create a sense of insecurity and fear on the ethnic groups that endanger their social cohesion and interaction with others. Therefore, feeling a sense of threat from others lead to tension between ethnic groups perceiving others are threat to their identity, interest and existence. In addition, "grievances arising from the use of ethnic identity as instrument contribute to using identity as a tool to enhance security of in-group." Thus, feeling of exclusion by out- group could have eroding effect on the social, economic and cultural interactions of ethnic groups (Collier, 2000).

2.1.2. Impacts of Conflict-Induced Internal Displacement

Internal displacement mostly affects the existing social bondage and family attachment of the displaced people. In addition, it affects structures of social organization and interpersonal ties that have effects on social and psychological foundations (IDMC, 2021). Therefore, the government is responsible to provide the necessary means and conditions, which allows the IDPs either "voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their home places of habitual residence; or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country." (UNHCR, 2014). Thus, the United Nations Guiding principle insists that in case of forced displacement proper accommodation and protection is must provide to the displaced persons and displacement shall not be carried out in a manner that violates the right to life, dignity, liberty, and security of those affected.

Internal displacement caused by conflict mostly arises due to mismanagement of diversity, identity manipulation and intolerable inequalities. Thus, human security of the displaced individuals become at risk of violation and discrimination. Hence, despite differences in interest and aspiration, protection is important to human security by all actors, because, human security implies the protection of all human rights from the arbitrary power of the state and other harmful threat (Kahil, 2004).

Internal displacement caused by conflict poses challenges such as loss of property, violation of human rights, food insecurity and unemployment to the displaced people. Generally, internal displacement leads to loss of property, unemployment, limits access to land, education, food and shelter, thus, the most vulnerable group are the displaced persons (UNHCR, 2006).

Moreover, when people forced to displace they are vulnerable to major risks such as human rights violation, joblessness, landless, loss of shelter and land alienation. This asserts that displacement has a devastating impact to the displaced persons livelihood such as farming, housing, and commercial activities as the displaced people lose their economic base due to conflict (Crenea, 2003). Therefore, when people displaced from their residential area they may face the risk of losing job opportunities and this creates burden on the local or host community. Thus, the displaced persons unemployment status disrupts the host community by increasing joblessness among settlers and local community (OCHA, 2019).

According to the United Nations Guiding Principle, the displaced persons should retain economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights; including the right to be protected from physical violence and discrimination (Principles 20-23). Displacements dramatically affect the livelihood and create challenge on access to the necessities of life including food, clean water, shelter, health service and sanitation.

Moreover, lack of access to safe water and sanitation joined with poor hygiene, malnutrition and food insecurity pose challenge to IDPs health security. Therefore, forcefully displaced persons settle in a new settlement area temporarily or permanently become landless and asset less. Thus, this has a significant effect on their income, property ownership and access to getting economic opportunities (UNHCR, 2000).

2.1.3. Integration Theories of Internally Displaced Persons

Different research studies, literatures and theoretical frameworks have outlined about refugees but we have limited access to approaches and theories that can be directly applicable to the IDPs context. In Ethiopia, internal displacement caused by conflict degraded the IDPs access to housing, health, and social life security. Thus, when people forced to displace due to conflict they leave their residence and asset; they face challenge to secure social, economic and political security. Since there is no a theory that directly applicable for addressing internally displaced persons issue, using refugee, ethnicity and sociological theories became significant.

Accordingly social integration theory stipulates about creating interaction between the displaced persons and host community as a foundation to the groups potential interaction and solidarity, because decreased interaction leads to discrimination, isolation and inequality that have a role on the rise and prevalence of violence (Blau, 1960). Therefore, social interaction is a mechanism to integrate IDP with the host community through effective engagement and communicate.

2.2. Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 The Concept and Definition of Conflict- Induced Internally Displaced Persons

The definition given to internally displaced person is not comprehensive due to complex nature of the causes and lack of commonly agreed scope. Thus, the scope of its definition remains a major area of debate among scholars (Mooney, 2005). However, internally displaced persons occurred as a major humanitarian problem in the world.

Nevertheless, internally displaced persons as a global area of concern came after late 1980's (Mooney, 2005). Therefore, international agreements and declaratory principles endorsed to address the problem and provide protection for those who are facing challenges posed by displacement (IASK, 2010; AU, 2009).

Ethiopia has been in on- going conflicts that led to the displacement of millions, which have created social, economic and political problems. In the context of the country, drought, conflict and development projects have contributed to the scenario of internally displaced persons. Thus, the major factors that contributed to the occurrence of internally displaced persons are development-induced, disaster-induced and conflict-induced displacements.

2.2.2. Contextualizing Causes of Internally Displaced Persons

In fact, displacement has many causes such as conflict over identity and resource issues, development related projects, and drought because of environmental factors (Terminiski, 2013). The major difference that lay between the factors is that, development- induced displacement is planned activity to move people from their homes and resettle them in a new location. Conflict-induced displacement, is violence based, and largely involves relocating the victims to safe place either temporary or permanently by resettlement (Robinson, 2003; Lwakabuna, 2011; Terminiski, 2013). Thus, depending on the nature and scope of the displacement the major source of internal displacement in Ethiopia is conflict-induced displacement, which influenced by ethnic conflicts. Therefore, the main concern of this study is not on investigating causes of internal displacement. However, the discussion and contextualization of the causes of internal displacements is important to understand the scope, effect and nature of the problem.

Thus, it refers to situations where people forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate destruction (Mehari, 2017). Therefore, it has a consequential impacts such as displacement, forced relocation, lack of safety and insecurity that particularly put the displaced persons at the risks of discrimination and human rights violation (IASK, 2010). Development- induced displacement occurs when national governments or project companies force people to leave as part of development project in the area. Thus, it occurs when people forced to leave their homes in a development driven form of forced migration due to the construction of dams for hydroelectric power, urbanization projects, mining and agriculture construction (Muggah, 2000).

It occur when people forced to displace from their residential place of origin due to armed conflict, generalized violence, political violence and insecurity (Terminiski, 2013; Mehari, 2017). It implies as people forced to leave their habitual place of residence, because of escalation of internal conflicts, fear of insecurity and threat of violence (Adhikari, 2013)

2.2.3. Definition of Internally Displaced Persons

The definition of internally displaced persons is controversial and it involves two main aspects:” first, when displacement is not a voluntary act. Second, when it occurs only within a country's internationally recognized borders.” (Mooney, 2005). Thus, internally displaced persons defined as

“ persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee their homes or places of habitual residence as result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or human made disasters and who haven't crossed an internationally recognized state border. ” (AU, 2009; IASK, 2010).

Thus, the definition given above lacks comprehensiveness due to its scope to focus only to conflict- induced drivers of internally displaced persons. Therefore, it limited the scope to people affected by conflict, and violence. Here the main concern is the issue of not crossing boundary. However, due to its narrow scope to consider those who displaced by climate and development related factors, the topic remains area of debate. According to UNHCR,

“Internally displaced persons are among the world's most vulnerable people. Unlike refugees, IDPs have not crossed an international border to find safety but remain inside their home countries.”

2.2.4. Universal legal Declarations on the Protection and Integration of Internally Displaced Persons

Now days, internal displacement has become the most complicated humanitarian problem in the world. The issue has great connection with the protection of human security, since it affects the very foundation and rights of displaced persons. The fact that prioritizing the protection of IDPs is controversial, however primarily conflict threaten the safety and livelihood base of the displaced people (Birkeland, 2009). Thus, they have to be protected from insecurity, discrimination and any threat that endanger their life. Therefore, it grants the responsibility of protecting the rights of displaced persons to the national authority under the domestic legal jurisdiction (IASK, 2010; AU, 2009)

The concern for protecting internally displaced persons became part of the international agenda that necessitated the protection of IDPs. Therefore, international agreements and declaratory principles such as the UN Guiding Principles of 1951, the Great Lakes Protocol of 2006, the Kampala Convention 2009 and Inter-Agency Standing Group on durable solutions of 2010 endorsed to ensure the protection of IDPs.

Universal declaration of human rights Article 7 states, “All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination.” Despite the challenges, the IDPs should be protected from any arbitrary displacement and discrimination (ILA, 2000). The UNHCR convention on the internally displaced person's recommends safe return of IDPs with dignity and safety, to be rescued from the area that affected by the conflict and resettle to other places with equal status and protection.

The United Nations Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement principle 15 (d) and 28 (2) stipulates as” internally displaced persons have the right to be protected against forcible return or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and health would be at risk.” Therefore, ensuring the safety of the displaced persons is a priority area that needs the participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return and integration (Brooking, 2010).

Correspondingly , the African Union Convention for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons Article 11 (2) states, “countries shall enable internally displaced persons to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally, or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sus-

tainable solutions.” Parallel to this, the Great Lake Protocol of 2006 article six states, national government responsibility to participate internally displaced persons in the strategies of durable solutions.

2.2.5. Durable Solutions for the Internally Displaced Persons

According to the United Nations guiding principle, return to their homes, integration where they currently reside, or resettlement in another part of the country are the main solutions to address the problem of internally displaced persons. However, implementation of durable solution by itself cannot end the problem because it needs clear policy, provision of services and protection of IDPs in the post displacement period (Birkeland, 2009). Above all, the effectiveness of durable solutions assessed by when the IDPs are no longer relying on others assistance and when they are free from any threat and discrimination that affect their human security (Crisp, 2006).

2.2.5.1. Reintegration

Reintegration is a sustainable return for internally displaced persons to the place of habitual residence with security from threat, and fulfillment of social services (UNHCR, 2010). Thus, the process of IDPs reintegration consists of promoting self-reliance and gradual reintegration to their former residence. Therefore; it involves the establishment of conditions that enable returnees and the host communities to exercise their rights, and on that basis to enjoy peaceful, productive and dignified lives (UNHCR, 2008). Furthermore, reintegration demands the link between the willingness of the displaced persons, and hosting community to avoid further social tension.

2.2.5.2. Resettlement

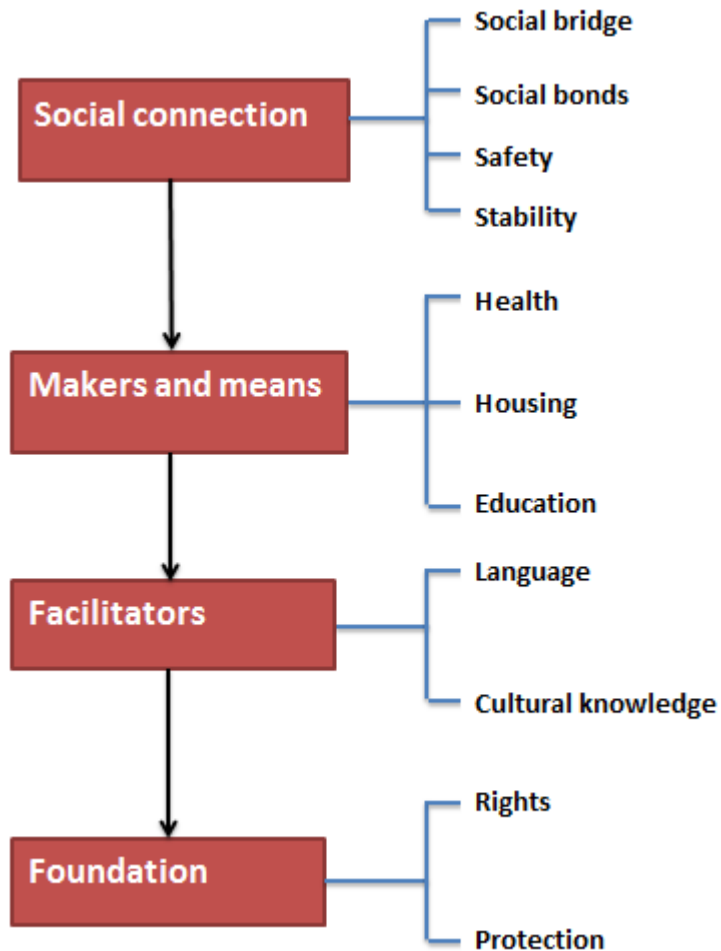
Resettlement of IDPs is a condition in which displaced persons from their residential place or home due to conflict or violence guaranteed for a voluntary, safe and protected resettlement into new place and living area (IASK, 2010). Thus, realizing this approach demands strong support and collaboration of all humanitarian stakeholders. Therefore, the strategy needs resource to rebuild their livelihood and effort to strengthen social interaction. Thus, resettlement has become effective when it considers will of the displaced persons and enhances social, economic and cultural interactions with the host community (Muggah, 2000).

According to the United Nations Handbook on the protection of internally displaced persons, resettlement should take place under the legal safety, which has to consider protection of displaced persons from insecurity, discrimination and fear. Moreover, ongoing conflict, problem of food insecurity and lack of basic social services like health, housing and education facilities could challenge the process of resettlement. Thus, the process of resettlement needs efficient and comprehensive effort to ensure its effectiveness (Globalpeace, 2020).

2.2.5.3. Local Integration

Local integration is the third and most valuable strategy, which is complex and gradual process with legal, economic and cultural dimensions, aimed at addressing the issue of displacement (Howard, 2021). It is fundamentally achievable from the perspective of interaction between the host community and internally displaced persons. Thus, the process to achieve integration depends on building peaceful coexistence and positive interaction between the host community and displaced persons. Thus, it must involve the willingness of the host community and displaced persons to achieve its effectiveness (Jacobson, 2001).

According to Ager and Strange (2008), the success of integration between the displaced persons and host community needs interlink between economic, social and cultural facilitators. Thus, the markers and contributors to the integration process presented as,



Source: Ager and Strange (2008)

Figure 2. 1 Understanding integration

2.2.6. The Experience of Resettlement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia launched resettlement programs due to climate and conflict induced factors that challenged the socio-economic bases of the people in different times. The primary motive behind the arrangement of resettlement plan was to reduce the unprecedented risks of humanitarian problem, increase the productive of the farmers and alleviate social and economic dependency (Belay, 2015).

However, the objectives and implementation process never be free from criticism due to political demands and lack of interest from the settlers. In fact, demographic factor and famine accounted as major contributors to the program. Thus, in the context of Ethiopia's social and economic changes, natural factors such as famine and drought, and conflict led to the displacement of people. Therefore, resettlement program became integral part of the solution

to address humanitarian problem. During the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie, seventeen resettlement sites were arranged to tackle the spread of disease such as malaria and relax the over populated part of northern Ethiopia. Thus, the program aimed at reducing the risk of under productivity and population pressure. However, due to lack of proper organization and coordination, the program was not successful. As cited in Asrat (2009), “resettlement is characterized by two main features: a movement of population; and element of planning and control.” (Chambers, 1969). In addition, the experience of resettlement in Ethiopia is not effective due to problem of considering will of the settlers and shortage of necessities such as food, shelter and fertile farming lands (Rahmato, 2003).

In the proceeding period, the Derg government also launched a settlement pattern to alleviate the risk of highly mounting humanitarian challenge posed by famine. The military government implemented settlement schemes as a solution to chronic food insecurity caused by famine (Belay, 2015). In fact, one of the objectives for the arrangement of the settlement from northern parts of Ethiopia to southern and western areas of the country was to weaken the human resource capacity of the Tigryan Liberation Front (Weldemeskel, 1989).

In the post 1991 period, the EPRDF government have also arranged a settlement program due to the effects of food insecurity that caused by drought and famine of 2002. Thus, the program aimed at relocating farmers from areas affected by shortage of rainfall to areas favorable to farming process. However, the resettlement program was not successful due to its ineffective plan, poor housing preparation and in appropriate ways of responding to humanitarian situation (Gizaw, 2013).

In recent years due to the increasing number of ethnic conflicts and political instability in the country, displacement became a major feature. Thus, in addressing the problem the Federal and regional government of Oromia arranged settlement sites in eleven Oromia cities. Although, the issue of fear of insecurity and volatile nature of the conflict are there, the program lacks effectiveness to consider the social, economic and cultural factors that influence the process of interaction between the settlers and host community. As the study conducted in settlement sites in Oromia regional state indicated that the displaced persons who are living in the settlement sites have facing challenges such as problem of getting social service, securing food security and ensuring livelihood base due to unemployment problem (Ayantu, 2020).

2.2.7. Understanding Integration

The link between integration and displaced people is inevitable when return to former residence and relocation to other area is not possible. Therefore, integration as an approach to address the issue of internally displaced persons on the assumptions that the IDP's live permanently and enjoy rights such as social, economic and political as the rest of population became central to process (Crisp, Forced displacement in Africa : dimensions, difficulties and policy directions., 2006). Parallel to this, IASC framework on IDP's integration insists since conflict- induced displacement increase the vulnerability of the internally displaced persons, they have to get a right to attend education, get access to social services and legal protection . Thus, it imposes a considerable demand on both the displaced individual and the receiving society ensures its effectiveness. Because, integration involves protection and provision of services (Birkeland, 2009)

Thus, the idea of integration is expressed as the process by which the connection between the social system which is harmoniously functioning with the sub -system based the norm, values and standards. Therefore, integration implies the process of creating harmonious relationship between the IDP's and the local community (Ager, 2008). Moreover, the responsibility of integration rests with one particular group, but rather with many actors (IOM, 2019). Hence, “integration is a dynamic and multifaceted two-way process with three interrelated dimensions: a legal, an economic and a socio-cultural dimension.” (UNHCR, 2008).

However, integration does not imply cultural, social and identity domination by the host community, rather integration consists of recognizing and respecting of a host nations or community law and norms. Furthermore, having the ability to communicate and getting access to employment are among key necessities for the displaced persons. Therefore, integration is a complex process that is by no means free of conflict.

This asserts that without acceptance, tolerance and a positive climate of interaction the complex process of integration cannot be successful (EU, 2004). Therefore, integration implies the process of creating harmonious relationship between the IDPs and the local community. In addition to this, getting access to health and education services help the displaced persons to become active participants and contributors to the community well-being and socio-economic progress.

Generally, integration is a long-term two way process of interaction that needs actual participation of the displaced persons to enhance socio- cultural and economic connections with the host community. This could have an impact to create social bridges and harmonious relationship with host community to encourage social inclusion (Ager, 2008).

2.2.8. Factors Influencing Integration of Internally Displaced Persons

According to UNHCR report of 2021, people forced to flee or leave their homes particularly in situations of armed conflict are generally subject to heightened vulnerability in a number of areas such as; high risk of physical attack, sexual assault, abduction, deprived of adequate shelter, food and health services. Nevertheless, to reduce the risk of human rights violation, and discrimination, assessing the effectiveness of social, economic, and cultural interaction with the local community is important.

2.2.8.1. Psycho-Social Attachment

The effectiveness of interaction seeks common understanding to share feeling of the trauma and build social understanding as a means to sustain social bondage that is fundamental to the displaced persons to decide on whether to stay with the host community or leave the area (Fedorenko, 2020). Because, displacement affects the mental health and social foundation of the displaced persons, for instance, depression, self-rejection, isolation and anxiety greatly affects the nature of positive communication and social interaction between the displaced persons and host community.

2.2.8.2. Cultural Interaction

Self-expression, preservation of cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic identity enhances the participation of the displaced persons that is vital to develop social capital and strengthen positive communication with members of the host population. Displaced persons must create a peaceful interaction and social cohesion with the host community to reduce the risk of insecurity, abuse and discrimination. Therefore, cultural interaction allows the displaced persons to live harmoniously with the host community and reduce fear of insecurity perception that affects commonly shared social values and cultural ties (Ager, 2008).

2.2.8.3. Economic Interaction

Access to employment opportunity creates self-reliance and sustainable independence, which enables the displaced person to better act, function and interacts with the host community.

Unlike, the hosting community, internally displaced persons do not have access to the perceived and recognized economic channels (Peterson, 2004). Thus, having commercial interaction ease the possibility of suspecting each other as a potential threat to security and safety, because, economic communication channel has a significant and positive effect on strengthening social relationship.

2.2.8.4. Legal Factor

Internally displaced persons must have granted protection, equal status and rights with the hosting community. This involves freedom of movement, access to education, health and other basic social services. In fact, internally displaced persons practically depend on the host community to get access to social and economic services (Crisp, 2004). Thus, considering pressure on the host community to ease burden that could have eroding impact on the legal and normative foundations of their relationship, prioritizing burden on the host community and strengthening protection of the internally displaced persons to reduce violation of human rights and high degree of vulnerabilities is significant.

2.2.8.5. Socio–Political Factor

It implies the participation of internally displaced persons in the political life of the host community to ensure their right to participate in elections, adoption and implementation of decisions that influence their fate and legal status. According to the 2030 United Nations Agenda, social inclusion is a process, which ensures the necessity to participate fully in economic, political, social, cultural life and enjoy a standard of living that is considered be normal in the society in which they live. This ensures having access to participation in decision making and enjoying fundamental rights. Parson analyzed and discussed the influence of socio-political factor in the process of integration as,

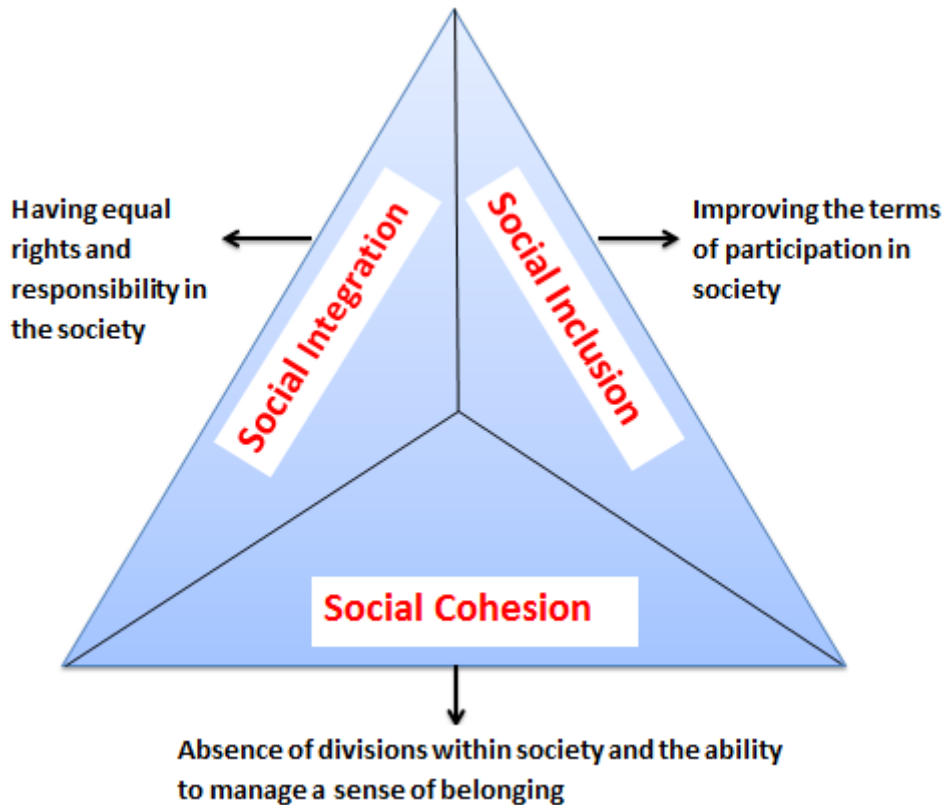


Figure 2.2 Levels of IDPs integration

Source: Parson (1992)

2.2.9. Why Human Security is Important to the IDPs Integration

2.2.9.1. The Concept of Human Security

Human security considers human beings as central referent object, which deals with helping victims to cope with the consequence of widespread insecurity resulting from armed conflict, violation of human rights and massive underdevelopment (Tadjbakhsh, 2005). Human security is not “only a concern with weapons. It is a concern with human dignity. It is about a child who did not die a disease that did not spread an ethnic tension that did not explode, a dissent not silenced, and a human spirit that was not crushed.” (Haq, 1995). It involves much more than just the absence of conflict, because it gives emphasis to the protection of key human rights. Thus, it formally shifts the emphasis from state security to human security. Therefore, the United Nations Handbook on human security describes the necessity of human security as” the rights of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and free-

dom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential.”

2.2.9.2. Human Security Protection of the IDPs

The impact of conflict on the displaced persons is diverse. It threatens the security of the displaced people and put pressure as it lead to loss of life, disruption of normal life, breaks social bond and create humanitarian problem. Since, displaced persons are the primary victims of social, economic, and food insecurities, thus the significance of human security is unquestionable, because it focuses on prevention of any type of discrimination, insecurity and threats to the vulnerable group.

The protection of victims needs human security approach, which is” a safety from chronic threats and protection from sudden and hurtful disruption in the pattern of daily life.” (CHS, 2009). Accordingly, human security implies protecting fundamental freedoms, protecting people from critical threat or situations, and creating political, social, environmental, economic, and cultural systems for the survival of human beings.

Thus, to understand the importance of human security protection, analyzing the challenges posed against the IDPs is rational. Because, IDPs are vulnerable to get social services provision such as getting access to employment, housing, education and health. Therefore, authorities have a primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the IDPs, because IDPs have the right to get protection from any threat and receive assistance to sustain their life. This asserts the necessity of addressing the effects of internal displacement through psychosocial interaction and human security protection. Because, human security is primarily concerned with the protection of people from critical and life threatening dangers that disrupt their livelihood base (Newman, 2010).

In the broader context, the United Nations Guiding Principle states that internally displaced persons “shall enjoy, full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not been discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms.” Therefore, internally displaced persons are automatically entitled to the protection provided for human beings under human rights law, which recognizes and protects the attributes of human dignity inherent to all individuals. Thus, States are obliged to ensure respect for those universally recognized human rights to

ensure survival, well-being and dignity of all persons subject to their territorial jurisdiction (Mooney, 2005).

The 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights Article 5 stipulates, "Every individual shall have the right to the respect of his dignity inherent in a human being and to the recognition of his legal status. All forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly inhuman treatment shall be prohibited." Thus, human security prioritizes freedom from the acts of discrimination, prejudice and systematic segregation in order to avoid occurrence of inequalities and injustices between the displaced persons and host community.

Largely, human security incorporates three freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from indignity and freedom from want. Freedom from fear : refers to protecting individuals from threats at their security and physical integrity and it includes various forms of violence that may arise from external states, the acts of a State against its citizens, the acts of one group against others and the acts of individuals against other individuals.

On the other hand, freedom from indignity refers to the promotion of an improved quality of life and enhancement of human welfare that permits people to make choices and seek opportunities. Freedom from want: refers to the protection of individuals so that they might satisfy their needs and the economic, social and environmental aspects of life and livelihood (UNDHR, 1998; Tadjbakhsh, 2005; Sen, 2000).

2.2.9.3. Contextualizing the Scope and Dimensions of Human Security in the Context of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced Persons

Response to internal displacement and mechanisms to assist victims should consider human rights approach, which aims at strengthening affected communities social, economic and cultural ties with the host community, because it empowers internally displaced persons to retain their essential dignity and rights. Thus, human security has seven components and dimensions (Hanlon, 2016). These are,

- Economic security-refers securing basic income or security from unemployment, job insecurity, income inequality, underdevelopment, inflation & homelessness. Despite considerable attempts and efforts made by national and international actors in relation to addressing human security issue such as job opportunity and fair distribution of resource, unemployment and dependency posed challenge to sustaining livelihood security.

- Food security- refers having unrestricted access to food or secured from the problems of physical and economic access to food. This implies, as addressing food insecurity is a considerable concern to meet the intended human development goal. Thus, it signifies having unlimited access to food. However, due to the risk of conflict that led to insecurity, displaced people mostly face the challenge of food insecurity, which threaten their sustainable livelihood base. Thus, the growing threat access to food affects the essence of human security because; conflict forces people to the state of vulnerability and discrimination. Accordingly, “forced uprooting diminishes self-sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply and thus increases the risk that people will fall in to chronic food insecurity (Crenea, 2003).
- Health security- implies unrestricted access to health services; because, it is vital to maintain the status of living in a safe environment, enhance healthy relationship and communication with the host community. Thus, lack of access to health care remains a challenge to the displaced persons interaction with the host community, because, displacement risks the physical security and mental health. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights describes the necessity of getting health security as everyone has” a right to standard of living adequate for health and wellbeing.” Thus, due to its intersection with other basic rights of displaced persons such as protection of social, economic and civil discrimination, health security has great significance.
- Environmental security - is about protection of people from disasters that harm them in the long term or protection from degradation of ecosystem, pollution of air and water. Mostly, displacement affects the livelihood situation and health status of the displaced people due to its adverse effect on human security. Therefore, environmental security in the context of its effect on the displaced persons implies “people who have been forced to leave their traditional habitat, temporarily or permanently because of a marked environmental disruption that jeopardized their existence and seriously affected the quality of their life.” (Hinnawi, 1985).
- Community security- implies security from ethnic tension and violent conflicts or securing a sense of belonging to a member of that group. One of the approaches to human security is fostering community security that is addressing societal gaps to improve the well-being of a community. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Report of 2009, displacements adversely affect and disrupt the livelihoods and leads to a severe reduction to access to the necessities of their life. This implies,

as the IDPs attempt to get social service they may create social burden on the host community, which affects the foundation of community security

- Political security- implies security from repression and violation of human rights or respect for the human rights and dignity. Thus, from the perspective of human security protection of IDP's from acts that threaten their security, life and wellness is vital. This asserts that lack of inclusive approach could obstruct the IDPs right to participate in public and political participation. Therefore, addressing insecurity needs effective legal framework that allows unrestricted and non-discriminatory involvement to realize their freedom.

2.2.10. Ethiopia's Durable Solutions Initiative on Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

The number of internally displaced persons in Ethiopia that caused by conflict estimated to three million in 2018. The major conflicts and incidents that accounted for this problem are the inter-communal and inter-ethnic conflicts between Gedeo and Guji, Oromo and Somali communities. According the United Nation Guiding Principle, the primary responsibility of protecting the displaced persons and providing assistance vests on the national and regional governments (Principle3&4).

However, absence of effective national policies and legal frameworks has created challenge to address the issue of internally displaced persons. This asserts that National government has a responsibility to institutionalize the case and find a comprehensive durable solution to realize the safety, and future livelihood of the internally displaced persons (AU, 2009).

Thus, the responsibility for addressing and reducing internal displacement lies primarily on the national government. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian constitution Article 44 states, every Ethiopian has the right to engage in economic activities; to choose his/her means of livelihood, get equal access to publicly funded services and freedom of movement in the country. Contrary to this, the issue of identifying internally displaced persons, providing the necessary assistance and applying effective approach remains a challenge due to the on- going conflicts.

Thus, the scope, complexity of the problem, lack of effective policy, and shortage of service availability further complicated the issue of approaching internally displaced persons in Ethiopia. Therefore, in order to address the problem the Ethiopian government in collaboration

with Ministry of Peace, National Disaster and Risk management Commission and international actors such as United Nations and African Union adopted a Durable Initiative Solution in 2019.

The Ethiopia's Durable Solution Initiative established and started its task in 2019, as a tool to function based on the principles of preventing internal displacement, and addressing the effects through return, reintegration and resettlement approaches. Therefore, the initiative mainly focuses on resolving conflicts, working on reconciliation, and addressing humanitarian issues, however, insecurity, political instability and resource capacity challenged its effectiveness.

According to the Ethiopian Durable Initiative, return and resettlement are among the key strategies to avoid protracted displacement; however in the presence of on- going conflict this two approaches cannot be applicable and instead integration could be the appropriate mechanism. In fact, it is a positive move to deal with the problem but lack of effective legal and institutional measures hindered efforts to achieve lasting solution to deal with internal displacement and internally displaced persons.

CHAPTER- THREE

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents about the research method and data collection techniques used in the study. Accordingly, the chapter explains about research method, design, and study area, sources of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.2. Research Methodology

The study employed a qualitative research method to investigate causes of internal displacement, and assess factors that influenced the integration of internally displaced persons. Qualitative research starts with assumptions, interpretive frameworks of understanding and analyzing human related social phenomena with holistic approach (Cresswell, 2014). Accordingly, based on the objectives the researcher used qualitative research to assess causes of the displacement, factors influencing the integration process and the scope of human rights violation. Thus, it helps to interpret the IDPs experience, feeling and assumption based on interpretative philosophical approach.

3.3. Description of the Study Area

The study area was located in Adama town, Oromia region. The city holds a key position in Ethiopia as a hub for exchanging goods due to its strategic position to the dry Modjo port and the capital, Addis Ababa. It is much warmer due to its location in the rift valley at an elevation of 1600metres. The city is one of the most populous and fastest growing cities in Ethiopia. It has been serving as the home for multi-ethnic, religious and cultural groups since its establishment. According to the Central Statistical Agency Report of 2007, the town has estimated population size of nearly 240,000. Due to the 2018 Oromo-Somali conflict, people displaced from the Somali region settled in the settlement camp arranged by the Administration. Therefore, the researcher decided to choose the area due to mounting nature of post displacement situation and minimal attention that has given to the IDPs settled in the town.

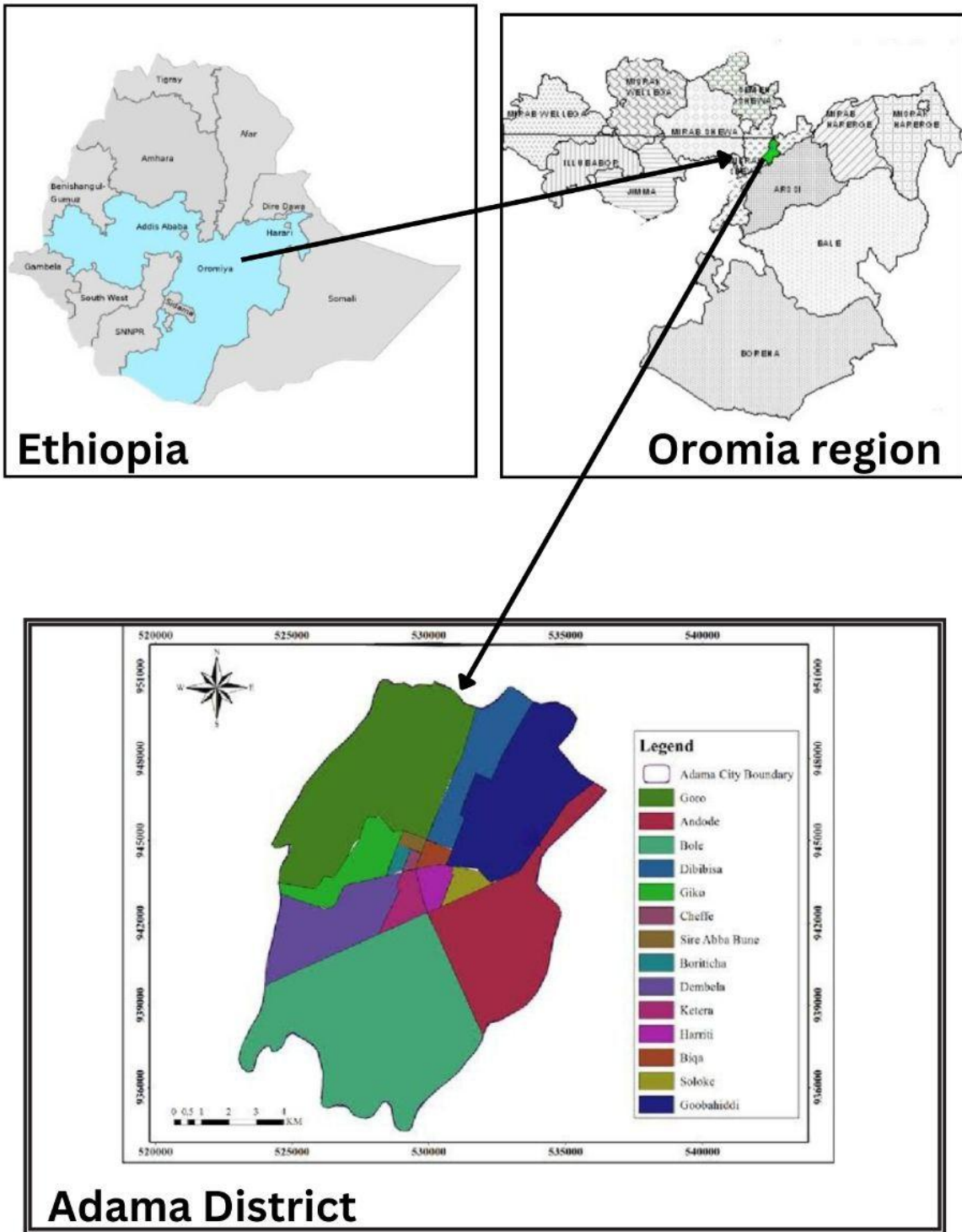


Figure3. 1 Map of Adama town

3.4. Research Design

The study used exploratory case study research design. Exploratory case study research design focuses on investigating one or more cases overtime through detailed, in-depth set involving multiple sources of information (Cresswell, 2018). Thus, it allowed the researcher to assess the interest, feeling and perceptions of the target group based on the research objectives and questions. Due to this significance, the study employed exploratory case study approach to investigate the causes that led to IDPs, factors that influenced and facilitated the integration process.

3.5. Sampling Techniques

The study used purposive sampling technique considering the role and knowledge of the participants. Because, it involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals who are knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomena of interest (Taherdoost, 2019). In relation with selection criteria, the researcher has selected participants with good knowledge about the topic under the study. Accordingly, the researcher collected data from Adama city Administration, Oromia Bussa and Gonoffa Office, Adama city offices of security, and social affairs, and representatives of the IDPs. Thus, the concerned participants were contacted to get better and useful information to construct rational analysis and finding on the matter. Parallel to purposive sampling technique, to fill the gap the study employed snowball-sampling technique to get information from the displaced persons in the settlement sites and dispersed in the town. Thus, the displaced persons situation necessitated the use of referral or chain method, because assessing factors influencing the integration of IDPs needs careful investigation and identifying the appropriate person that would refer another person who help to provide the necessary information. Since qualitative research primarily focuses on assessing non- numerical aspects, the study determined sample size considering the matter of saturation. Because, saturation in a qualitative research allows the researcher to bring new participants until the needed data will be gathered (Kothari, 2004).

3.6. Data Collection Methods

The study employed primary and secondary data collection techniques to keep balance, complement realistic and representative information (Cresswell, 2014).

3.6.1. Primary Sources of Data

The study used primary data to collect information in the course of the research fieldwork from displaced people who settled in Adama town and key-informants. Thus, the study used key informant interview, in-depth interview and focus group discussion.

3.6.1.1. In-depth Interview

In-depth interview is optimal for collecting data of individuals, personal histories, thoughts, and perspectives particularly about internal displacement (Creswell, 2007). Hence, the study used semi structured face-to - face in- depth interview to collect data from displaced persons, settled in Adama town. Thus, the researcher interviewed ten research participants from the displaced people and host community about causes of the displacement, and factors influencing interactions that they have with the host community.

3.6.1.2. Key in-format interview

Key informants are people who have better knowledge and understanding about the topic under investigation (Bernard, 2006). The researcher interviewed the key informants using audio recording, and translated the data from Afan-Oromo into English language. Thus, the study used key informant interview to collect information from those who have knowledge and understanding about the topic under the study. Thus, the researcher arranged six key informant interviews with government bodies.

3.6.1.3. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion in qualitative research used to gain an in-depth understanding about social issues from purposely-selected group of individuals (Willson, 2018). Accordingly, the researcher arranged three focus group discussions with the internally displaced persons. Because, focus group discussion allows the participants to freely discuss and express their interest, feeling and experience (Morgan, 1998). Thus, the study arranged two focus group discussion with the IDPs considering their age, economic situation and sex. This in turn helped the study to explore group feeling and ideas about opportunities and barriers in the process of integration of internally displaced persons. Therefore, focus group discussion technique used to enhance the validity and reliability of information that collected through key informant interview, journal, document, research, and article analysis. Thus, using the above stated techniques the researcher generated information to understand and explore root causes of the displacement, and factors that influenced the process of integration.

3.6.1.4. Secondary Sources Data

The study used secondary source of data. It includes information from both published and unpublished documents. Thus, the study collected relevant information from books, journal articles, documents, thesis, and dissertations to identify research gaps, construct a theoretical and conceptual frameworks. Therefore, to get valid, reliable and comprehensive information both primary and secondary data collection sources were used in the study.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The study employed a thematic research analysis method to analyze a qualitative data. Thematic analysis entails searching a data set, report of repeated patterns, constructing themes and interpretation of the information (Bernard, 2006). Thus, a distinguishing feature of thematic analysis is its flexibility to use within a wide range of conceptual and epistemological framework to apply it in a wide range of study questions, designs, and sample sizes.

Therefore, the data collected through key informant interview, in-depth interview and focus group discussion translated and transcribed in to English. After translation the researcher coded and categorized the themes using, excel sheet method. Thus, the collected data analyzed in line with the theories, concepts and principles enlisted in the literature review. Therefore, the study arranged interview, retrieved information from interview transcripts, and categorized according to their themes such as causes of the conflict, opportunities and barriers in the process of integration.

Moreover, thematic analysis is an appropriate and powerful method to use when seeking to understand a set of experiences, thoughts, or behaviors across a data set. Therefore, considering themes such as causes of displacement, participants experience, perception and factors influencing integration process, the study analyzed the data using coding and condensation.

3.8. Validity and Credibility

To ensure the validity and credibility of the collected data, first the researcher contacted the respondents to ask their willingness to participate in the process to collect information. Then, the researcher-arranged interview with key informants who have better understanding about the intended topic, in addition conducted focus group discussion with the displaced persons using referral method to get a person with better information. To avoid further bias, the researcher also arranged in-depth interview with the displaced persons that did not participate in the first round of discussion. Thus, the researcher considered livelihood situation, age,

areas displaced from and sex. For the sake of convenience, the data obtained through interview from key informants and focus group discussion with the internally displaced persons conducted in Afan Oromo and translated in to English language. Moreover, the utilization of trust and confidentiality helped the participants to feel comfortable and share their feeling, experience and interest freely (Johnson, 2020).

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION AND FINDINGS

Introduction

Under this unit, the study presents about causes of the displacement, and factors influencing the process of integration. As the focus of the study was to assess factors influencing the integration of conflict induced internally displaced persons and its implication on human security, the study employed thematic analysis in order to clearly identify and properly address the research objectives. Politicization of ethnicity identified as a driving factor to the displacement. The study also identified factors such as provision of social services and land ownership as facilitators for communication with the host community, whereas cultural, and language dissimilarity with the larger social entity and problem of job opportunity to engage in the labor market identified as barriers in the process of interaction.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Background characteristics of the respondents consisting of their sex, age group, language, marital status, religious affiliation and language communication presented. Accordingly,

Age

Regarding age majority of the respondents were young male between 21 and 48 years old, which accounts 68%. Whereas elderly accounts 13% of the total, respondents and the rest are women between 18 and 56, which account 19%. Thus, majority of the participants were working age that could contribute the labor market.

Religion

In relation to religion majority of the respondents were Muslims, which accounts 98.4% and 1.6% accounts for Orthodox. Thus, it indicates the opposite of religious affiliation of the host community, which is Orthodox and Protestant dominantly.

Ethnicity and Language

Regarding the ethnic composition and language skill, almost all of the respondents were ethnic Oromo group and able to communicate in Afan Oromo and Somali as the second language.

Marital Status

Regarding marital status, 86% of the respondents were married and about 14% women are widows. Among this majority of male respondents were engaged in polygamous marriage.

4.2. Causes of the Displacement

Internal displacement has emerged as a problem to cause humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia. The driving factors can be multiple and dynamic in their nature. However, in the recent times conflict and climate change have contributed more to the increasing number of displaced persons in the country.

4.2.1 .Political Motive

The 2018 ethnic conflict that occurred between the Oromo and Somali border areas have created human displacement, loss of property and economic destruction. According to the data collected from the internally displaced persons regarding the cause of the conflict,

“We have common shared values like religion and culture. However, due to wrong dissemination of information about the death of Somalis in Dire- Dawa, the armed men with the regional state military uniforms came to our villages and they started attacking us, burning our houses and destroying our property.” (FGDP4, Adama, and Feb 16, 2023).

Thus, the death has become an immediate factor to pose challenge against the Oromo ethnic group who were in the Somali region. The situation used by the actors as pretext to create hatred and negative attitude against the Oromo ethnic group, which has become a factor for justifying a cause for the imposition of attacks and displacement. Interview with key informant from the Adama city security office explained it as,

“Previously, there were experiences of communal disagreements and conflicts between the two ethnic groups based on grazing land and water for their cattle. However, they did not experience a conflict with such intensity and scope.” (KI3, Adama, 22 Feb, 2023).

The above stated information explained that the frequently experienced conflict between the two ethnic groups over resource issue changed its course, scope, nature and dynamics during the 2018 conflict. Thus, the experience of the previous conflict shows as it was bond to get

resource for their cattle; however, the role of political motive complicated the nature of the conflict. Correspondingly, information collected from group discussion participant stated that,

“They did not attack the Amhara, Tigre and Gurage. They deliberately selected and attacked the Oromo. This shows, as the conflict was well organized and politically motivated.” (FGDP2, Feb 16, Adama, 2023).

In addition, interview with Adama security office who have been working on addressing humanitarian case at the time of the crisis described the situation that led to the displacement from the perspectives of political motive and attempts to territorial claim as,

“Oromia have a long boundary with Somali than any other regions. Nevertheless, they did not engage in such conflict. What makes the current conflict difficult and complex is the Somalis in Mogadishu, Jijiga, and Punt land expelled the Oromo at the same time and claimed for territory.” (KI4, Adama, 23Feb,2023).

Even though, the conflict was ethnic based, the actors did not attack other ethnic groups, rather they deliberately targeted the Oromo. Thus, the development coincided with the time marked by regime change that led to the replacement of EPRDF by a leader from Oromo ethnic background. Thus, according to the participants the intention behind the ethnic conflict was political motive to create pressure against the government.

4.2.2. Economic motive

The route of the trade that stretch from Hararghe through Somali region to the Somali land and neighbor states has given the region economic importance for the producers and sellers in generating money. Thus, it has strengthened the existing socio-cultural and religious interactions between the Oromo producers, sellers and Somali traders from Hararghe to the Somali land. Information collected from the focus group discussion participant asserted that,

“There were minor clashes at individual level over profit sharing and payment issues. Nevertheless, following the political change some groups began to claim, as the region does not belong to the Oromo ethnic groups. They started questioning how we are exploiting economic areas.” (FGDP9, 18 Feb, 2023).

Despite the economic channel that created the link between the producers and sellers that enhanced the economic importance of the region, the role of political entrepreneurs complicated the nature of commercial relationship. Thus, using ethnic difference as a pretext to extend their influence and avoid further economic competition the actors used identity as instrument and forced the people to leave the region.

4.2.3. Territorial claim

Oromia and Somali share longest border that stretch from Moyale to Mulu ,thus, the area around the Oromo-Somali border frequently experienced conflict over problem of border demarcation and resource due to the nature of livelihood. However, the traditional boundary contention between the two ethnic groups that bound to claim over resource changed to asserting political power using territorial claim as an element of identity. Thus, parallel to the economic and political motives the interest of territorial claim became source of violence that highly influenced by political dynamics. The interview conducted with key informant from Oromia Busaa and Gonoffa office explained that,

“After the political change of 2018 Somalis in Dire-Dawa, Shinnille and Moyale began to claim for territories and they requested referendum to take over lands. However, the territory belongs to Oromo but the Somalis are numerically large.”(KI5, Adama, Feb 14, 2023).

Therefore, in addition to political and economic motives, the interest of territorial claim that revived between 2017and 2018 aggravated the ethnic conflict and changed its course from resource based claim to politically motivated territorial dimension.

4.3. Factors Influencing the Integration IDPs

In this section, the study presented about factors that facilitated the local integration of internally displaced persons with the host community in Adama town. Thus, the study identified the social, economic and cultural factors that influenced the process of the integration. Accordingly, in order to address the problem that caused by internal displacement, the Federal and Oromia regional governments have responded with different durable solutions but the nature of the conflict and fear of recurrence of conflict necessitated settlement as a best strategy to address the problem. Thus, the objective of the study confined to assessing factors influencing the process of integration.

4.3.1. Opportunities to the Integration Process

4.3.1.1. Land Ownership and Housing as reparation to mend the trauma

Achieving social integration is challenging, thus it needs accesses to land ownership and housing to sustain the livelihood bases and facilitate social interaction of the displaced persons with the host community.

According to in-depth interview with a displaced man and focus group discussion with the displaced persons,

*“We received a land from the Adama city Administration and built houses.”
(II4, Adama, March , 2023).*

The participants expressed a constructive feeling about land access is significant to the displaced persons to improve their financial base and become self- reliant. Thus, to facilitate social inclusion and create stable livelihood base land ownership has become vital.

The key informant interview participant explained the IDPs access to land as an opportunity to facilitate the success of integration as,

“They got a land grant from the government and built their own house this could have its own influence on the future interaction with the host community.” (KII, Adama, Feb 21, 2023).

There are no differences among the respondents in relation to the significance of land ownership. The displaced persons who settled in the Adama town due to the inter-ethnic conflict received 105-meter square land from the city Administration. Thus, they got access to land and opportunity to build houses, even though the question of quality and infrastructure are there. The above stated information asserted the opportunities provided by the regional government and city Administration encouraged the IDPs social interaction with the host community positively.

4.3.1.2. Time as a tool of developing Social Understanding

Positive attitude and social understanding have positive impact on creating harmonies relationship and perception between the displaced persons and host community. A key informant participant from the Adama city security office described the interaction between the host community and displaced persons with three stages,

“We can see the situation from three stages. First, when they arrived in Adama town they came with different culture, experience, expectations and psychological make-up. Therefore, at this stage there was a disagreement and conflict between the displaced persons and the host community .During the second stage they developed a positive attitude that helped them to interact and develop social understanding.” (KI2, Adama , Feb, 2023).

The above stated information asserted that lack of social understanding led to negative perception and conflicts at the initial stage; however, through time influence and social service sharing they improved their interaction positively. Focus group discussion with the displaced person described the improvement as,

“Unlike the first stage, there is promising interaction, which paved the way to social understanding at least at the minimal level.” (FGDP5, 17 Feb, 2023).

Another key informant from the Adama city social affairs supported the above stated idea as

“There were conflicts between the host community and the displaced persons at the initial stage that resulted in the death and physical attack. However, currently there are improvements in their interaction due to awareness creation.” (KI6, Adama, 20 Feb, 2023).

A focus group discussion participant explained the situation as,

“There were individuals who treated and understood us wrongly. They called us the Somali and the displaced. Now we created awareness on how to understand us and live with the host community peacefully.” (FGDP6, Feb 16, 2023).

Thus, as the participants stated that positive perception and social understanding that developed gradually helped them to improve their scope of interaction and way of communication.

In-depth interview with a displaced woman described the situation as

“At the initial stage of our arrival, the situation was not good. There were violence and we lost our relatives but now things are getting better and we now developed better social understanding.” (II3, Adama, March, 2023).

Therefore, awareness, time and social understanding at third stage realized the improvement of social interaction with the host community that has been contributing to the integration process at the socio-psychological level.

4.3.1.3. Access to Education and Health Services

Access to basic social services like education and health enable the displaced persons to develop basic communication skills with the host community and become active participants in other societal affairs. According to the focus group discussion participant,

“The government has provided us with electricity and water services. Therefore, we shared the services with the surrounding community.” (FGD3, 20 Feb, 2023).

Thus, the IDPs access to social services facilitated their interaction and communication with their neighbors. It has contributed to the improvement of communication between the displaced people and host community in the surrounding areas unlike the scope of previous relationship. In-depth interview with a displaced man revealed that,

“We are displaced people, but thanks to the government, we have land and houses but the issue of quality is our challenge.” (II5, March, 2023).

One of the positive moves is education helped the displaced persons children to create interactions, learn skills of self-expression and avoids exclusion. According to in-depth interview with a displaced woman,

“We always demand peace but previously they do not want to see us. Relatively the current situation is good. Our children are attending schools and playing together.” (II6, Adama, March 7, 2023).

Therefore, attending school and sharing social services reduced the possibility of street fighting between the children's and created opportunity for other displaced individuals to know the social norms and cultural values of the host society as important factor to create interaction with the locals.

4.3.2. Barriers to the integration Process

4.3.2.1. Cultural Dissimilarity

Mostly, cultural, language and religious similarities have a positive impact on merging the host community and displaced persons. However, all most all of the IDPs are followers of

Islamic religion, whereas majority of the Adama residents are Christians. The key informant from the Adama city social affairs stated about the social, cultural and religious influences on the integration process as;

“They have a different marriage style and cultural life. They have limited interactions and communication due to cultural differences .For example the Adama community have a culture of having marriage at the age of twenty and above but when we take the displaced persons marriage culture mostly they encourage child marriage between fourteen and fifteen . This contradicts with the culture of the host community.” (KI3, Adama, Feb21, 2023).

In addition, religious similarity could create the displaced persons socio-cultural interaction with the locals however; religious dissimilarity influenced the scope of integration. A key informant participant from the Adama city municipal Administration supported the idea as,

“The displaced persons social interactions with the host community on wedding, and Idir are not strong, because, they have a different wedding style and religious practices. They marry among themselves.” (KI2, Adama Feb 21, 2023).

In-depth interview with the host community stated that,

“It is difficult to say they integrated with the host community effectively. Because they live in a separate living quarter and they socially interact among themselves may be its due to prior psychological effects.” (II2, AdamaMarch,2023).

Therefore, differences in cultural and religious practices limited their interaction with the host community. This shows as the differences in the factors stated above limited the scope of social and cultural integration with the host community.

Focus group discussion with the displaced persons outlined,

“In fact due to our size and largely cultural and religious differences we have a very limited engagement in social gatherings with the host community.” (FGDP8, Adama, March.2023).

The participant in an in-depth interview supports the above stated idea with the host community as,

“Largely we have limited social and cultural interactions with the displaced people settled in the town due to basic differences.” (II9, Adama, March, 2023).

4.3.2.2. Threat Perception and Insecurity Feeling

The root causes of negative perception and social insecurity are overcrowding, saturation of basic social services, politicized ethnic differences and competition for jobs. Information from in-depth interview with a displaced woman stated,

“They describe as” the Somalis.” We have not understood their culture and ways of economic interactions. They perceive as like a wild animal. It is because of our determination and effort that we are living here. They do not want see us.” (II 3, Adama, Feb 20, 2023).

This idea stipulates that the displaced persons tendency to integrate with the host community depend on trust building, realizing social security and building positive communication between the internally displaced persons and host community.

One of the displaced people explained the threat perception linking with ethnic and religious differences as,

“Recently there was a religious controversy with in Orthodox Church; we are Muslims but the non- Oromo Christians who are our neighbors perceived as we are their threat and against them.” (II8, Adama, 4March, 2023).

In-depth interview with the host community explained how the situations developed in to threat perception and feel of insecurity as

“We always remember the day we fight with the displaced people. I do not know its exact cause but we entered in to violence and harmed each other.” (II7, Adama, March, 2023).

Thus, the growing sense of exclusion and the tendency of categorization of we and they have reduced the possibility of high-level effective interaction and communication. This implies libeling’s and social categorization always leads to exclusion rather than inclusion in to the larger social entity, which is a threat to social bond and security.

4.3.2.3. Lack of Access to Employment

Above all, the prevalence of unemployment affects the financial confidence of most IDPs, because, problem of job opportunity restrict movement and way of economic interaction. Interview with key informant from the Adama city social Affairs justified the influence of unemployment as

“They have limited economic and social interaction, because, they are not actively engaged in economic activities. However, some of them are benefiting from the businesses activity and benefiting the host community but we cannot say they effectively integrated.” (KI4, Adama, 12 Feb, 2023).

Thus, the problem limited the IDPs to confine their movement to their living quarters. In addition the situation of unemployment expressed by the focus group discussion participant as,

“As a challenge, we have unemployment issue. There are educated individuals; nevertheless, we have limitations on getting opportunities in government offices. Therefore, we need to get job opportunity.” (FGDP1, Adama , Feb,18,2023).

Therefore, unemployment issue greatly influenced social interaction with the host community and forced the displaced persons limited movement that confined to the settlement sites. The information received from the participants’ shows, the Oromia regional government has granted financial credits to the displaced persons. There are displaced persons that used the opportunity but majority of the IDPs remain dependent. In addition the focus group discussion participants compared their living situation before the displacement and after they settled in Adama town as’

“We had a good livelihood condition, business center such as Khat and other commodity shops. We were self- reliant but now we have challenges to lead our daily life. We are not receiving any assistance from the government and getting job to secure financial confidence.” (FGDP 8, Adama, Feb 16, 2023).

Thus, the status of the displaced persons shows as they have financial problem due to the challenge of job opportunity.

A host community participant compared job opportunity between the displaced persons and unemployed from the host community as,

“Unlike the host community, the displaced individuals have very limited access to get the opportunity. It might be due to lack of having social connection through networks.” (II7, Adama, March, 2023).

This stipulated the IDPs are economically vulnerable and less likely employed compared with the host community. Thus, they are dependent on aid and not excelling their prior skill and experience. Therefore, it reduced them to the status of aid seekers other than being self-reliant and contributor to the local market.

4.3.2.4. Language Differences with the Larger Social Entity

Knowledge and understanding of local language is vital to improve social interaction. It helps to avoid barriers that could lead to misunderstandings through communication. Interview with key informants described the influence of language as,

“Due to differences in language accent, there were miss-understandings, limited social interaction and negative perception with the host community.” (KI2, Adama, Feb19, 2023).

The above stated idea implies, as language is a major facilitator to social and economic interaction and social understanding.

A focus group discussion with the displaced persons indicates,

“We have confusion with the host culture, language and social values. They think, as we are not part of the community due to the differences. Sometimes we also faced discrimination.” (FGDP10, Adama, Feb 2023).

Thus, knowledge of the social values and language of the host community could positively influence the social, cultural and economic integration between the host community and displaced persons.

In-depth interview with the host community justifies,

“Language and cultural differences affected our relationship. Mostly residents of the Adama community cannot speak Affan Oromo.” (III10, Adama, March, 2023).

It indicates that language paves the way for effective interaction, active participation in commercial activities and developing sense of belonging. Therefore, the existing difference

in language and its accent constrained the scope of communication with the host community and limited the IDPs participation in social gathering and economic interaction.

4.4. Major Human Security Threats to the IDPs

Economic insecurity:

IDPs have a right to get equal employment opportunity, ensure food security, realize social safety and improve their livelihoods. However, when the IDPs fail to get job and fulfill their livelihood, they will be vulnerable to human security threats. A displaced person that participated in the focus group discussion described challenges of economic situation and difficulty of securing financial independence as,

“We are not getting job opportunity. When we ask and complain, we got imprisonment. They treat us wrongly and they benefit each other along family line.”
(FGDP6, Adama, 16 Feb, 2023).

A key informant person from the Adama town social affairs office stated the practical effect of unemployment on the displaced persons as,

“In the Adama town there are displaced individuals on the streets and beg for food due to unemployment and financial problem.” (KI7, Adama, 17 Feb 2023).

Based on the information collected from the IDPs and key informants, the situation of unemployment affected the displaced persons livelihood and reduced them to the status of aid seekers, which is a threat human security. Thus, despite efforts made by the government to address the problem the issue of alleviating economic problem remain a challenge and it hampered the key rights such as protection against poverty.

Health insecurity

One of the key component in the realization of harmonious relationship and peaceful coexistence in a society is the existence of physically, mentally and psychologically healthy community. The base for creating a healthy society is providing unlimited access to health services. According to the information collected from the IDPs regarding opportunities to health access,

“We have access to government health stations but there are elderly individuals and women with complicated health problem who needs advanced and better medical treatment. They could not visit hospitals due to financial problem.” (II3, Adama, March3, 2023).

However, despite the efforts made by the government to provide primary medical services, problem of securing job led to financial problem that challenged the IDPs access to visit health centers for better medical services. This, in turn affected the essence of human security, which asserts about protection from harmful aspects that endanger the safety and security of people.

Personal insecurity

Mostly, the relationship between the host community and displaced persons encounter challenges such as violence and conflict, due to competition over resources, labor market, identity, language and religious issues. A key informant from the Adama town security office explained how ethnic conflict between the displaced persons and other ethnic group created human casualties and death as,

“There are challenges, conflicts and physical attacks. If we take the recent ethnic conflicts between the displaced persons and other ethnic groups in the town, they (displaced persons) experienced abuses, discrimination and physical attacks.” (KI 6, Adama, 20 Feb, 2023).

According to information collected through focus group discussion and in-depth interview, still there is mistrust and negative perceptions due to accusation from the host community as the IDPs are involved in criminal acts. Thus, in the context of security of the community such practices could affect social stability; because, community security asserts a sense of belonging and shared values, however, prevalence of theft and drug abuses threaten safety of the group.

Food insecurity

IDPs have the right to get enough food to secure survival and psychological strength. It is unquestionable that the issue of food insecurity has the impact of destabilizing social interactions, eroding moral values and affecting cultural foundations, which have an effect of exposing the displaced persons to exploitation and criminal acts.

One of the key informant participants described the situation how the displaced individuals are dealing with food issue as,

“Currently, they are not getting enough assistance and due to this, we are observing individuals on the streets. The situation is not good due to financial difficulties, especially for the females and elderly people.” (KI5, Adama, Feb21, 2023).

Interview with key informant explained the effect of food insecurity as,

“At the initial stage of the displacement, they were receiving food aid but now they are not getting any assistance from the government or any other body. Thus, in order to get daily bread they are highly relied on the small amount of aid from good-hearted individuals and income generated from small businesses.” (KII, 22march, 2023).

Thus, as stated by the displaced individuals and key informants absence of opportunity to secure their financial base affected their livelihood base to ensure food security. This could encourage illegal and criminal acts that would endanger the community security.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The finding of the study revealed that, the commonly known source of conflict between the two ethnic groups was over resource due to the nature of their livelihood base. However, following the 2018 regime change, the combined role of political and economic motives transformed the nature of the conflict in to a new dimension. Thus, in the new dimension the manipulation of ethnic difference as a way to maintain interest deepen the scope of the conflict.

Therefore, the ethnic conflict between the two communities led to displacement of people that followed by settlement accommodation sites in Adama town. At the initial stage, perception of threat and negative attitudes affected the interaction and communication with the host community. However, access to social services and land ownership reduced the initial social tension and negative attitudes and encouraged sense of belonging. Nevertheless, factors such as cultural, religious and language dissimilarity with the larger social entity posed challenge to the high-level interaction and process of effective integration.

5.1.DISCUSSION

5.1.1.Causes of the Displacement that led to IDPs Settlement in Adama Town

In the socio–economic history of the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups’ conflict over resource and contention over property is not a new phenomenon (Abdi, 2020). In fact, there is no a single factor that contributed to the conflict. However, the igniting role of ethnic manipulation by political elites played a major role in causing a destructive violence unlike the commonly erupting disagreements between the two ethnic groups. Therefore, to discuss the role of ethnicity in the Conflict between the two ethnic groups, understanding the link between Conflicts, ethnicity, political and economic motive is essential. Accordingly, the 2018 ethnic conflict that occurred between the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups around the border area have resulted in the displacement of people, loss of life and destruction of economic resource.

Thus, previously there were experiences of communal disagreements and conflicts between the two ethnic groups' over resources to get grazing land and water for their cattle. Mostly they resolve it through traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. However, the dynamics, and course of the conflict between the two ethnic groups changed due to the intention to use ethnicity as instrument, which further intensified and complicated the nature of the conflict.

In fact, in some circumstances conflict over natural resources may gain ethnic dimension due to shortage of resources and geographical impact between the warring ethnic groups. As the key informant interview revealed that, frequently the two ethnic groups entered in to resource conflict but they did not experience a conflict with such intensity and scope. This implies that the recent conflict between the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups is quite different in its cause, nature, actors and dynamics. Thus, the recent conflict occurred due to the significant influence of ethnic polarization that used by political elites to attain political gain at the expense of ethnic difference. Therefore, ethnic regionalization changed the dynamics of conflict from resource based to political boundary violence (Asnake, 2009).

Respondents during the focus group discussion revealed that the experience of the previous conflict was bond to get resources due to the nature of their livelihood that highly relied on cattle and camel herding. However, the role of political motive complicated the nature of the conflict and changed its frequently known course and scope from resource based disagreements to identity issue.

Correspondingly, studies conducted on the causes of conflict between ethnic groups in the local context of Ethiopia asserted that, the introduction of ethnic based federalism by the EPDRF created more problem than addressing inequalities among different ethnic groups in the country (Abbink, 2006; Asnake, 2009). For instance, the quest for politically motivated and identity based territorial claims increased in recent years. In fact, the political structure and federal arrangement of post 1991 was not a direct cause to the ethnic conflict; however, it could be a contributing factor to aggravate the existing differences and encourage ethnic based demands in the country.

In general, to understand the role of ethnicity in the conflict between the Oromo and Somali communities, contextualizing ethnicity theory is foundational. According to the instrumentalist theory, "ethnic conflict does not emerge directly from differences in ethnic identity." Rather the politicization and manipulation of ethnicity to generate political, economic and social advantages at the cost of ethnic difference led to devastating and unfrequented human crisis.

This justifies, as ethnicity used to ignite identity issues, which is subject to manipulation for economic gain or political purposes (Stewart, 2009).

Even though, the cause of displacement was ethnicity it must be understood, as ethnic difference by itself is not a cause for the violence rather, it is a pretext for deepening the existing differences. This indicates ethnicity used by the actors to scale up ethnic differences in to emerging high degree conflict. Thus, the existence of different ethnic groups in the Somali region was not a direct cause; rather attempts made by political elites to create a political pressure and gain political incentive became decisive factor. Therefore, ethnicity has been politicized and became instrument to ignite differences (Biru , 2021).

Therefore, the interest of preserving power position by the EPRDF affiliated leader in the Somali region and the need to defend economic privileges by military generals contributed to the complexity of the conflict. Moreover, ethnic difference became instrumental by the actors as a factor for the inter-ethnic conflict between the Oromo and Somali communities.

Interview with key informant revealed that the ethnic conflict and marginalization started at the same time in Mogadishu, Somali regional state and Punt land .This asserted as the conflict is planned, organized and politically motivated. Even though, the conflict was ethnic based, the actors did not attack other ethnic groups rather they deliberately targeted the Oromo. Thus, the political transition period exploited as opportunity to put pressure and re-assert interest. This further complicated and changed the course of the conflict from its usual nature, which confined to resource-based violence to questing for territorial claim, and identity issue that made the conflict more dynamic and complex.

The finding of the study also indicated that economic motive has contributed to the deepening nature of the conflict. This implies that generating conflict between the two ethnic groups served the actors interest to maximize economic profit through illegal trade using instability of the area and unorganized leadership as umbrella. Hence, strategic position of the Somali region increased its economic importance and attracted the interest of the actors. Thus, not to lose the benefits and avoid further economic competition, they used identity as instrument to instigate violence.

Parallel to economic motive that aimed at sustaining economic opportunity in the area, the actors also gave the conflict territorial claim dimension. Interview with the key informant revealed that some groups began to claim for territory and started questioning how the Oromo

are exploiting economic areas in the Somali region. In fact, the claim linked with the failure to make clear boundary demarcation between the two regions, however, the interest got momentum on the final days of the EPRDF era, which used by the actors to regenerate conflict.

Thus, considering the role of contraband and instability of the neighboring states in the area, dissemination of ethnic violence between the two ethnic groups became profitable task to the actors. Because, prolonged insecurity could have a tremendous economic benefit to political elites who have planned to preserve and generate profit from the ethnic conflict due to unorganized nature of the Federal government. Moreover, the political dynamics and strategic position make the region preferable to insurgency and contraband (Thompson, 2022).

Generally, despite commonly shared socio-economic, political, religious and cultural values between the two ethnic groups, they frequently entered in to conflict. The commonly known causes of conflict were competition over resource and livestock raid. However, the 2018 conflict that involved political elites manipulated ethnicity and changed the commonly known source of conflict between the Oromo and Somali community from resource based to ethnic tendency to generate political and economic gain.

5.1.2. Factors Influencing the Process of Integration

Conflict induced displacement mostly affects the displaced persons livelihood base, social bond and psychological makeup. Therefore, in the process of settlement, reducing the possibility of social tension and encouraging cooperation with the host community are essential. Numerous factors influenced the process of integration between the host community and displaced persons in the Adama town. Thus, social service provision and opportunity of land ownership facilitated the process. On the other hand, differences in culture and language challenged the process.

However, it must be taken in to account that considering the context and understanding how certain factors created positive attitudes and social understanding is essential.

5.1.2.1. Opportunities to the Integration Process

The provision of land and housing positively contributed to building the IDPs sense of belonging, and restart stable livelihood base in the town. Thus, one of the fundamental factors to achieve effective integration is getting access to basic social services. The success of local integration was attested to by the fact that at some point the IDPs no longer relied on the aid

of others. The determining factors as to whether the IDPs stayed and created sustainable socio-economic interaction with the host community or returned to their former places depend on the availability of economic opportunity and social equality. Mostly, social interaction, which is vital to realize effective integration with the host community, starts with establishment of permanent livelihood base that enhances the frequency of contacts. Therefore, access to land determines the situation of sustainable living and strong social ties with the host community.

The possibility of local integration becomes achievable when the IDPs are not subjected to uncertainty and are free from the perception of being undermined or looked down upon. Thus, the IDPs access to land reduces the situation of an increased risk of economic inequality with the host community. According to the respondents, land ownership and housing encouraged them to rebuild their lives in the post displacement period. This in turn reduced the possibility of violent reaction as a source of exacerbating conflict due to worsening social tension and severe inequality.

Mostly people who are victims of displacement could develop negative feeling due to the psychosocial influence of the problem that destabilized their livelihood base. Because, they had better social and economic opportunities before the displacement, however due to the unprecedented consequence of the conflict they became vulnerable due to loss of property and economic status. Therefore, the availability of housing and access to land improved their conditions of livelihood.

According to the respondents, access to land ownership and housing helped them to overcome psychosocial trauma that related to losing property and an unstable livelihood base thus, lack of access to land affects the livelihood base and economic status of the IDPs (Wanninayake, 2019). This proved that land and property ownership creates a sense of social inclusion, reduces inferiority complex and social stress.

However, the availability of land by itself is not a guarantee to ensuring sustainable economic independence and encouraging effective integration. Thus, parallel to opportunities to acquiring land the regional government and the city administration must work on job creation, which is significant to improve the economic life. The main finding of this study is that land ownership and housing played a significant role in encouraging community engagement and rebuilding of a sustainable life.

Another major finding of this research is that, the displaced persons access to social services such as health and education facilitated the interaction with the host community. For instance, Children of the IDPs got an opportunity to attend schools that enabled them to interact, play and share cultural values. This in turn reduced the frequency of street fighting that emerged because of the negative perception and the problem of social misunderstanding. This increased hope; sense of engagement, and positive communication. Because, the possibility of the host community developing a negative perception towards the displaced persons over fear of social service burden and threat to social stability was high (Fonkeng, 2019). Thus, in the existence of such fears and threat perceptions the possibility of social integration could be questionable.

Therefore, the finding of the study clearly indicated that the negative relationship that manifested at the initial stage of the settlement due to lack of understanding, fear of insecurity and perception of social services burden affected their relationships with the host community. However, the sharing of social services contributed to the improvement of their interaction and the change of the negative perception that was there previously. Accordingly, improved access to social services led to a relatively balanced social interaction that shaped the tendency of fear of insecurity and negative perceptions. Moreover, access to social services has contributed to the erosion of the negative attitude and improved the chance of effective integration.

5.1.2.2. Barriers to Integration Process

Among the factors that influenced the process of integration negatively are lack of job opportunity, cultural and language dissimilarity with the larger social entity discussed in line with the provided literature review and findings of the study. It is clear that economic independency by itself cannot realize effective integration unless addressing the issue of equitable distribution is successful to avoid social tension. This implies when creating job opportunities of should benefit both the displaced persons and host community to reduce the risk of threat perception, which is a constraint to economic interaction.

Accordingly, access to employment is crucial for the displaced persons to secure their livelihood base and stable social life. Because, the lack of employment opportunities could obstruct the integration of the displaced persons in to the host community, due to its influence on blocking interaction (IOM, 2019). According to the 2017 World Bank report on Ethiopia's

unemployment issue, factors such as rising number of youths, increasing number of internal migration and problem of clear policy have largely contributed to the problem. Thus, unemployment issue is a national problem. However, in the context of job opportunities to the displaced people and host community, the problem to engage in labor market is observable to the displaced people due to challenges of social networking and communication. Information from a youth from host community asserted as unemployment is a national problem but unlike unemployed individuals of the host , the displaced youth do not have a chance to engage in a labor market due to lack of social communication. This implies, as it is a discouraging effect on the interaction and integration of displaced people with the host community. Therefore, limited job opportunities created financial dependency and increased the risk of marginalization and poverty among the displaced persons. Thus, some displaced individuals went to the streets to find daily bread and to make money and some others involved in illegal activities. This increased the risk of social tension between the host community and displaced persons. Because, employment is a vital factor for economic integration as it promotes economic independence, self-confidence, and interaction with the host community.

In fact, securing financial independence by itself cannot lead to the realization of economic integration, unless it creates interaction and communication with the host community through labor market engagement. Because, limited opportunity due to weak social networks the IDPs have limited access to local labor market unlike the host community. This could have a negative effect on the social interaction and understanding that lead to effective integration.

In addition, the study identified the level of social and cultural integration with the host community from two perspectives. First, the IDPs have strong affiliation with the Adama residents who can speak Afaan Oromo, but have limited interaction with others due to language barrier. Second, still there are negative attitudes around their residential sites due to the effect of identity and political issues. This implies that there is a high-level of integration achieved when the IDPs have ethno-linguistic similarity (Wanninayake, 2019).

Therefore, language is a crucial factor for the integration as it benefits the displaced persons in terms of social interaction, improving communication, and increasing opportunities for getting job. This implies that language has a key role of facilitating the possibility of understanding cultural values and the chance of peaceful interactions, which positively influences their communication, and interaction with the host community. Therefore, language and cultural similarities have a positive implication on the success of integration.

Moreover, language and cultural dissimilarities with the locals are perceived as the factors that influence the interaction and integration of the IDPs with the host community. Therefore, the linkage between economic, cultural and social integration is significant, because when the displaced people have knowledge of the local language they can engage in commercial activities, which create positive communication channels, and enhances efforts to being self-reliant. In order to achieve this, they need to interact with the local community, understand the social values of the host community and start interactions that increase the chances of developing positive attitude.

The finding of the study revealed that cultural, linguistic and ethnic dissimilarity with the larger social entity influenced the frequency and scope of interaction of the displaced persons with the host community. However, ethnic similarity has not always been a factor to create a sense of belonging and positive attitude due to the determining role of interest in defining relationship and framing engagement. According to information collected from the IDPs, there are disagreements with individuals from the same ethnic group and who speaks Afan Oromo over improper government directions in the town. The IDPs have complained despite ethnic similarity some officials from the city administration are creating burden to use the business sheds for their benefit. Thus, it remains unclear to conclude the practical influence of ethno-linguist similarity in the process of integration.

Even though contradictions are there, however the absence of meaningful similarities in language and cultural values limited the IDPs participation in social gatherings such as, idir, ekub and funeral services due to a narrow scope of social and cultural interactions.

5.2. Implication of conflict induced displacement on human security of the IDPs

The United Nations Guiding Principle defines internally displaced persons as,

“persons or group 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 armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, and violation of human rights.”

From this description, we can analyze that internal displacement have effect on the human security of displaced persons. Because, the persons leave their comfort, and exposed to

economic, social, personal, political, environmental and food threats (Gasper, 2013). Largely, human security concerns of internally displaced persons do not end or immediately fade away following the end of the conflict or natural disaster (IASK, 2010).

Thus, the displaced whether they return to their homes, settle elsewhere in the country, or try to integrate locally they face continuing problems, requiring support until they achieve a durable solution. Therefore, due to its emphasis on protecting the IDPs from chronic and sudden threats, and the safeguarding of their survival, livelihood and dignity from such threats human security became a priority area (UNDP, 1994).

In order to understand the cost of conflict induced displacement and its effect on human security, analyzing the relationship between challenges in a new settlement sites and constraints to achieve integration between the host community and displaced persons is significant. Therefore, conceptualizing Crenea's risks and reconstruction theoretical model in line with United Nations human security components is vital. Thus, when people are forced to displace they face risks, such as loss of shelter, risk of losing job opportunities, high risk of physical attack, sexual assault, deprived access to basic services, serious declines in health levels, food insecurity, landless and asset less are major human security risks that pose challenge to displaced persons (Crenea, 2003).

Generally, the concept of human security focuses mainly on individuals' right and freedom, because, if the security of internally displaced persons not protected, insecurity that affects the people and state arise (Newman, 2010). Finally, after analyzing and discussing the opportunities and barriers regarding the integration process between the internally displaced persons and host community in the Adama town, the following human security threats to the IDPs are identified,

5.2.1. Major Human Security Threats to the IDPs Settled in the Adama Town

Taking into account the consequence of internal displacement on the security of displaced people, identifying key areas of vulnerability is significant. Economic security refers having assured basic income, access to employment and resources (ILO, 2016). Thus, IDPs have a right to get equal employment opportunity and improve their livelihood base. However, when the IDPs fail to get job and fulfill their livelihood, they will be vulnerable to human security threats. This implies that internally displaced persons are victims of human insecurity and

risks of human rights violation when they lose their land, income and livelihood base due to conflict (Mooney, 2005).

Thus, in the case of the IDPs settled in the Adama town financial issue forced some IDPs to go on the street and others to confine to settlement sites seeking for aid, and relay on begging. This has increased the IDPs risk of vulnerability to exploitation, discrimination and negative word labeling from the locals. In fact, poverty and low financial income are national problems; however, its impact is not as similar as the host community is.

According to the UN Guiding Principle 21 (b), like any other individual the IDPs have the right to seek opportunities for employment, to participate in economic activities and income generation. However, unlike the country's constitutional right and universal declaration there are displaced persons who are still not self-reliant apart from those who rarely involved in small businesses that limited to the settlement sites and surrounding areas.

The IDPs prior experience justifies as they have the necessary skills in commercial aspects, however currently they are not active in the business activity. Thus, unlike the host community, due to lack of communication, and social networks the displaced persons do not have better access to job opportunities. It is clear that, accommodating all displaced persons, economic interest is challenging, but ignoring minimal job opportunity is parts of human rights violation and implication of human insecurity.

On the other hand, realization of harmonious relationship and peaceful coexistence in a society depends on the existence of physically, mentally and psychologically healthy community. According to the 1995 FDRE constitution article 44, displaced persons either by development or by conflict have the right to get basic assistance such as health service.

In fact, the Adama city Administration delivered health insurance; however, problem of getting money due to unemployment issue mostly constrained the displaced persons from visiting health centers for better medical treatment. In-depth interview with the IDPs revealed that financial problem affected the frequency of visiting health centers for chronic disease, which endanger their life and created psychosocial crisis such as stress, depression and isolation. Thus, good health is essential for achieving human security as it enables the displaced people to plan for better, engage in positive social interactions, and actively participate in business activities.

The finding of the study also showed the interconnection between unemployment, food insecurity and health problem. This increased the displaced persons possibility to expose themselves to exploitation and criminal acts. The IDPs have unemployment problem, they cannot afford for food. This implies that the problem of job insecurity created a sense of dependency that exposed them to exploitation, drug abuse and discrimination. Due to its correlation with conflict and criminal acts, the aspect of human security became at risk of violation. Generally, human security challenges such as job insecurity, problem of securing food safety and inter-community tension due to negative attitude and threat perception reduced the needed high level human security protection.

5.3. Coping Mechanisms of the displaced persons settled in Adama town

Despite the psychosocial and economic challenges according to the findings from key informant interview, in-depth interview and focus group discussion with the displaced people and key informants the IDPs have been trying to overcome their problem. Unlike male displaced people in the town females engaged in small business such as street coffee café, khat selling and small shops in the settlement sites to assist their family. However, largely the displaced people in Adama resettlement site are jobless. Thus, there are displaced people on the street for begging due to lack of or absence of support from the concerned humanitarian stakeholders and government body. The Adult participants who are not getting better medical service decided to visit medium level clinics to cope up with financial constraints and keep the money for other emergency necessity such as food. The research participants have also confirmed that they have food and economic problems. According to the information collected from displaced persons, to cope up with the situation they relied on illegal activities and many of them forced to let their children on the street. These conditions challenged the displaced people ability to afford for food and this exposed them to different activities. The research participants have also discussed that their household members have participated in petty trading such as selling vegetables on road. In addition, the IDPs stated that commonly they share services such as electricity and water with the surrounding community as a method to reduce hostility and unfriendly relations.

CHAPTER SIX

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Conclusion

The 2018 ethnic based violence and conflict between the Oromo and Somali communities led to the displacement of people and significantly affected the safety, livelihood base and social bond of the displaced persons. Due to the conflict between the two ethnic groups, the Federal and Oromia regional government have arranged settlement sites in different cities. Thus, due to the complex nature of the conflict and fear of insecurity the solution to return the IDPs became challenging. Therefore, the study assessed factors influencing the integration of IDPs with the host community in the Adama town. Studies conducted in the past years previously asserted as there were experiences of communal disagreements and conflicts between the two ethnic groups over grazing land and water for their cattle (Abbink, 2006; Asnake, 2009).

However, manipulation of ethnicity by political elites changed the dynamics and scope of the conflict from resource based to politically influenced identity issue. Thus, the finding of the study revealed that politicization of ethnicity as a tool to attain political and economic motive caused the displacement. In fact, ethnic difference between the two groups was not a direct cause for the occurrence of a conflict but intentions and pretexts employed by the actors exposed ethnic differences to large-scale conflict. Even though, the cause of displacement was ethnic conflict it must be understood, as ethnic difference by itself is not a cause for the violence rather a pretext of continuation of the existing differences.

With regard to reducing the risk of the displacement, the federal and regional stakeholders collaboratively launched settlement program as a solution to the problem. Regarding to factors influencing interaction between the displaced persons and host community, access to education and health services contributed to positive communication that led to social understanding. However, problem of livelihood due to lack of access to job opportunity, cultural and language dissimilarity with the larger social entity over shadowed the high-level effectiveness of integration. The study also revealed the issue of safeguarding of their survival, securing livelihood and dignity became challenging to the IDPs because of loss of income and problem of availability of regular food. Thus, financial issue forced some IDPs to go on the street and others confined to settlement sites seeking for aid. This has increased the IDPs

chance of vulnerability to exploitation, sex abuses, and discrimination, which affected their life and created psychosocial crisis such as stress, depression and isolation.

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher would recommend the following possible solutions to address the constraints.

- Since the cause for the displacement was ethnic conflict, the concerned government stakeholders should work on addressing the root causes of the problem, thus, working on creating a political platform that accommodates differences and set national policies that deal with internal displacement is significant.
- The concerned social and religious institutions should work on strengthening social institutions to mend the broken moral values and culture of accommodating differences.
- In fact, in the occurrence of conflict the priority area is evacuating civilians to safe zone. However, the experience of settlement site in the Adama town asserts the significance of considering elements that bonds the settlers and host community before deciding on settlement site especially when the settlement is not temporary. Therefore, employing the appropriate strategy that cope up with the psychosocial, cultural and religious bonds between the displaced people and host community is vital.
- Learning from the experiences of the Adama settlement site and realities on the ground regarding the level of interaction between the IDPs and host community drafting best practice that fit with local context is important. Thus, the government should assess the process and effect of the settlement.
- Government should work on addressing unemployment problem through skill training and creation of communication channels to allow the participation of the displaced persons in the labor market.
- In fact, the FDRE constitution and Ethiopian Durable Initiatives enlisted some elements about the protection of displaced persons. However, implementation stage has great constraints, thus practically evaluating, assessing and implementing the necessary coping strategy should be a priority area.
- The Oromia regional government and the Adama city Administration should have work on awareness creation through positive communication, social understanding and active social engagement between the displaced persons and host community.

- Despite the theoretical base of equality and protection from human rights abuses, during the settlement stage and integration process, the local and regional stakeholders should work on the protection of human security. Thus, solving livelihood problem, reducing discrimination and abuse should be given a priority area.
- The city Administration must work on the IDPs economic participation through access to business trainings and job opportunities.
- The stakeholders should work on social participation and improve communication and interaction with the host community through public gatherings and awareness creation.
- Policy makers should understand the draft and implementation of policies regarding settlement of displaced people in the local context.

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Appendices A

Interview and Focus Group Discussion Guide for the research participants

My name is Million Balcha; I am conducting a research for my Master's Degree in Peace and Security. This interview and focus group discussion guide is prepared to collect data from conflict- induced displaced persons settled in the Adama town. The objective of the study was to assess factors influencing integration of IDPs and its implication on human security in Adama town.

Part One- Key informant interview questions with Adama town Busaa and Gonofaa office

1. What do you think about the possible causes that led the displacement?
2. How did the IDPs settle in the Adama town? Who chose the settlement site and why?
3. Could you elaborate why the city Administration chose the site and what are the possible challenges faced to accommodate the IDPs
4. How do you describe the socio-economic interaction of the IDPs with the Adama community? Do you think it is peaceful or harmonious?
5. How do you describe the social service provision to the IDPs? Adequate or satisfactory/? What are the challenges?
6. Do you think the IDPs actively engaged in the economic activities with the host community? How do you describe their contribution? What do the reaction from the host community look like
7. What kind of measure employed by the city Administration to handle the IDPs case/

Part Two- Focus Group Discussion question with the IDPs

1. What do you think about the possible causes that led the displacement?
2. How did the IDPs settle in the Adama town? Who chose the settlement site and why?
3. Could you elaborate why the city Administration chose the site and what are the possible challenges faced to accommodate the IDPs
4. How do you describe the socio-economic interaction of the IDPs with the Adama community? Do you think it is peaceful or harmonious?
5. How do you describe the social service provision to the IDPs? Adequate or satisfactory/? What are the challenges?

6. Do you think the IDPs actively engaged in the economic activities with the host community? How do you describe their contribution? What do the reaction from the host community look like?
7. What kind of measure employed by the city Administration to handle the IDPs case

Part Three- In-depth interview question with the IDPs

1. What do you think about the possible causes that led the displacement?
2. How did the IDPs settle in the Adama town? Who chose the settlement site and why?
3. Could you elaborate why the city Administration chose the site and what are the possible challenges faced to accommodate the IDPs
4. How do you describe the socio-economic interaction of the IDPs with the Adama community? Do you think it is peaceful or harmonious?
5. How do you describe the social service provision to the IDPs? Adequate or satisfactory/? What are the challenges?
6. Do you think the IDPs actively engaged in the economic activities with the host community? How do you describe their contribution? What do the reaction from the host community look like?
7. What kind of measure employed by the city Administration to handle the IDPs case

Part four- In-depth interview questions with the host community

1. How did you welcome the settlement of displaced people in the Adama town?
2. How do you describe the security situation of the town before and after the arrival of the displaced persons?
3. How could you describe the socio-economic and cultural interactions with the host community?
4. Did you experience threat and insecurity due to the arrival of the displaced people?
5. Do you think that the IDPs have less job opportunity than the host does? If you say yes Why is that happening?

Part five- Gafiwwan Maridhaaf buqaottaf qophaan

1. Sababni akka buqatanif isiin dirqisisee maali jetani yaadu?
2. Fedhidhan moo humnan magaala Adamaati qubatan? Bakka ittii qubatan enyutu fil-
atte? Maalif?
3. Tajaajili argataa jirtan maal fakkatta?
4. Yerro amma tana jiruu kessan akkamitti gegassa jirtan?
5. Hariroon hawasumaa fii dinagdee hawassa magalicha wajiin qabdan maal fakkata
6. Ummatta magala Adaama wajiin makamu fii jiraachu wajiin wal qabatte rakkon isiin
mudatee jirra? Yoo jiratee tarkaanfin fudhatame maal fakkatta?

Appendix B: Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of research participants

A. List of displaced persons participated in the focus group discussion

Code	Sex	Marital status	Displaced from	Date	place of interview
1.	FGDP 1	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
2.	FGDP 2	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
3.	FGDP 3	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
4.	FGDP4	M Single	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
5.	FGDP5	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
6.	FGDP6	M single	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
7.	FGDP7	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
8.	FGDP8	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023/2023	Adama
9.	FGDP 9	F Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
10.	FGDP 10	F Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
11.	FGDP 11	F Widow	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
12.	FGDP 12	F Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
13.	FGDP 13	F Widow	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
14.	FGDP 14	F Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
15.	FGDP 15	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama
16.	FGDP 16	M Married	Somali Region	Feb/2023	Adama

B. List of key informant interview participants

No	Code	Sex	Representative of	Place of interview	Date of interview
1.	KII 1	F	Adama Bole sub city	Adama	Feb/2023
2.	KII2	F	Adama Social Affairs	Adama	Feb/2023
3.	KII3	M	Busaa and Gonoffa Oromia	AddisAbaba	Feb/2023
4.	KII4	M	Busaa and Gonoffa Oromia	AddisAbaba	Feb/2023
5.	KII5	M	Adama security Office	Adama	Feb/2023
6.	KII6	F	Adama city Administration	Adama	Feb/2023

C. List of In-depth interview participants

No	Sex	Code	Representatives of	Place	Date
1	F	IIP1	Host	Adama	March/2023
2	F	IIP2	Host	Adama	March/2023
3	M	IIP3	Host	Adama	March/2023
4	F	IIP4	Host	Adama	March/2023
5	M	IIP5	Host	Adama	March/2023
6	M	IIP6	IDPs	Adama	March/2023
7	F	IIP7	IDPs	Adama	March/2023
8	F	IIP8	IDPs	Adama	March/2023
9	M	IIP9	IDPs	Adama	March/2023
10	M	IIP10	IDPs	Adama	March/2023

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned Million Balcha a student of Peace and Security Studies, declared that this is my original work and has not been presented in any other academic institution and all sources of materials used for the thesis have been fully acknowledged.

Name of the student: Million Balcha

Signature: _____ Date: _____