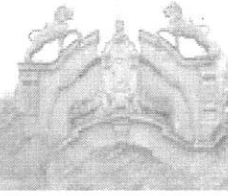


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Addis Ababa University

College of Law and Governance Studies

Centre for Federalism and Governance Studies

Topic: Assessment of Factors Affecting Interregional Conflict Resolution in
federal Ethiopia: The Case of Oromia and Somali regions

By

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A Thesis submitted to the Center for Federalism and Governance, college of
Law and Governance studies, Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Master of Arts (MA) in federal studies.

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May 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any university and college. All sources and materials used are duly acknowledged.

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August 01, 2018
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This thesis has been submitted for final examination with my approval as an advisor.

Mohammed Dejen (PhD)
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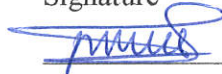
Approval

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Acknowledgement

First, I am greatly indebted to my almighty God for helping me complete this research work and for all his help throughout my life.

Words cannot express how grateful I am to my advisor Dr. Mohammed Dejen who critically read my paper word by word and whose invaluable knowledge helped me to put this piece of work together, he guided me all through, read through my work and encouraged me not to give up. Moreover, I admire the way in which he explained very difficult concepts in very simple ways and his constructive comments and support from the beginning to the end of the research work. His valuable advice and logical comments helped me a great deal to shape the paper in its present form.

I would also like to express my heartfelt deepest and special thanks to everybody who support me in different direction. Especially, the Oromia Bureau within free from work and providing to reach this golden opportunities and others like Girma Ayalew within technically support me.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my in most appreciation to my parents as well as for my much-loved mother named W/ro Bizuwork Jima for her target to ideal support and follow my daily healthy and working situation during and after childhood in the behalf of both my Dad and Mom through my whole life in general and education life in particular .for their invaluable financial and moral support they rendered me while I finished the journey. Without their consistent and unwavering support, I would have easily lost my way.

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Abbreviations or Acronyms

ASOW -	Administrative and security office of wore
CSOs -	Civil Society Organizations
DUP-	Democratic Unite Party.
EPRDF-	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ESDL -	Ethiopia Somali Democratic League.
FDRE-	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD -	Focus group discussion
FGE-	Federal Government of Ethiopia
HOF -	House of federation
IGLF-	Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front
JPC -	Joint peace committee
OLF -	Oromo liberation Front
OPDO-	Oromo people's Democratic Party (An EPRDF affiliated Party).
SRSHZMW -	Somali region of Shinile zone of Mullu woreda
OR	Oromia Region
SR	Somali Region

Abstract

The Ethiopian government designed a constitution that have a democratic and human rights that guaranteed for the citizen after the fall of Derg regime . All peoples of Ethiopia have a protection as national and regional in both international convention and Domestic laws within the country. This study was designed to assess the factors affecting interregional Conflict Resolution in Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia. In order to address the research objective, this study employed both the descriptive and explanatory research design. Moreover, both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed since mixed methods helps to make use of different data source. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources through questionnaires, interviews, document review, FGD and observation. The researcher used both probability and non probability sampling techniques to draw the sample. In total, 50 high experts, 15 elders, 10 leaders 10 persons from different societies were selected randomly and 25 key informants were purposefully selected. Finally, the raw data collected through the survey were analyzed based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques involving descriptive and SPSS analysis. From this analysis to bring sustainable peace within the two regions were the major problems within the stake holders. The study also found that differentiate the root cause and trigger or immediate cause of the two regions , unclear demarcation of territorial arrangement as a referendum and the miss use of legal binding actors are another problems. So, in order to accommodate the two regions people beneficial differentiations better to have solve demarcation of territorial boundaries problems and mediate genuinely and justice .

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background

Ethiopia is a country which found in the Horn of Africa and bordered by Eritrea to the north, Djibouti to the northeast, Somalia to the southeast, Kenya to the south, South Sudan to South west and North Sudan to the west. It is also the Second most populous nation in Africa with a projected population about 100 million. (ETV m. o., population of Ethiopia Esimation , 2010 E.C)

Ethiopians are considered as “culturally homogeneous people due to continuous interaction through intermarriages, trade, migration, war and other social activities for thousands of years thus creating unity in diversity, which helps resist the pressure from internal disintegration and external aggression (Alemayehu, 2004) The situation in Ethiopia before 1991 was that” harsh social injustices, tensions and political oppression prevailed and there was linguistic, cultural and religious discrimination.” (Alem, 2011) In addition, most governments before 1991 in Ethiopia was followed the process of centralization and constrained by a variety of social and ethnic-based political movements. “The supremacy of centralized state power has been declining, and there has been a profound political shift underway in most of the African countries.” In spite of the fact that Ethiopia selected to use federal system of a government in order to with draw from the oppression of unitary forms of government to keep the citizen’s identity, ethnicity, cultural, linguistic and etc of Ethiopian people. On other hand, there is a legal binding established and clearly demarcation for regional states and federal government with proclamations and directives. For instance: the past conflict from 2008 till the end of February, 2010 E.C. the Violence was happened in every corner of the country. west of Oromia and Benshangul border within boundaries demarcation and east of Oromia and Somali borders of south, south east and east of regions for expansion of territorial and boundaries demarcation as referendum conflicts. Somali and Oromo have similar heritage as result of the cross-cultural [... hybrid] and similarity of many cultural traits, including bilingualism of the overwhelming majority of the people from both groups took place”. (Roy Eielson,2003) However ,due to the problem or gap of implementation within the federal government and the stake holders at regional levels conflict resolution not productive rather than a conflict was aggravated .

For instance, in the north the Walqait people between Amahara and Tigre border within a question of an identity. Also in the two regions boundaries of Oromo and Somali regions conflict was largely created by a highly competition over infrastructure, land and water due to arid and semi- arid eco logical and climatic conditions. This underlying causes of Economic resources is an identity of ethnicity within two regions of Oromia and Somali regions. It obviously known that, in our living, dynamic world conflict is everywhere, and we seeing in our necked eye through our life, Organization, Social, Political and Economic spheres. Similarly happen in two regions as (Asseffa, Ethiopians Experiment in accomodating Diversity , 2013) states that Conflict can be defining the design or techniques in which people create strategically and interact with one another. For instance the ways that conflict may arise according to him, ‘ ‘ there were ‘ ‘five beliefs that indicate propel groups toward conflict. These are superiority, injustice, vulnerability, distrusts and helplessness causes brought a conflict. (Elieson, 2003) The federal system of a government also immersed on those problems in its implementation. However; Effective federal countries like Switzerland, Belgium , Canada and India implement federalism as an instrument of mitigating conflicts regulation as much as possible with their legal binding by bargaining , Compromise and rule of law internally by more responsive to their people. Institutionally also they are well function ,when we are compared to Ethiopian conflict resolution. On the other hand for Administrative purpose ‘ ‘In coming together, federation like the United States (1789) has not conflict resolution aggravated . (Assefa, 2013) Even , like Kenya, Spain, and RSA better conflicts resolution mechanisms with power sharing. without federal system of a government.

There were different conduct that cemented the conflict, such as the root cause, primary cause and the invisible hand actors .The root causes of these conflicts between the Somali regions and the Oromo-ethnic groups in the North, Southern and Eastern part of the country are due to the harsh environmental conditions and the increasing need for basic human survival resources (most significantly land, water and infrastructure). As root causes for two regions conflicts was resources , The main actors : invisible hands which consists Rent seekers and Contrabandists which brought Challenges to bring peace in the basis for economic growth, tolerance and social development rather to aggravated the conflict between the two regions conflict.

In addition, the role of the institution to improve the society's productive capacity and for significant political, economic, as well as poverty alleviation of one's country is not such much. Moreover, the institutions of federal system of a government negotiation in different aspects to solve conflict successfully will need new methods, skills, positive attitude and the ways people looking for the conflict should be improved. Because, the conflict resolution is yet, not functional as expected in Oromia and Somali peoples. However, as a Conflict is natural for every societies existing in the world, but it should need a solution by discussion, negotiation, genuinely and scientific thinking. "The tendency to use federal structures as a mechanism for the accommodation of ethnic diversity is far less visible on the African continent and this is despite the large ethnic diversity that characterizes the population of most African states." (Bekan, 1996) As a result, many of these states have introduced in new forms of decentralization (Muhyadin Adowa Liban, 2006) Federal system of a government, inter-governmental decentralization, and devolutions are some of the most forms of devolving power to lower levels. However, there are wide varieties of arrangements and categories for the devolution of power to lower level structures. Therefore, the EPRDF government introduced as one mechanism to solve conflicts in Ethiopia established an institution of ethnic-based federalism with the aim to solve long-standing major ethnic based conflicts, which were believe to bring about internal peace in the country.

The 1995 constitution of federal government of Ethiopia full and free exercise of the Nations, Nationalities and peoples of Ethiopian sovereign power, the right to self-determination, to build a political community found on the rule of law and capable of ensuring lasting peace, guaranteeing a democratic order, and advancing their economic and social development (Nation, 1995) Now a day's also conflict in Ethiopia is not less than that of Derg regime and others empire before, even it aggravate the conflict within different states of Ethiopia. (Messay, 2006) The multiethnic federalism seems irreversible and delegitimizing the system would be costly political business, because "once ethnicized politics is born, it will not go away for the simple reason that it mobilizes strong emotional forces. It should be used to activate democratization and economic progress, the only way by which the emotional competent can be neutralized". This is by no mean the federal arrangement is immune from risks. From many countries, Ethiopia is one of the emerged federal states out of conflict. But, there were a gap before and after a conflict happened in wisely way to providing the solution.

Today what we have seen in different corner of the country's conflict emerging is an indicator of the aggravation of the conflict . Might be the indicating emerging tensions and conflicts related to border demarcation within the regional states and individuals interest of economic resources. "The fact that the disputed areas coincided with the bounders between regional governments seems to have transformed the local communities to conflict between two regional states" (Asnake, 2004) Instances include over Babble and Moyle (Oromia and Somali) states. The researcher argue that Whenever a conflict will occur in Ethiopia border a team of officials assign by the government will be sent to that area and will use different mechanisms to Claim the situation of the conflict and then hold various discussions and meetings to settlement without sufficient resolution. Therefore, the wrong use of federal system of a government implementation in Ethiopia aggravates conflicts with some indicators. Hence, there is a need for assessing the implementation challenges towards better implementation and conflict resolution. The ultimate outcome is bringing the Oromia and Somali regions in to sustainable peace and security. For this reason there is a need for analyzing conflict resolution by identifying the factors that determine the recent conflict resolution. This study assess the status and challenges to identify which Factors Affecting resent Conflict of the Oromia region and Somali region conflict resolution.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is on the right track to achieve sustainable peace and political stability and economic growth. However, (The Ethiopian boarder disputes or Conflicts faces termendoues challenges terms of Economic distructions and human life lost; Organization, 2013 and 2017) Because, the government of Federal Government at each level not effectively and efficiently work on the underlying causes , main actors like rent seekers and other that leads to aggravate the conflict between the two regions. In some areas of the recent conflict between Oromia and Ethiopia Somali, hazardous bring two regions into tension and instability. As the researcher interviewed somebody from House of Federation One factor that identified in the recent conflict is the 2004, "a referendum to decide the fate of more than 420 kebeles and around the border—Ethiopia's smallest administrative unit—gave 80 percent of them to the Oromia Region" is without exact location of the map was demarcated and both sides runs to created new local kebeles by the will of the two regions who are leaving in the conflicts areas" (House of Federation, 2018)

According to that interviewed indicates, " there is no clear demarcation to solve the Oromia and Somali people conflict areas . " There was a conflict before and after 1991 E.C in the two regions .But, what is unique the federal system of a government mechanisms in Ethiopia to solve the conflict was within one nation government to government was /is not fight each other rather than disagreement on the issue. If and only if , the problem of a conflict beyond the two regions the HoF intervene in the issue within legal binding. "The Federation of Ethiopia Government verifies the two regions conflict, then the criminal region should be sent to the Federal Government. " But this issue was not applicable appropriately. Even , the Federal Government not took proactive measures and treatments the problem of the two regions lined the way to enhancing and aggravate the conflict between OR and ESR. On other hand in Ethiopia in a prone conflict area of border for land expansion and Ethnic identity conflict resolution for alleviation human life is not sufficient resolution within federal system of a government institution like the house of federation (HOF) in the country and human right commission rather cemented the road to aggravate the conflict. Simply the federal system government (ETV m. o., in Federal sytem of agovernment not to aggravate the conflict, 2018) things which aggravate the conflict among the regions was due to activist of anti- peace, rather than to see the problem behind the federal system of government implementation according to the constitution, proclamation and directives . The Oromia and Somali regions leaders also not heartily solve the conflict rather than the failed agreement to solve the hastily conflict between them. In general, as indicated above, there is a challenging circumstance to ensure conflict resolution in developing country of Africa, especially in our country.

The researcher observed there were no studies that specifically focused on assessing factors affecting Sustainable for aggravated Conflict resolution between Oromo and Somali regions. Even though certain studies on: "the two regions have established 'a neighboring regional affairs office' to handle cross border issues in their respective states (Adowa Liban, 2001)

In 2005 the two regions have established " 'joint peace committee' (JPC) at regional, Zonal, and district levels, they had also agreed to formulate 'a joint development and security co-operation programs and law enforcement' to put on trial committed in the disputed border areas. "The referendum was conducted in 2004, for all the disputed Keble's with the exception of three kabala's in the district (Bordode customs check point or Kela, Goijano, and Abe sale).

Muhyadin Adowa Liban, Ethiopia. Most of these studies have just mentioned the factors affecting the consequence conflict in border areas for example (The resource conflict emerged between agriculturalists and pastoralists, Ethnic border conflict) without analyzing them in detail. The study, are not variations or differences of the two regions to solve the conflict expressed and cannot show the cause effect relationship between different factors. Moreover, some of these researches focused on a single determinant specially the root cause (socio economic), the primary actors invisible hands which to aggravate the recent conflict than before 1991 between the two regions. In light of this, the researcher initiates to conduct this research to show the relationship among this three determinants; the underlying causes main actors , invisible hands and the impact of one on the others.

1.3. Research questions

1. What are the underlying (Root Causes) of factors for the contemporary interregional conflicts between the Oromo and Ethiopia Somali regions ?
2. Who are the key actors visible and invisible – included in the recent inter regional conflicts between OR and ES?
3. What is the status of conflict resolution between Oromia and Ethiopia Somali regions?

1.4. Objectives

1.4.1. General objectives

The general objective of this paper is to assess and explain major factors affecting recent conflict resolution and mechanisms between of Oromia and Ethiopia's Somalis regions.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

Based on general objective, the following specific objectives have been set:

1. To assess the situational Analysis of the recent conflict resolution between Oromia and Somalis regions.
2. To describe the root causes, the interregional conflict between Oromia and Ethiopia Somali regions
3. To find out the key players – visible and invisible of the interregional conflict .

4. To identify the factors that the efforts regions of resolving contemporary interregional conflict between Oromo and Somali regions.
5. To suggest alternative options for receiving this integrations conflict.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The task of enhancing the peace and settlement conflict resolution in Oromia and Ethiopia Somali is the most difficult problem that most developing countries face. Due to this fact, the result of this study may have the following contributions to the concerned bodies, institutions, researchers that have major roles and responsibilities to ensure conflict resolution. This study contributes to the:

1. The research gives information's on the direction of focus of plan and to design policy to resolve the conflict and bring sustainable peace and security in the implementation of conflict resolution for the stake holders .
2. It provides appropriate information for leaders and experts for further study and use as evidence to take suitable measures through the conflict resolution.
3. It helps to create awareness and building consensus among the societies and government to improve and ensure their conflict resolution.
4. used as reference, data source give hint for further investigation of the problem for other researchers. It is also be an indicative document and may develop empirical data.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was designed in terms of geographic, thematic and time. Geographically, this study was conducted in Oromia and Ethiopia Somali Regional States, western Hararge of Mi'esso woreda Vs Somali region of Shinile zone of Mullu woreda (the case between Me'eesso and Mullu) . Thematically, although conflict resolution issue include many variables that directly or indirectly contribute to Oromia and somali regions conflict, which the researcher , was assessed the conflict of the two regions in terms of root cause , primary actors , invisible hands actors and the consequence or results of the conflict .

Therefore, this situation emphasizes the status of the conflict between the two regions, its challenges, the societal level factors (the complexity of conflict background within the two societies) that have significant impact on sustainable peace and security of the two regions' societies. The condition or trends of conflict resolution by the federal system of a government and two regions' leaders concerning Oromia and Somali conflict was also assessed in terms of root cause (infrastructure, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist and different economic resources), primary actors (Somali liyu force and from Oromia militia and community at large), the invisible hands (contrabandist, illegal traders, rent seekers, and failed agreement; between president of Oromia and president of Somali regions). Cross-sectional survey was conducted i.e. primary survey data was collected from December up to January in 2018 to submit the first draft and final submission at the end of May 2010.

1.7. The Research Design and Methodology

The research Design and Methodology comprises research approach, data type and sources, method of data collection, sampling design, method of data analysis, and ethical considerations. Materials for analyzing the nature and history of the recent two regional states' conflicts both during the previous conflict and under current government by using both primary and secondary data. The information needed for this paper largely based on qualitative and semi-quantitative data approach. The study employed mixed method approach that involving both qualitative and quantitative research, since both methods provide rich data about a situation ((etal., 2001) Therefore, this study employed both the descriptive and explanatory research.

1.7.1. The research design: is focus on the theoretical plan, outline, scheme, structure and strategy within which research conducted to obtain answers to research questions and control variance establishes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 1990) According to Kothari, 2004 sampling design is the technique or procedure a researcher would implement for obtaining a sample from a given population. In order to achieve the objectives and answer the research questions of the study the researcher would undertake a case study using a qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Qualitative approaches using open ended questionnaires and others provided to the participants of the respondents to cross check the existing facts to investigate and explore different documents at different government official level and both the constitution. While,

quantitative approaches of data analysis helped the researcher to get and cross-check the problem stated or indicate the owner of the problem existing through participant's responses by using closed questionnaires , structured interview and FG discussion to show numerically and figurative.

1.7.2. Population of the Study: The population of the study refers to the recent conflict areas of two Zones that they are bounded North east and south east of the two regions and the potential respondents that were found within them. Furthermore, it constitutes the two societies elders who know the two languages (Oromigna and Somaligna), Federal Police, peoples who suffered with this recent conflict, leaders at different levels, and the different office experts, peace and security supervisors and the societies at large.

1.7.3. The Sample Frame: The sampling frame is the source of population from which a sample is drawn. Is a set of elements from which a researcher can select a sample of target population (Dolman, 2010) In this study, the sampling frame included the two woreda from south Me'sso were found in Oromia region and Mullu Somali region respectively.

Furthermore, the sampling frame constitutes two Zones, two woredas and population who found at different areas of which suffered from the recent conflict in this two woreda.

1.7.4. The Sampling Unit: The sampling unit is the level at which the data is collected. In this, study those stakeholders who concerned the conflicts of the two regions.

1.7.5. Methods of Sampling: To select sample respondents from the target population, the researcher used both probability and no probability sampling techniques. From probability sampling techniques, the researcher applied the lottery method to select different stakeholder from two woredas.

From non-probability sampling techniques, the purposive sampling system was applied to select from two woredas encompasses the displacement people and respondents for the focused group discussion 25 and the interviews (i.e. 25). These respondents are taken out purposively because they were the ones who were likely to have the information that was required to answer some of the research questions.

1.7.6. Data Type and Sources: This study used both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data sources were civil societies who suffered from the recent conflict, leaders of administrative and security office, high experts and elders. Questionnaire was administered to gather data from the above respondents.

Furthermore, structured interview also was administered to leaders of administrative and security office, Displacement peoples and elders. In addition, focused group discussion was conducted with people's displacement from their home land members.

Questionnaire

The researcher used both closed and open-ended questionnaire. The open-ended questions were used because, they are important to get respondents' views, opinions, or descriptions of experiences" (Waller, 2005) Moreover, the main advantage of questionnaire is free from the bias of the interviewer; answers in respondents own words. Based on literature review and some adaptations from prior researchers, a questionnaire consisting of both structured and open-ended questions prepared for elders, leaders and for civil societies and higher experts, was prepared in English language and later translated in to Afan Oromo language in a simple and understandable way.

The likert scales that have five-scale rating were used for this research to assess the level of perception. Before distributed the prepared questionnaires to respondents, necessary effort's has been taken to ensure the availability and reliability of the survey instruments. Both closed and open-ended questionnaires were distributed for stakeholders to obtain in depth information from concerned bodies.

Interview

Structured and Semi-structured interview were applied to the displacement people, elders, House of Federation , Ministry of Affairs leaders and ASB. It is an indirect oral investigation suitable for intensive investigation. It helps to investigate motives, feelings and characteristics of respondents through tone of voice, facial expression, and hesitation. It helps to get accurate and complete information in set time and immediate.

Document Review

The document carried out on annual reports, administrative and security conflict documents, Conflict manuals, abstracts and annual plan, and implementation reports.

The relevant document review was used to analyze information with the research question and respondents answer. Document review increase the validity of the finding and much information is analyzed in a short time.

Focus group discussion

In this study Focus group, discussion was conducted with the elders and the displacement civil societies, based on their experiences.

Observation

It is the usual study of something in order to gain information or learn about behavior, trends, or changes (Kothari, 2004) It is used in qualitative research usually consists of detailed notation of activities, events, and the contexts surrounding events and activities. The focus in this observation was on the people that evacuation from homeland and when they think, stress and instability for shelter and daily nourishment both certain Somali and Oromo peoples.

1.7.7. Description of the Study Area and sample size

The Oromia and Somali regions conflict area are found in East of Addis Ababa at a distance of about 500 km from Miesso woreda of western Hararge Zone of Oromo and 615 km Mulluu woreda of Shinile Zone of Somali region respectively. The Oromia and Somali regions are bounded in the North Amahara and Afar regions, in the eastern Somalia and southeastern of Kenya. The total area of the regions is 284,538 and .square kilometers (km) respectively. According to regions census reported about 1/3 the total of Ethiopian population and around 6.5, millions of Oromia and Somali of the regions respectively(Internate, 2010) Oromia and Somali are the two largest regions in the country by area size, sharing a border of more than 870 miles (Jeffrey, 2017) Currently the region of Oromia have administers 20 zonal, 19 cities administration, 336 woreda and 7172 kebele' and the Somali region have total of 11 zonal cities administration, 93 woreda' and not exactly expressed Keble's respectively (federation, 2010) "In Ethiopia before 1991 was that due to harsh social injustices, tensions and political oppression prevailed and Even there was a linguistic, cultural

and religious discrimination exist there is not political and social stability in the country. In the meantime, the collapse of the socialist regime in 1991, the federal system of a government introduced an institution of ethnic-based federalism with the aim to solve long-standing major ethnic based movements (conflicts), which were believed to bring about internal peace in the country. The federal government constitution states that all sovereign power resides in the Nations, Nationalities, and people of Ethiopia.

The Constitution also declares that Ethiopia's nations, nationalities and people have strongly committed, in full and free exercise of their right to self-determination, to build a political community found on the rule of law and capable of ensuring lasting peace, guaranteeing a democratic order, and advancing their economic and social development and introduced in order to resolve ethnic conflict. However, there was a conflict among Ogden War among Eastern Ethiopia and Somalia government of Siad Barren's long apt ion to incorporate the Somali-inhabited region of Ethiopia into a Greater Somalia, it is unlikely Ziad Barren would have ordered the invasion if circumstances had not turned in his favor. From that ideology onwards the –Somali region had a border conflict with Oromia regions still now. This means, the conflict existing from the very beginning of central government and at that time there is no regions splits as Zonal and woredas. So, its areas conflict status was not clearly known among the two regions as today. In the area where recent conflict exists: - In Western Hararge zone in two woreda: Mi'esso and Dobba bordered by City or Shinle zone of two woreda: Mi'esso Abdam (which include Issa and minorities of Hawiya). In its borders Zones and Woredas in Eastern Hararge 8 woredas' such as (cinaqsan), Gursum, Babile, Mayu Muluqe, Kumbi (Qumbi), Meta, Goro gutu and Midaga (midhaga tola) bordered with Tulluu Gullied and Jijiga woreda, Gursum Somali, Babile or Gursum somali, Mayu Somali, Qumbi somali, Meta Arar, Abdam and babile (dhadham) somali respectively. in South Eastern of Bale zone 8 woredas' :- Beltu (Laga Hida), Sawena, Rayitu, Gura Damole (dhamole), Berbere, Dawe sarar, Dawe kachen and Meda welabu bordered with somali woreda's of Laga-Hidha, Salhadi, Salhadi and Damole, and Raso, Goro Bakaksa (Baqaqsis) and Chirati (cirrati) and gorse negotiation to this the two conflict boundaries area of the Oromia and Somali regions which were open to the elements for the above occurrence of the conflict. These areas why the researcher use is to show the conflict happened in a similar way and a prone areas for the conflict. For instance, the people governed by article 48 of the constitution 1995 and more over both their revised constitution in 2002 is to assured that the supreme of law and to exercise the democracy

within the citizen and minority groups. In addition, Primarily Oromia and Somali officially structured in both regions form administrative and security Bureau until their woreda in order to solve the disputes and conflicts as legal binding of their constitution.

Nevertheless, the federal and regions constitutions to bring sustainable peace and settlement within the two regions, the recent conflict of Oromia and Somali is a dynamic from boundary to internal conflict lined the two peoples displacement from their resident place. The main objectives of the two regions conflict resolution is to enhancing peace and stability among the two regions of people and the country's citizens as a whole. This requires the coordination and commitment of all the stakeholders particularly the regional leaders and the federal government as well as the institution like house of federation solve the conflicts among the two regions . Moreover , those group of people from different levels of leaders members' attempts to solve the problems of the displacement peoples of Oromo and somali , but yet no functional to give a right decision.

From the data provided peoples of Oromo Hararge from Somali regions that are displacement from their homeland people who had no significant solution . Even though, the federal system of government and regional leaders of the two states is design and attempts to solve the conflict used and proposed different ways of mechanisms to solve the conflict the implementation shows an events to aggravated the conflict within Oromia and Somali regions. What implication of this is one evidence that the federal system government and the two leaders are not functional within a proactive conflict resolution. Some evidences from (ETV, 2010) indicate some of peoples of Oromo and Somali who are hurters , wounded, died and enormous properties were stolen during the conflict between them.

1.7.8. Sample Size: From the Two Zones and Two Woredas that are found in the study area, a total of two woreda that contain people's displacement from their home land were selected purposively. In those purposively selected displacement people, there were target populations (civil societies who suffered from the recent conflict, leaders of administrative and security office, high experts and elders).

1.8. Limitations of the Study

This paper studies the conflicts between Oromo and Ethiopia Somali communities along the border between the two states. This study was its own limitations. The following were some of the major factors that contributed to the limitations of the study were Lack of information

due to limited capacity experts and leaders and afraid of risk to provide information system or the lack of documentary base and baseline data as well as inadequate reporting system from selected worded as.

That was created missing detail information from the grass root and lack of confidence in analyzing the document. Difficulty to organize focus group discussion as anticipated because of the in availability of appropriate persons as scheduled. Another constraint was the topic of my research and my limited understanding of Somaligna Language. These have constrained me to collect sufficient and proper first hand, data for my study during my field visit. The researcher was going repeatedly and by creating good communication to overcome the problems. Lack of up to date literature review in the areas, the respondents had felt that the survey as an evaluation, which is carried out as the upper official and this feeling might have, brings some bias. And Financial and time constraints were also restricted the researcher's intention. As a result, the scope and depth of the information desired was limited and thus, have an implication on the outcome of the study.

1.10. Operational Definition of Key Terms

Conflict:- is normal, and even healthy, part of relationships, after all, two peoples expected to agree on everything at all times. "The majority of writers describe conflicts with terms such as civil war, civil strife, hostility, war and political instability(Bujra, 2007) Conflict in Africa is a violent and armed confrontation and struggle between groups, between the state and one or more group, and between two or more states". Conflict arises: from differences. It occurs whenever people disagree over their values, motivations, perceptions, ideas, or desires. Un Health way of conflict resolution: an inability to recognize and respond to matters of great importance to the other person. Unhealthy conflict resolution is characterized by:-explosive, angry, hurtful, and recent full reactions, the withdrawal of love, resulting in rejection, isolation, shaming, and fear of abandonment and the expectation of bad outcomes.

Unwilling or unable to forgive: resolution lies in releasing argument to push, which can never compensate for our losses and only adds to our injury by further depleting our lives. Know when to left something go. If you cannot come to an agreement, agree to disagree. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

Superiority: This core belief revolves around a person's enduring conviction that he or she is better than other people are in important ways that means mistreatment. On one hand in case

of group level, this view encompasses shared conviction of moral superiority, choosiness, entitlement and special destiny. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

Vulnerability

Individual level involves the person's perception of him or herself as subject to internal or external dangers over which control is lacking, or is insufficient to afford him or her sense of safety. In-group level fears about the future are the most common cause of ethnic conflicts and often produce spiraling violence. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

Distrust : Individual –level the critical role played by issues of trust in individual psychological development has long been recognized .the expectation that others will hurt , abuse , humiliate, cheat lie, or take advantage usually involve the perception that harm is intention or the result of unjustified and extreme negligence. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

Group level

Focuses specifically on perceptions of out groups and revolves around believes that the other is untrustworthy and harbors malign intentions toward the in in-group. For these reasons there is so, many prone area there is a conflict happen, for instance the resource conflict emerged between agriculturalists and pastoralists and ethnic conflict around the boarder. Alert and claim. Conflict resolution by saying claim means to be accurately read and interpret verbal and non-verbal communication. Control emotions and behavior very important here. When communicate your needs without threatening, frightening or pushing others. Pay attention to the feeling of being expressed as well as the spoken words of others. Be aware of and respectful of differences. Conflict regulation or resolution means a process of resolving dispute or disagreement. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

The data was collected by employing various techniques with the consent of the participants of the study. Careful attention had been given regarding respecting the rights, needs, and values of the study subjects, and maintaining confidentiality of the data and acknowledging sources of information. The research findings explain the real concept driven from the analysis of data. One of the issue of the researcher ethical consideration for peoples directly and indirectly participated in the study process or responders are treats , cares and kept their respect and dignity , as well as their responses were kept confidentially, security and safety. (Roy Eielson, 2003)

1.11. Ethical Consideration

The research design considered the basic ethical principles for social science research that were: the researcher received a letter, number of the issue under study from O and S (0, 1), Oromia, and Somali regions Administrative and Security regions. Participants of the study were given about the objectives of the study emphasizing that the data was used only for intended academic purpose. The data was collected by employing various techniques with the consent of the participants of the study. Careful attention had been given regarding respecting the rights, needs, and values of the study subjects, and maintaining confidentiality of the data and acknowledging sources of information. The research findings explain the real concept driven from the analysis of data. One of the issue of the researcher ethical consideration for peoples directly and indirectly participated in the study process or responders are treats , cares and kept their respect and dignity , as well as their responses were kept security and safety.

1.12. Organization of the Study

This paper comprises five chapters. The first chapter contains the introductory parts: the background of the study, a statement of the problem, objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope, description of the study area, and definition of key terms. It attempts to discuss some of the concepts and issues involved in boundaries' recent conflicts, such as conflicts over natural resources, ethnicity and boundaries conflicts, and forms of governance and local conflicts, as well as conflict resolution approaches. The third chapter presents the research design and methodology, source of data, process of data collection and the system to analyze data. The fourth chapter deals with analyzes the emerging challenges of recent conflict between ORS and ESRS and its modes of regulation. First, an overview of the historical background of the western of the two regions of Mulla and Ma'eso would also be made and concluded as generally. This chapter will assess the two regions recent conflicts between Ethiopia Somali and Oromo communities who inhabit along the border between the Ethiopian Somali and Oromo regional states, and the regulation mechanisms used. In light with this, the cases of Ma'eso and Mulla districts in the west of two regions woreda compared during previous one, and under the current government situations. The presentation, analysis and discussion of the data collected and interpretation of the finding of the study is involved.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Main theories and conceptual considerations of conflict resolution in Federal system of a government

2.1 Introduction

Federal system of a government as a political system is primarily concerned with the idea of developing a manageable system of governance thus establishing an orderly arrangement among different tiers of government in a nation. "Establishing a manageable and accommodative system is the real test for federalism which should ensure that the general and regional governments coordinate with each other while remaining independent." In a way, federalism is about division of power in a well-structured way (Ariyo, 2003)

Another body of knowledge argues that a federal political order is the type of political organization that is marked by the combination of shared rule and self-rule.

After several years of the centralized administration in Ethiopia before 1991, that brought serious state crises, the federal system of a government choose ethno nationalist based Constitution established in 1995. From on words of this period the federal governments use a lot of mechanisms to solve ethno national conflicts within the country, between regions to regions, from one local area to other local areas and between minority groups by giving shared rule and self-rule that binding with legal constitution of the federal and regional governments. In addition to this point, the federal government establishing different institution of HOF and the likes attempts to solve the conflict. But, federalism is also facing some challenges to solve conflicts of bounder, inter-ethnic and pitfalls of referendum in certain areas of Ethiopian regions. For instance, (Asnake,2004) argue that the claim of owner ship over Borana and Moyale (towns of Oromia and Somali regions), Borana and Gaari conflict (shide, 2003) Afar regional state and Somali regions, between Gujii and Sidama of SNNPRS signed as a referendum. Also the similar problem happened in Mi'esso and Mullu within West Hararge and Shinile Zone in different periods of time. Due to such a grave problem and not appropriate one causes of the conflict to aggravate Know a days of the north, east and south east of Oromia and Somali regions conflicts are happing some challenges of conflict resolution. Therefore, this chapter assess and Presents a review of the literature that was related to the objectives of the research. Specifically, it provides a review of relevant theories and empirical data which shows the gap of the problem related.

Furthermore, this chapter presents a conceptual framework that was crafted based on review of the literature and a consideration of the context within the similarities and differences of the stated findings.

2.2. 1. Concepts and definition of conflict resolution

The literature indicates that there is no consensus on the question what is meant by conflict. “

This could be due to the reasons of: “the majority of writers describe conflicts with terms such as civil war, civil strife, hostility, war and political instability. ”A conflict in Africa is a violent and armed confrontation and struggle between groups, between the state and one or more group, and between two or more states.”“ ‘conflict can be found yet, the main role of conflict theories and concepts is to explain social conflicts in general, examining their sources, patterns of appreciation.

(Doucette, 2003), for instance, viewed conflict as complicated social phenomenon, which is a feature, connected to the human existence that is essential to social change and transformation. For the researcher it is better for analysis of conflict to differentiate from different terms like violence. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary conflict is competitive or opposing action of incompatibles: antagonistic state or action (as of divergent ideas, interests, or persons) or mental struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, wishes, or external or internal demands.

Conflict is “disagreement on the value and the type of the resources, as well as the nature, scope, and involvedness of the struggles over these resources ((ends), 1999) While exertion of physical force to injure or abuse (as in warfare effecting illegal entry into a house). On one hand violence is injury by or as if by distortion, infringement, or dissent intense, unstable, or furious and often destructive action or force. Violence is often related to devastation and damage of the conflicting parties. ‘Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the Horn rely on land and water in advancing their livelihoods. ”

Nowadays, the nature of conflicts in addition to land and water has been intensified to other mechanisms due to the ever increasing demand as a result of rapid population growth, advancement of technology and increased consumption of such vital areas of resources to fetch. There is a cause of conflicts throughout most African countries over natural resources, such as land-use, human and animal population growth, and climatic variations. But, “ It is

also equally important to take into account the crucial issues of the state, and identity politics in analyzing the contemporary local conflicts between various ethnic communities in the Horn. (Muhyadin Adowa Liban, 2006)

According to (Tsegaw, 2001) As instrumentalist scholars argue, ethnicity drives its importance from multifaceted social truth from which it comes out. It means that, the social competition of economic resource fetch or conflict appears was not the only issue of the two regions of the conflict resolution, rather than multifaceted issue, like political gain biases and other different sources search for individual or certain groups beneficiary. Due to these effects "The human, financial and social costs caused by these ethnic conflicts in the two regions and the Horn, raised new questions and concerns about ethnicity in state formation thus making the issue of governance at the heart of internal conflicts (Rupesinghe, 1996) To prevent such issue, in multi-ethnic societies, the federalism and democratic decentralization could be empowering local institutions by creating autonomous local or regional authorities to keep the conflict resolution. Both decentralization and federalism can be interpreted as instruments intended to forge better service delivery, and transform or solve internal conflicts of the multi-ethnic states and especially at the local (Liban, 1996) Indeed, local governments serve a key agency in the well-being of the population of developing African countries. It is true and practically seen in Ethiopia. Therefore, it is better to such a gap in growing acknowledgement that establishing democratic local authorities will help in building social harmony, community spirit, and political stability. ((Sisily, 2005) In the first place, the top political and administrative leaders of these states were not ready to share the power and resources with the lower levels mainly fearing a possible disintegration of national unity. The other problem facing these states was the fear of elite capture for the decentralized power and resources to the lower levels. One can sense that in the Horn, the conflicting parties usually belong to different ethnic groups. Though some question whether the conflicts in the region are caused by differences ascribed to ethnicity, never the less, it is undeniable that they are a contributing cause and more often than not are exploited by the contending political elites happen in Ethiopia. (Asseffa, 1996) It is also important to point out, that state weakness is necessary precondition for violent conflicts to erupt. As noted by (Mansoob, 2002) State's failure in providing security and minimal level of public goods often forces individuals to rely on kinship ties for support and security". When the state's authority declines groups become fearful for their survival and security, they tend to rely on their capabilities, by investing and preparing for violence (Mansoob 2002)

Having discussed different conceptual explanations of the causal relationship between regional states and its local ethnic conflicts and competition over natural resources, ethnicity, and various forms of states governance of conflict, the researcher now looks at different intervention approaches of managing regional states and its local conflicts. Conflict management can take various forms and may involve a complex and multidisciplinary field of studies (Riemann, 2001) It is therefore, beyond the scope of this paper to discuss the different definitional and conceptual explanations related to different approaches of conflict management. These are four approaches of conflict management. These are conflict settlement, conflict resolution, conflict transformation, and traditional practices of conflict management. According to (Riemann, 2001) "Conflict resolution refers to all orientated activities that aim to address the underlying causes of direct, cultural and 'structural violence'. Structural violence defines the social, political and economic structure of a conflict situation, while 'cultural violence' may refer to the social and cultural legitimization of direct and structural violence. "In the case of conflict transformation; as many scholars defined, conflict transformation can be referred to as "outcome, process- and structure-orientated long-term peace building efforts, which aim to truly overcome revealed forms of direct, cultural and structural violence" (Lederach, 1995 ,1997, 1971, 1996 respectively)

It means that conflict transformation moves beyond the aims of both the conflict settlement and conflict resolution approaches. Conflict transformation tries to change the conflict itself and some aspect of the socio-political system in which the conflict occurs (Riemann, 2001, 2003) In Ethiopia, "the conflict between the boundaries of regional governments seems to have transformed the conflict between local communities to conflict between regional states (Asnake, 2004)

One approach to conflict transformation focuses on levels of governance and social interaction. In this approach, harmonizing peacemaking efforts by facilitating the cooperation of various levels of local governing bodies such as governing elite, community leaders, and grass-roots processes constitute the center for attention in conflict transformation (Sisk, 2005). Other strategies such as a process of sustaining and developing a dialogue between the contending groups, as well as series of problem solving workshops and peace conferences viewed as short-term and medium-term involvement in conflict transformation approach. However, establishing deeper common interest and shared needs through increased cooperation and improved communication between parties could indeed provide a form of

'successful outcome' in conflict transformation (Riemann, 2001) Accordingly, for the newly democratizing states it is crucial to build strong and capable local political elites for local peace and stable state building from below. (Sisley, 2005) The federal system of a government also applied the Sisk and Sisley concepts as much as possible. But, lack of implementation is happening. Finally, each approach of conflict intervention management is appropriate in the right place, time and situation to be effective conflict resolution among every level of government.

2.2.2 The cause of Conflict resource in Federal system of a Government

People used to compete over the natural resources they need to support their livelihoods since time immemorial.” There has however been great divergence on the value and the type of the resources, as well as the nature, scope, and complexity of the struggles over these resources (Buckles and Ransack , 1999)

There are many reasons why conflicts over natural resources occur.

Nowadays, the nature of local conflicts over land and water has been intensified in two regions of Oromia and Somali due to the ever-increasing demand because of rapid population growth and increased consumption of such vital resources. On another hands Endemic poverty, recurrent drought, and harsh climatic conditions and the government not properly do for public interest at large constitute some of the major contributing factors to local conflicts over natural resources. These circumstances complicate the use of the natural resources, as well as modes of management. So, Conflicts over competition for land and access to water sources, insecurity and livestock raiding for economic or culturally related matters also play a tremendous role in violent conflicts between neighboring local pastoralist communities in the Horn.

As the type, nature, and value given to the use of natural resources differs under certain circumstances, there is also divergence in approaches used for solving conflicts that emanate from natural resources too. “In many North and eastern low lands and rift valley areas of the countries of Africa is a tendency of using violence means in the Context of local resource access among pastoralist communities. ‘In the Horn, and especially the two regions conflict evidences shows how specific centralized government policies have aggravated an already existed local resource conflicts before 1991 E. C. For instances, the state's land tenure policies intended to restore peace and ensure national security in most peripheral regions has complicated the existed peaceful co-existence of local communities in certain countries in the Horn (Tyler, 1999) But ,the federal Government opposition of Tyler, as Asnake, states that ‘a traditional conflict resolution from transforming into a boundary dispute, it is necessary that a federal government, the HOF, ministry of federal affairs and the concerned regions set up a

regime for joint ownership of scarce resources.” Centre for federal studies, (University, 2013) Ethiopia during federal government, one mechanism of conflict resolution is demarcated their boundaries of self-governing ethnic regions mandated by the charter was executed by proclamation No.7/1992. Because, to get rid of the impassioned rights they lost during Derg period and provide national / or regional self-determination in order to protect /prevent conflicts directly or indirectly.

Other mechanisms of the federal government to minimize conflict was set devolution of power from higher to lower levels of government takes place when the latter have or the lower level of government discretion to set their policies and priorities, plan autonomously in response to local preference, determine the quality and quantity of public service delivery. However, by doing so, many things on the paper and a few implementation of federalism system of a government in Ethiopia never minimize the conflict in the country.

Due to the fact that less attention given by different level of the government and manageable human being lost enormous propriety was destroyed .Therefore, the problem of the conflict needs sustainable solution, rather than a temporary and insufficient solution.

2.2.3. Political manipulation in Federal system of a Government

A new Democratic political vision appeared and to shape Ethiopian political identity around the country’s constituent nation and nationalities has embarked since, 1991 of the federal government. What the researcher argue that the federal system of government Ethiopia with Kymlicka suggestion, a political theorist who is impressed worldwide resurgence of ethno-cultural disputes and conflicts. He concedes that “ every dispute has its own unique history and circumstance that need to be taken into account in devising affair and workable solution”. Because of most of the time the conflicts in different countries happening in case of ethnic culture , but in reality of today’s conflicts are the circumstances of historical, political and economic issue are the chronic one . Kymlicka allows that federal state should try to change illiberal national community.” The federal government political manipulation to solve the conflict begins with recognition of Eritrea’s right to self-determination within referendum and achieved her independence that held in 1993. From the year on words, the federal government solves regional disputes of boundaries by referendum. Other mechanisms are “ all cultural communities are entitled to fair representation in the institutions of state and federal governments and territorially based nationalities exercise wide powers of self-government political affairs.” As result of this apolitical order open to cultural diversity,

self-expression and autonomy and paved the way to solve the conflict, since it binding with legal constitution. Moreover, Federalism is a "public value tailored to conditions unfavorable to constitutional democracy that are not universal but rather peculiar to certain societies". We have to, federalism is justified an integral part of an ideal conception of democracy. According to Kymlicka, cited by (Eshete, 2013) Aside from protecting the individual's choices from intervention by others and government, a basic value of liberalism is to enable a person's freedom to form and revise a conception of a worthwhile life. As much as possible the federal government wants to put enough room to create states to accommodate all nations to solve a conflict in Ethiopia internally. For instance, one cause of a conflict according to Ethiopian context is land issue. 'Land is our flesh' (lafti lafee keenya in Oromigna). However, the federal Government to solve such a conflict states on Article 40. Three holds by that: " Land is a common property of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. In addition, could not subject to sale or other means of transfer."

"The dispute over whether ownership of land should be an individual or collective right ,unlike the controversy over federalism ,generated divisions only within the formal constitutional process."

However, the fact that, ethnic communities lack clear territorial or other jurisdiction means that there are few prior constraints on the powers of the center in the creation of federalism. " cultural autonomy and equal powers of self-government in their authority are the only pre commitments to cultural communities in deciding on the scope of central authority.

2.2.4. Respecting (with respect to) national Identity in Ethiopian Federal Government

Constitutionally, Ethiopia is a federal polity, but its federal entities are controlled by the strongly centralized EPRDF that predetermines decisions frame the prime ministry's palace in the capital to remote rural kebel until March,2010." There is no autonomous primordial logic in 'ethnic' group relations that emanates in conflict(Abbink, 2006) Bruce Berman notes that class and ethnicity are often intertwined rather than being contradictory sources of identity and social solidarity (Berman 2004) It is thus problematic to combine access to political positions and resources with ethnic identity. Conventional wisdom that ethnic identity constitutes a potent negative political factor " making and remaking state and nation stated respondents generally did not see considerations their group identity and their identity as Ethiopia citizens.

The EPRDF's ethnic federalism has decisively transformed politics, although not always with the hoped-for consequences. It has not resolved the "national question".

Ethnic conflicts have not disappeared but have been either transferred from the national to the regional, district and *kebele* levels or been contained by the security forces.

Relations between ethnic groups have become increasingly competitive, as they vie for control of administrative boundaries and government budgets in addition to land and natural resources. Nevertheless, the EPRDF's conception of ethnicity did not always match the multi-ethnic makeup of many cities and areas. Multiple ethnic groups inhabit the Southern region, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and Harar. One ethnic group dominates Tigray, Amhara, Oromo and Somali states but host others. For instance, the Oromo who live in Jijiga of Somali regions who are now a day is displaced. Existing constitutional mechanisms and the federal government's conflict management have proven insufficient to resolve such competing ethnic self-determination.

Moreover, the House of Federation is formally mandated to deal with nationality issues and federal-regional relations, but lacks the authority to effectively mitigate ethnic conflicts; it has been reluctant to approve referendums to decide the status of disputed localities.

Even though, the special right of pastoralist peoples to landform grazing and protection from displacement is also granted under Article 40 of the Federal Constitution, without enough reason due to the aggravation of conflict among Oromia and Somali regions Hundreds of thousands of people displacement from home land . As a result of constitutional guaranty of protection such gap of a conflict resolution of Oromia and Somali regions aggravated hostility and hesitation among the people and even the most people left hoppy from the federal government. So, the stake holders of the political leaders care for identity conflict resolution to save human lost within the conflict and property destructions within the two regions.

2.2. 5. Conclusion

To minority rights and ethnic self-determination, Ethiopia appears to have an effort to adopted a progressive political system. Also, Ethiopia has a good deal of experienced political transformation since EPRDF forces captured Addis Ababa in 1991. Moreover, Under Article 39(4), the Federal Constitution has conferred to ethno-cultural communities not only the right of self-determination but also the right to secede and establish an independent state of their own.

Of course, secession could only be exercised through long and stringent procedural requirements, stated in constitution such as: the respective regional states are expected – as some already have – to grant special administrative status to ethno-cultural communities within a regional state with a dominant ethno-linguistic community. These administrative units are carved-out territories constituted as special zones (Leyu Zone) or special districts (Leyu Woreda).

This indigenization of political power and self-administration at the lowest administrative levels –i.e., the *Woreda* has empowered indigenous people to take their destiny in their hands, as well as to reinstate their culture, language, historical symbols and other traditional institutions, including conflict-resolving mechanisms. Another important power of ethno-cultural communities is their collective ownership of land and its resources. The special right of pastoralist peoples to landform grazing and protection from displacement is also granted under Article 40 of the Federal Constitution. But, a conflict resolution in many areas of the country is stay the same. That policy has empowered some groups but has not been accompanied by dialogue and reconciliation. “The reinforcement of ethnic identities and the primordial understanding of ethnicity constitute a core problem of ethnic federalism.” The concept of ethnicities as fixed identities facilitates the strategic use of membership and easily generates ethnic essentialism. In analogy to the way in which nationalities are constructed, ethnicity is formed by its politicization. Just as the sense of nationality in nation states has been misused by political systems that were striving for supremacy, ethnic identity has been reshaped in order to pursue political goals . Building cooperation’s to achieve common goals seems to be a promising approach to alleviate ethnic conflict as the example of communities in Oromia and somali regions has shown in recent year. Besides, it would simultaneously address the problem of corruption and unfair distribution of resources.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1. Conflict Resolution in federal system of a government

3.1.1. Introduction

Ethiopia is a country which has a legal binding of a constitution from 1931 until now days. There was different constitutional amendment due to time place condition and technological advancement. This facts has brought countries progress and political situation considerable. From periods about 100 years on words Ethiopia measures of inter –ethnic conflicts and strengthen her internal unity. The federal government constitutionally guarantee for ethnic self-determination and decentralization were adopted to attain the federalism system of a government which promoted cultural diversity and multiethnic conflict resolution. By participation and devolving conflict resolution empowering not only for the regions , but also for the local communities.

3.1.2. Prevention of Oromia and Somali conflicts before 1991

As Ethiopian history the process of centralization which was began with the attempts of Tewodros was consolidated by emperor Menelik. According to Christopher Clapham that was cited by (Assefa, 2013) the centralized government that issued the two major events was the dramatic territorial expansions to the resource –rich southern half of the country had provided the monarchy with anew financial influence, whereas the Adwa victory and international diplomatic recognition provided new access points to financial resources and military capacity building for the project of political control of the empire’s subjects as well as the regional nobility. The emperors’ no give sufficient space to identity, ethnicity and minority groups of conflict resolution. For instance, the governance of Menelik mechanism to solve the conflict was based on the assumption that he had received land rights over all conquered territories. Even ,’ The emperor had transferred his land rights to nobles and soldiers who, in exchange, administered the territories rather than two solve the conflicts between locally or among the regions’’(Christophe Van der Beken, 2015)

Also during emperor HaileSelassie pursue a state-building policy, by avoiding conflict aimed at replacing the traditional, decentralized governance structure with a “modern”, centralized state apparatus, in order to adopting an assimilation’s policy by imposition of the culture, language and religion of all other groups.

Due to the fact that the dissatisfaction of most of the people like rebellion in the south-eastern province of Bale where Somali and emerging Oromo nationalism could be observed.

The Ethiopian power holders, for the largest part of the twentieth century, strived for the creation of one nation within the state, not by the recognition of its national or ethnic diversity, but by the disavowal of and the attempt to erase that diversity. The Ethiopian government judged that this nation building strategy offered the best guarantee for the stability of the state. (Christophe Van der Beken, 2007) Even though, when the Derg régime came up with the power he programmed acknowledged the ethnic diversity of Ethiopia's population and granted Ethiopia's ethnic groups, there was a lack of genuine ethnic accommodation and of decentralization resulted in the military regime finding itself under increasing pressure from regional (such as the Eritrean People's Liberation Front) and ethnic (such as the Oromo Liberation Front and Tigray People's Liberation Front) liberation movements. Due to certain factors such as population growth, environmental degradations, vast human and livestock migration, recurrent drought are paved the road and regarding of rent seekers and corruption. Furthermore, conflicts between these local groups have also taken political dimensions. This situation is/was the major local conflicts between different ethnic groups between Somali (Garre, Digodi, and Marehan) and Oromo (Borana) hadn't got the end mark of the conflict.

3.1.3. presentation of Oromia and Somali Ethiopia conflicts after 1991

Ethiopia federal system of government that shifted from centralized to a decentralized form of a government. "Ethnic federalism was installed voluntarily after the overthrow of a dictatorship instead of being a resolution from the country. "(Teferi, 2004) Federal system of a government is one way option the quality or state of being solvent conflicts in the country. Know a days, federalism as a form of political organization and has got popularity in the world, it is a potential as a way of peacefully reconciling unity and diversity within a single political system. According to Dereje Feyisa, 2013) Federal encroachment into regional autonomy, against what calls constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the federal and regional governments as one of the basics of federal political order, is a major setback. Moreover, Under Article 39(4), the Federal Constitution has conferred to ethno-cultural communities not only the right of self-determination but also the right to split and establish an independent state of their own. Of course, secession could only be exercised through long and stringent procedural requirements, stated in constitution such as: the

demand that is supported by a two-thirds majority vote of the regional state legislature in which the ethno-cultural community is found; the federal government organizes a referendum for the ethno-community requesting such referendum within three years of that vote by the regional legislature; and the referendum is supported by a majority vote of the same ethno-cultural community. Similarly, the respective regional states are expected – as some already have – to grant special administrative status to ethno-cultural communities within a regional state with a dominant ethno-linguistic community. These administrative units are carved-out territories constituted as special zones (*Leyu Zone*) or special districts (*Leyu Woreda*). This indigenization of political power and self-administration at the lowest administrative levels –i.e., the *Woreda* has empowered indigenous people to take their destiny in their hands, as well as to reinstate their culture, language, historical symbols and other traditional institutions, including conflict-resolving mechanisms. The special right of pastoralist peoples to landform grazing and protection from displacement is also granted under Article 40 of the Federal Constitution. However, conflict resolution in federal government is not practiced as constitution and proclamation state to solve a conflict.

3.1.4 . Measures taken and mechanisms used before and after 1991

To prevent the conflict between Oromia and Somali regions. Within the recent or 2-3 years on words conflict among local communities or between the two regions of Oromia and Somali is changed in to violence that brought the conflict dynamic which paved the way to headache to the countries peace and security settlements. Even , the conflict is aggravated from time to time in federalism system of a government than unitary government in Ethiopia. This is due to the advancement of technology , awareness of peoples of Ethiopia knowledge in politics regarding to his rights and responsibility exercising is not considerable within most of the Ethiopia elites and leaders in federal system of a government . So ,in federal system of a government challenging and for conflict resolution is needs a great deal of flexibility and dynamism is required.” (Assefa Fissaha, 2013) Because most of the time the immaturity decision had taken for conflict resolution brought aggravated the conflict in our countries in different regions. Similar problems also happing in the north –east of Oromia and somali in Miesso and Mullu woredas. But, from the unitary government until federal government there was different measures and mechanisms used to prevent such a clan and others conflicts in Ethiopia.

The local conflict in these areas had happened in unitary government after Italian colony left the country, during which there was no strong state that could handle local conflicts. According to (Kassa, 2002) During the Derg government also to prevent the local conflict among these two regions used other strategies, such as, land reform policies, and Separate grazing reserves. Villagazation and rural peasant formation was also encouraged. Though, these acts were intended mainly to restore peace in the province, and in other cases to minimize local conflicts between the two groups, it did not serve however, those intensions (Gebre Mariam, 2001) In federal system of government local conflicts that was mainly emanating from competition over land, water resources and infrastructure emerged disputes along the border between Somali and Oromo regional states. On other hand the federal government to prevent the two regions conflict has taken different measurement ; such as the referendum conducted in 2004 in federal government these areas have solved some of the boundary disputes between the two societies, especially urban centers, there are still, some places where referendum was conducted but sporadic local clashes still exist. For instance, in October, 2006,. Referendum is also yet bending in Moyale (the major town in the district), due to disagreements between the two regions over the registration of the voters and other related problems. Most of the borders of Oromia (west Hararge of Messo) and Somali Shinile of Mullu communities' are the majority of pastoralist groups.

In addition to this there are illegal traders and contrabandists widely distributed here. So, there has been a violent disagreement between these predominantly the community at large. Due to highly centralized government before 1991, launched tribal land reform policy. Accordingly, land was redistributed to the local people on clan bases. These policies have greatly impacted the mode of life of these local people, and consequently shaped the existed local conflicts and military government mediators' by a military force aggravate the local conflict. To solve such problem the military government adopted land reform policy. Under this policy priority for land access was given to cultivators and in some instances, state sponsored wild life sanctuary . These are overall not bringing sustainable conflict resolution.

There has been various peace conferences held since then. 'Referendum was also conducted in the disputed areas between Somali and Oromo regional states in 2004. ' These acts have improved a little on the animosities between the contending groups. Despite all these efforts, unfortunately, there is no sustainable solution to the problem yet. Even within 2-3 years there is dynamic conflict happening due to lack of ruled by legal binding and keep the supreme of

the law of the government rather for the sake of rent seeker and illegal traders to aggravate the conflict.

3.1.5. The causes of conflicts between Oromo and Somali in Mi'eso and Mullu woredas

Geographically Ma'eso district is located in 291 km to the east of Addis Ababa. It is found in the lowland area nearby the Hararge Mountains. The main railway and the motorway, contrabandists and illegal trader both from Addis-Ababa to Djibouti pass through Ma'eso, Bardode, Asabot, and Mullu towns. These are the main urban centers in the district. Through (Ariyo, 2003)(Sisily, 2005) a time the resident of the community to survive their livelihood from the production of livestock, and livestock with mixed crop production under harsh ecological environment, where there is inadequate rainfall and recurrent droughts. During Derg regime Ma'eso district was under Asaba-Tefari province (Awraja in Amharic language) of west Hararge zone. But, the 1991 decentralization system restructured the district along ethnic lines. Consequently the district residents were put under Somali and Oromo state administrations with no clearly demarcated border between them (Getachew, 2006)(Doucette, 2003) Until referendum Ma'eso town served as a home for both regions' local administration offices. Both Somali and Oromo district administrations opened their administration, police, Justice, education, and health Office in Ma'eso town.

But, after 2004 referendum Somali district administration was relocated to Mullu town in the district. During this period, one of the major violent conflicts between Issa- pastoralists and Ittu occurred in 1984, in largely Ittu inhabited areas where animal pasture and water is plenty even during the dry seasons. As (Shide, 2003), expressed this conflict happened a period during which drought has smashed the grazing land and water sources of the Issa inhabited areas.

As a result, Issa pastoralists come to access Todobashub water wells and the nearby grazing land. The result was a deadly conflict where more than 50 Oromo farmers were killed and many others displaced, in this incident more than 5 Issas were also killed. As (Shide, 2003) further explained, in order to relocate the displaced local Oromo's, Derg Military intervened forcibly and ordered Somali (Issa) pastoralist to withdraw the areas within 15 days. "Somali of Issa pastoralists have got automatic guns from Somalia especially during and after Ethio-Somali war they used to depend on force means in accessing the water and grazing land in the district areas (Shide, 2003) " According to the researcher conducted primary sources

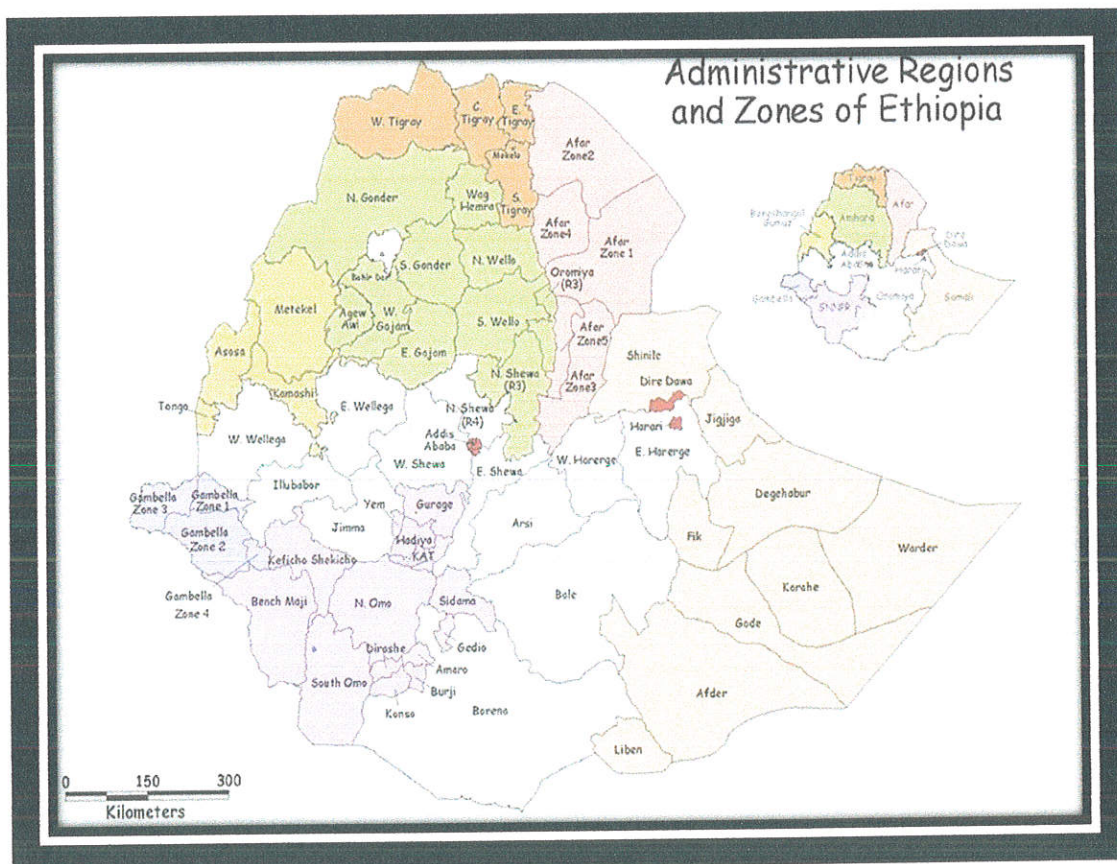
and secondary data conducted with the concerned bodies and local communities. Similar to the unitary government Somali fight within automatic guns by using liyu police against Oromo farmers and militia residents.

Even ,''during Derg regime, their local conflicts in the district were confined to between Issa and Ittu local groups only. ''So, there had not been violent confrontations neither between Hawiya and Oromo's nor between Oromo's and other different minority Somali clans in the district (Ali, 2003,2006)' Accordingly, there was close cooperation and alliance between these Somali ethnic minority groups and Ittu clan in the district .Likewise, there were no conflicts in the major urban centers. The conflict between these local groups was restrained to the rural areas only. I don't think so. But,the recent conflict between Oromia and Somali regions are aggravated from the years of 2003 to 2010 E.C. In spite of the fact that, Ethiopia's ethnic federalist system devolves power to regional states, Some observers note how this leaves the government in a quandary of respecting that devolution while also protecting the constitutional rights of Ethiopians, especially minorities, as regions increasingly flex their devolved muscles. Recent trouble primarily occurred where notable minorities existed: Somali in Awe day, for example, and Oromo in Jijiga. More diverse cities such as Dire Dawa, with a less clear majority, have escaped violence for now. '

Justification or when the researcher Substantiate with different evidences the data shows in Oromia Administrative and security Bureau states that the people who are hurtled within different aspects like lot teen their property, killed, wounded and displacement within the boulder conflict in simply Easter Hararge zone is so harsh and to Ethiopia Somali conflict is not expected from a country that she plant a federalism system of a government. If you think about the difference between Norway and Nigeria, both oil rich countries, one of which is building a very sustainable trust fund for the future, the other which has actually seen increasing levels of poverty over the same period that oil revenues have flowed in: the entire difference is really in the quality of the governance there (Fukuyama , 2013)

Therefore the government at each level and its institute do for the public interest rather their individual benefit. By default this is happen in Ethiopia and brought the conflict and cease the country's economy, political instability and social norms.

Let's see from the map of Ethiopia and the prone area of conflict among Oromia and Ethiopia Somali regions and certain evidences federalism system of government and its institution implementations is not such much functional.



Legend

Somali Zone of Shinile

Oromia Zone of Western Hararge

(OASB, 2010) The document shows that a total number of Oromo people died Oromo and Somali regions for instance within one zone of conflict in Hararge Zone peoples who are died ,wounded and totally from 2003 until January , 2010 were 421,358 and 779 respectively. Even, at a recent if we take data shows 2009 and 2010 people who are died and wounded only in this zone is totally 190 and 54 within the conflict. Moreover, Oromia regions president and Somali regions president after negotiation to bring sustainable conflict resolution in 2010, from only 20 woredas' the Oromo people evacuated and displacement by Somalia's around 75,000 and 68,000 migrated and settled in the Oromia regions of different

woredas'. From 2003- 2009 E.C.55,598,230 properties lot yen by Somalis'. Source, ORS.Bureau.

3.1.6. Conclusion

After oust dictatorship of a government in 1991, the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), led by the first Prime Minister, embarked on a project to radically transform the country's political system. 'The regime not only restructured the state into the current Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, but also vigorously redefined citizenship, politics and identity on ethnic grounds.'

Moreover, in comparison to previous regimes in Ethiopia, the federal system of government mechanisms to solve the conflict has empowered ethno-cultural communities in many areas of cultural, linguistic, social and political life, and has thereby, to some degree, offset the historical legacy of ethno-linguistic domination constitutionally. The EPRDF's conception of ethnicity and its proposed solutions are grounded in the Marxist-Leninist tradition. As descendents of the student movement, TPLF leaders were inspired by Stalin's approach to the "national question", that informed the ethno-territorial makeup of the Soviet Union. Self-determination and the option for secession are the EPRDF's attempt to accommodate the nationalities. Political sovereignty is invested in ethnic groups or "nationalities" rather than individuals.

The problem, however, lies in the definition as well as in the distinction between "nations, nationalities and peoples". The EPRDF has oscillated between the idea that ethno-linguistic groups can be objectively and externally identified and its experience that they must be mobilized in their own language and culture to assert their collective rights. **However,** Since EPRDF is an umbrella organization of four ethnic-based parties that control almost all the regional states, it exercises effective control over the federation through its member and affiliated political parties in the regions, there is not significant changes to solve the disputes and conflict among local areas in the country.

For instance, in the two regions of Oromia and Somali the problem of conflict and inefficient solution began in Derge regime within the two regions know also aggravated in federal system of a government, because of in both sides many people's lost their life and a great deal of properties lot yen and destruction change even the image of the nation. Due to the fact that, the legal binding of constitution, the supreme of the law, justice, balance economic usage of the country citizens are not kept as a document and oral speaking within each level

of government bodies of legislative, judiciary and executive to serve the people at large and solve the conflict resolution.

Not, in doing so, the conflict resolution mechanisms of the federal government and the two regions implement in this federalism system is not reducing the conflict resolution rather it aggravate. This means the stake holders and the concerned bodies in every corner of the citizen should be strongly contributed to keep the conflict aggravated in the two regions. So, the federal government and regional government who accepted federalism system must be governed by its constitution in order to minimize the conflict and bring sustainable peace and security .

Finally, corruption and the rent seeker should be overseas and engaged as primary in the two regions of the conflict .

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Measures taken and mechanisms used by federal and regional governments to prevent the conflict between Eastern Oromia and Somali regions

4.1. Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion

4.1.1. Introduction

This chapter is the main part which deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of data gathered through questionnaire, interviews, focused group discussion, document review and observation. It includes also the report of respondent rate; the respondent's finding regarding factors affecting conflict resolution, the response gathered from respondents analyzed and interpreted based on gathered data. On the one hand, the qualitative data which were gathered from leaders, elders, different displacement people, and administrative and security office experts through interview are presented and interpreted. While, the quantitative data gathered from different stake holders through questionnaire are analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques with the help of statistical packages for social science. The researcher's observations and documents review are also presented, analyzed and discussed. To determine the reliability of multiple likert scale questions in the survey.

4.1. 2. Method of Data Analysis

In this study, both descriptive and explanatory methods of research were employed. The raw data collected through the survey analyzed based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. Qualitative research approaches helped the research to cross- check the existing facts to investigate through participant responses by using open- ended question of relative pronoun and different primary documents. While the quantitative research to assess the respondents those were restricted to express their idea with closed-ended questionnaire and to confirm with hypothesis phenomena.

4.1.2.1. Quantitative Data presentation and Analysis.

4.1.2.2. Data and Response Rate

To collect primary data questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion, and observation were employed. Closed and open ended questionnaire were prepared and filled by elders, higher experts and different civil societies.

Interviews were conducted with regions, zone and towns office experts, Focus group discussion was held with displacement people and visitors of the problem while observations were undertaken to substantiate the data.

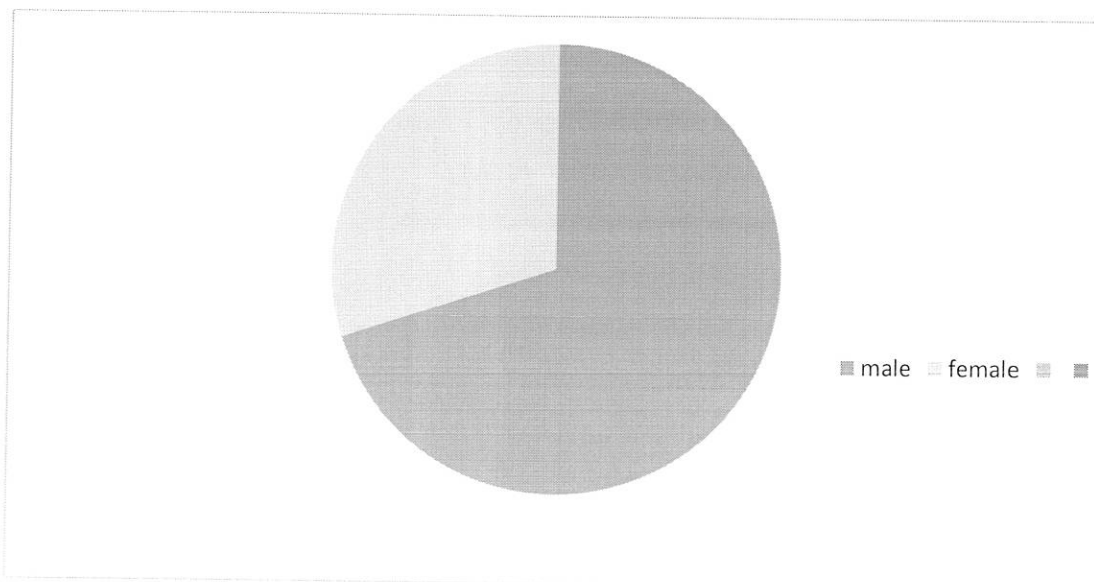
Moreover, secondary data were mostly collected from the deep document analysis of the office and selected sample zones and woreda.

A total of 110 questionnaires were distributed to the sample stake holder's respondents. Among these, 105 (95%) have been filled and returned successfully while 5(5%) of them were not returned. This high response rate is attributed to the data collection procedures, where by the researcher personally administered questionnaires and waited for the respondents to fill and picked the filled questionnaire. Besides to questionnaires, interviews were held with 35 persons and two focused group discussion conducted with 25 displacement people and elders members.

4.1.2. 3. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Demographic and socio- economic characteristics of sample 105 stake holder are described. Factors that measure the demographic characteristics of the sample stakeholder include their ways of living and socio economic status of peoples who are suffered from the two regions conflict; their economic destruction, occupation and educational level have some matters for conflict resolution .

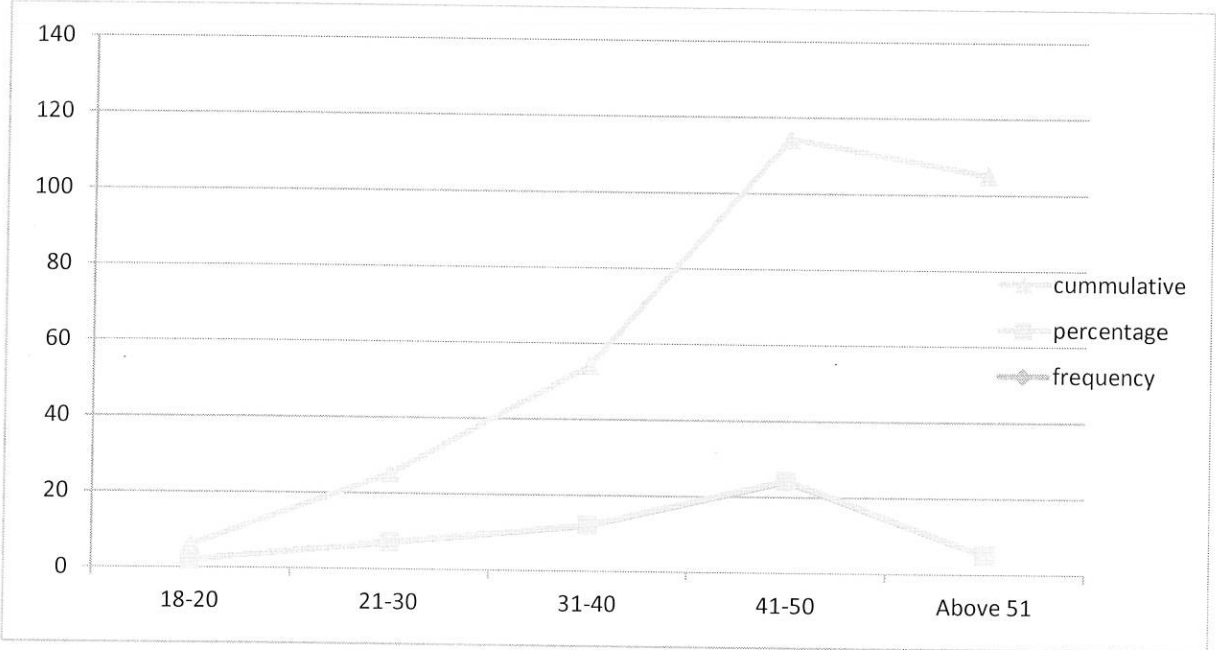
Fig 1 Respondent of questionnaires



Source; field survey, 2018

With the respect the sex the researcher used from 50 respondents 70% male and 30 % of female. The facts behind it are almost the workers and people engaged in the conflict resolution are more males than female in administrative and security bureau or office. Despite the researcher intention is equal and fair to be distributed the questionnaires for male and female respondents, regarding to the above reality, impossible to participate the respondents fairly. However, the involved respondents provided relevant and significant responses. Especially, the respondent’s response without any frustration and full confidentially present their knowhow with the past and current situation depend on the provided questionnaires.

Fig 2 Age of the respondents



Source field survey, 2018

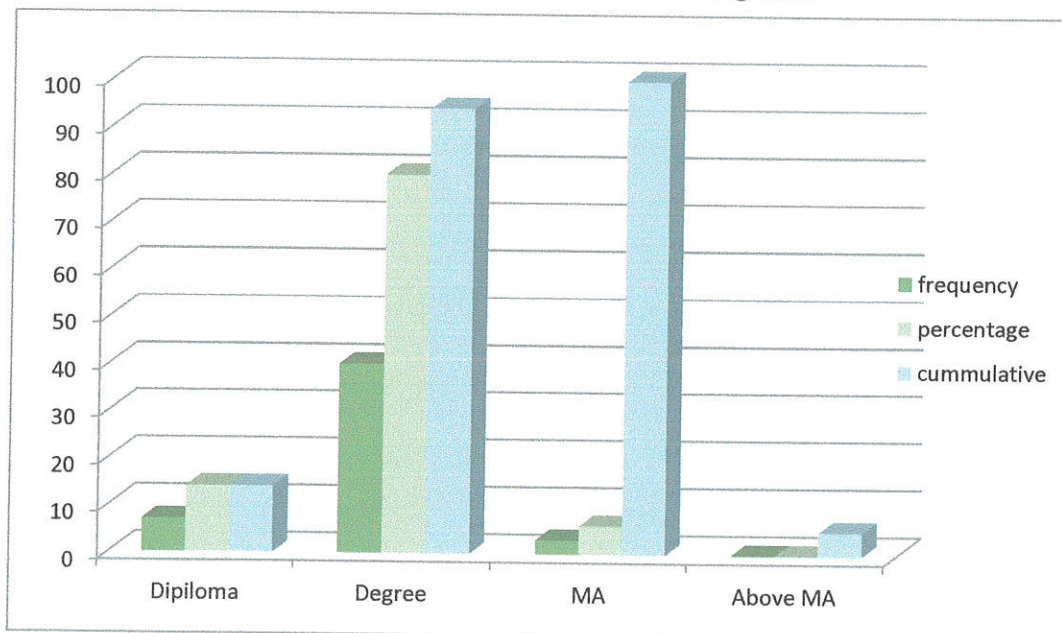
Item	Strong disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strong agree	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
Q1.1	3	6%	2	4%	2	4%	27	54%	16	32%
Q1.2	2	4%	7	14%	2	4%	21	42%	18	36%
Q1.3	35	70%	11	22%	0	0	4	8%	0	0
Q1.4	30	60%	10	20%	3	6%	6	12%	1	2%
Q1.5	20	40%	12	24%	9	18%	8	16%	1	2%
Q2.1	7	14%	5	10%	9	18%	14	28%	15	30%
Q2.2	6	12%	6	12%	9	18%	15	30%	14	28%
Q2.3	4	8%	12	24%	11	22%	7	14%	16	32%
Q2.4	5	10%	13	26%	10	20%	8	16%	14	28%
Q2.5	4	8%	8	16%	10	20%	15	30%	13	26%
Q2.6	19	38%	4	8%	8	16%	11	22%	8	16%
Q3.0	33	66%	2	4%	3	6%	3	6%	9	18%
Q3.1	31	62%	6	12%	3	6%	4	8%	5	10%
Q3.2	16	32%	20%	40%	3	6%	4	8%	7	14%
Q4.1	2	4%	5	10%	0	0	28	56%	15	30%
Q4.2	3	6%	1	2%	2	4%	25	50%	19	38%

From the above raw Data the researcher Analysis as follows:

The respondents responded 54% and 32% Agree and strong Agree respectively on Q1. This indicates that Oromo people and Ethiopia Somali people have strong relation with historical background and heritage. Q 2. States that from 105 respondents around 78% (42% +360%) agree with a demarcation of bounder Limitation b/n Oromia and Ethiopia Somali regions line was enhancing the conflict between them . The root cause of the Oromia and somali for pastoralist issue indicates on No. 3 is 70% strongly disagree.

This means the pastoralists are not such much underlying causes. Also 60% the Data shows on no 4 was they have an agreement and tolerance among the two peoples of the regions . But, from the sample taken 60% of the respondents the conflict between the two regions conflict are due to Socio – Economic interest. 58% of the respondents responded the Political leaders at zonal and woreda have commitment to solve the conflict peacefully. Also above 50% of political leaders of the two states having invisible actors in the conflict of Ethiopians Oromia and Somali regions that states in question (Q2.5). 69% of the respondents who responded there were no appropriate Supervision or intervention of federal Government to resolve the conflict among Oromia and Ethiopian’s Somali regions. The federal government and house of federation were solve the two regions recent conflict by legal binding of the constitution. Is that the federal government dedicate to solve this recent conflict resolution Community Participation to solve the conflicts. Both Oromia and the Ethiopians Somali regions of the community has positive attitude to solve the recent conflicts. The respondents respond 66% Strong Disagree the appropriate supervision or intervention of federal Government to resolve the conflict among Oromia and Ethiopian’s Somali regions. More over in Q3 the data shows that 62% the Federal Government and House of Federation in order to the intervention too late to wide consultation communities. Finally the role of communities participation to solve the problem respondents 56 % they prefer local community conflict resolution by them selves .

Educational Background



Source: Field survey, 2018

The education level of the respondents is likely to have its own influence on the attitudes of the conflict resolution to provide the problem of the conflict. About 80% of respondents indicate that degree holders; who are well experienced better understanding the questionnaires sprits and provided more over less minimize prejudice and biased response. On the other hand the power to describe and analyses that the questionnaires those distributed from the researcher was easily and in a simple way. Moreover, the approach that they responded and realized the issue or problem to solve wisely and thinking to build this nation as federalism rule of government by avoiding which are not essential for the public at large that their contribution .

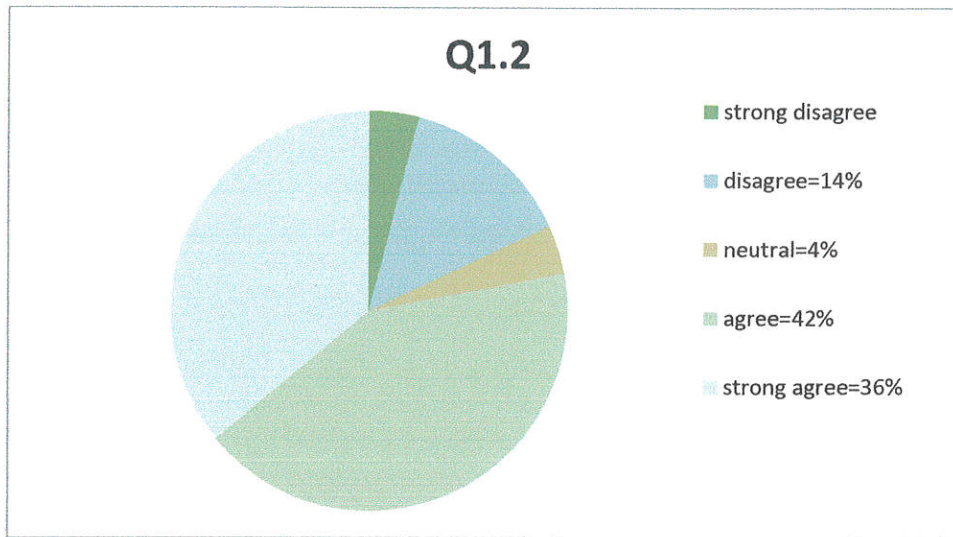
4.1. .4. Causes of conflicts between Oromia and Somali regions

4.1..5. Demarcations of boundaries

During the De facto period, even the government institutions at all its levels of federal government were weak. There were different ethnically-based political parties in the district of Mi'esso and other areas of these two regions. Among others, there was OPDO (an EPRDF affiliated Oromo political party), OLF, forces on the Oromo side, and IGLF, DUP, and later on ESDL political parties on the Somali side. All these political parties have been directly and indirectly involved in the boundary dispute, and thus the local conflict in the district (Shade, 2003) (Get chew, 2006)

From this period on wards, the Somali and Oromo local conflicts over disputed areas along the boundary between them has become an inter-regional state boundary dispute between the newly established Somali and Oromia Regional States. Know a day's also a series of attacks and counter attacks in the district especially in Ma'eso, Bardode, Mullu woredas in case of no significant border dispute resolution between Somali and Oromo. In Ma'eso and mullu conflict were further aggravated because of claims and counter claims of the ownership of these economically strategic towns as it is and some contrabandists and illegal traders' of government bodies' contribution. For instance , '' in 2001, officials from both regional governments of Somali and Oromo mediated by officials of the federal government's Ministry of federal affairs meet in Addis-Ababa,'' The referendum that was conducted in 2004, for all the disputed kabales with the exception of three kabales in the district (Bardode customs check point or Keta, Gojjano, and Abesale) and Furthermore,'' in 2005 the two regions have established 'joint peace committee' (JPC) at regional, Zonal, and district levels, they had also agreed to formulate 'a joint development and security co-operation programs and law enforcement''.

Fig 4. represent the limitation of boundaries



Source; survey, 2018

Source: Researcher's compilation from collection of respondents, 2018

From pie chart what the researcher concludes is that **42%** agree and **36%** strong agree total **78%** of respondents are the indication of the high limitation of clear demarcation boundaries among Oromo and Somali regions. So, this evidence clearly shows till now boundaries dispute among the two regions is not significant regarding to the two regions.

4.1.6. The cause of Oromia and Somali conflict regarding to pastoralist and Socio-economic issue:

Every community or people compete or over the natural resources they need to support their livelihoods and survive. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the northeastern and south borders rely on land and water in advancing their livelihoods. Such resources are scarce and under increasing pressure. According to the researchers analysis even though, there can be a number of reasons why conflicts over natural resources occur, pastoralist and socio-economic issue of the conflict among Oromia and Somali people are not bring dynamic problems of a conflict that changed from local conflict to interregional issue.

Most of the respondents response, even if, the conflict is natural, the root cause for the two regions conflict are not the above problems, rather for the sake of "government member of contrabandist, individuals or certain groups that interested to expand land, to express the federal government shadow interest paved for the conflict aggravated.

"Moreover the primary actors specially from the recent conflict is /are the involvement of, the invisible hands between two regions , the federal government and the federal defense

military force and Somalia government especially liyu police are taken as evidence of respondents response.” Despite, those factors that affecting conflict resolution a few members of the two peoples contribution that their traditional approach of conflict resolution among the two regions was so better.

See fig 5 to substantiate evidence of the above narration with the respondents’ response.

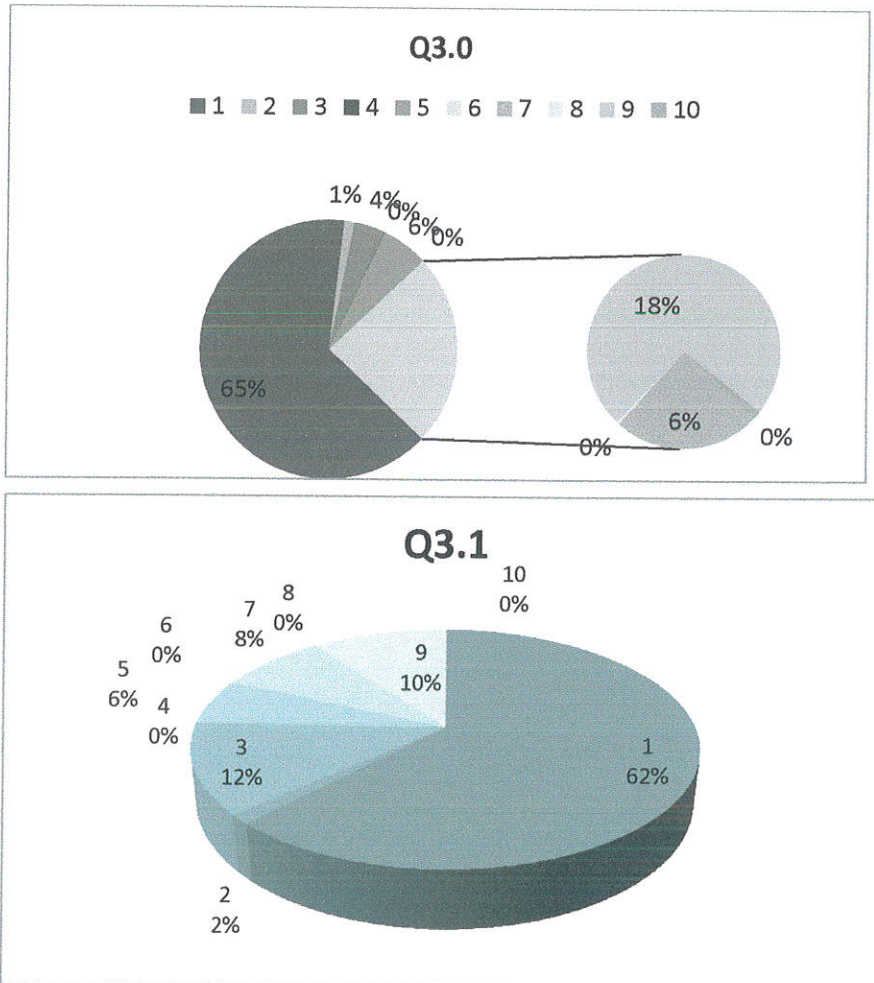


Fig 6. Low attention by stakeholders for the conflict

Field Survey, 2018

With regard to the above the researcher use SPSS result of data shows the dedication of federal government, house federation and the role of two regions unbalance commitment leader’s to solve the conflict resolution of Oromia and Somali regions are very low shows 65% and 62% respectively provided by respondents strong disagree.

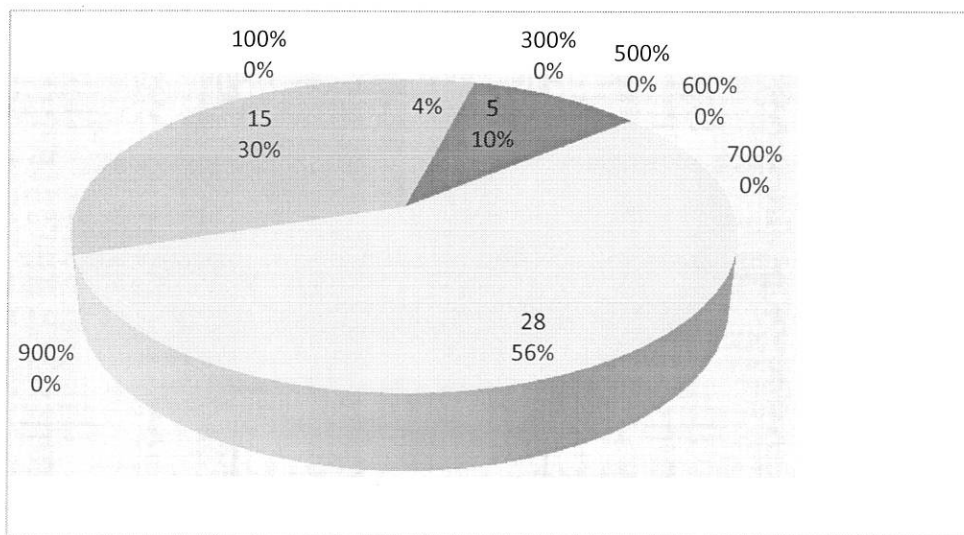
4.1.7. The community participation of the two regions to solve the conflict

‘Historically, natural resource conflicts at the local level in different parts of the Horn were often dealt with through customary or traditional dispute resolution practices. ‘As a rule, traditional approaches use indigenous institutions such as traditionally elected hereditary leaders and council of elders, customary rules and regulations relating to peace making, access to resources, and other social aspects.(Odowa Liban, 2006) cited in (Shide, 2003).

There was also a close cooperation and alliance between these Somali ethnic minority groups and Ittu clan in the district (Getachew , Shide, 2003)

This peaceful coexistence among these different ethnic groups was based on the historical alliances of the Somali clans with Oromo different clans paved the conflict resolution by community participation and selection of their mediators and more or less practice and implement their decisions. They were accepted as 'Mogasaa' (i.e. traditional Oromo practice of accepting other clan into an Oromo clan) by Ittu..

Fig 7. Indicate the people participation to solve the conflict of Oromo and Somali regions.



Source; field survey, 2018

From above figure shows that the way how the some people of Oromo and Somali to solve the conflict among their people the respondent response agree 56% and strong agree 30% respectively.

4.2.1. Presentation and Analysis of Findings

4.2.2. Analysis and research findings

To collect primary data questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion, and observation were employed. Closed and open ended questionnaire were prepared and filled by elders, higher experts and different civil societies. Interviews were conducted with regions, zone and towns office experts, Focus group discussion was held with displacement people and visitors of the problem while observations were undertaken to substantiate the data. Moreover, secondary data were mostly collected from the deep document analysis of the office and selected sample zones and woreda.

From the respondents within quantitative and Qualitative questionnaires from high response rate is attributed there was a gap from everybody which was concerned within the conflict resolution among Oromia Eastern and Somali regions of peoples conflict. As the research analysis the root cause of the conflict and process related challenges bring the enhancement of conflict .The finding of the study have been shown that lack clear demarcation due to the invisible hands for certain individuals or groups like contrabandists and illegal traders of federal and military defense, Somali liyu police, and lack of the institution of the federal government regularly to solve the conflict of the two regions and peoples those who are highly immersed in to corruption were the major challenges of Oromia and Somali conflict resolution. In addition, the local and woreda government bodies couldn't carry out their functions trustfully. Stake holders achieve their responsibilities have an impact on to bring sustainable conflict resolution. In actuality, if the ethics of the two regions leaders of three layers of a government bodies binding with the constitution , the federal government, the house of federation realized their responsibility, accordingly by participating the community enhancing to solve the two regions conflict resolution was too weak. In conflict resolution, the goal of any kind of activity that attempts to involve community and stake holder is to improve the conflict resolution delivery so that more people settle peace better and are well prepared for the changing world peacefully. However, the study findings have shown that the stake holder's community participation to solve the conflict of two regions was very low. This was due to very low coordination, participation and commitment of government leaders at each level. On other hand the level of factors that affect the Oromo and Ethiopia Somali conflict were not only between regions to regions, local boundaries of the people , but also among indigenou and non-indigenou people of the communities and minority groups disputes managing or solve the conflict around these areas are not bring significant changes.

For instance, the Oromia and Somali regions people boundaries or economic resource or others issues conflict is aggravated from time to time. Due to someone argue that the inability or unwillingness of higher regional authorities of both regions to deter the unlawful practices, and not to prosecute those who commit such criminal acts gave a chance for contending local political elites to cause violent conflict in the districts.

Moreover, under certain circumstances both sides failed to stop unlawful practices such as when local elites participate directly and indirectly in fueling these local conflicts.

Most horrible, is the failure of both regional state authorities to interrupt these local conflicts in an impartial and transparent manner paved the conflict to the interregional violence. In both regional states especially in the districts, there is a poor administrative capacity, biased law application.

Lack of respect and implementation of agreed points are also seen in many cases. Furthermore the traditional reconciliation mechanisms are not properly used and linked to inter regional peace initiatives either. In many localities, the referendum did not bring the expected sustainable solutions to the disputed border between these two states. In addition, different stake holders at federal level not transfer their duties and transparent work and their accountability accordingly with the legal binding. With these regarding, the findings of the result have shown from both sides of Oromo and Somali regions a plenty of people died and most of them evacuated from their home land. These have the major critical impact on bringing sustainable conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions.

4.3. Conclusions

In this chapter the data gathered to answer the research questions and fulfill the research objectives have been presented, and the necessary analysis and interpretation was also made. Data that were collected represent the assessment of factors affecting the conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions have been presented, interpreted and discussed by creating a linkage with what the literature and studies say about it. The status of conflict resolution, challenges and the conflict resolution level factors that affecting interregional conflict between Oromia and Somali people have been discussed together with additional information forwarded by the respondents. These analyses and interpretation are provide the researcher appropriate remedy for the challenges of the two regions conflict resolution. Finally, the results of the findings have identified under each research questions, interviews, Document Analysis. The next chapter is about summary of findings of the study, its conclusion and recommendations of the final research paper.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter consists of summary, conclusions and recommendations of the research results. The study was intended to assess factors affecting conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions. The study specifically aimed at examining the current status or trend conflict resolution among two regions, determine the cause of the conflict and process related challenges to Oromia and Somali, identifying conflict resolution factors that affect Oromia and Somali. Therefore, to reach at the overall purpose of the study, five types of data gathering instruments (questionnaire, interview, focused group discussion, observation and document analysis) were used. The data which was gathered through the above mentioned data gathering tools was tabulated, analyzed, and discussed in chapter four. Based on the analysis and discussion, the following summary, conclusions and recommendations were made respectively.

5.1. Summary of the major findings

To meet the objectives of this study, a sample of 105 stake holders compose of male and females'' peoples were taken. In the process of answering the questions, on one hand, the questionnaire that included socio economic demographic information, the Oromo-Somali conflict resolution level factors, the challenges and its possible remedies of conflict resolution were distributed; the questionnaire is both closed ended with likert scale, and includes open ended questions. Besides, interview was held with 35 responsible bodies such as elders, leaders, displacement people, administrative and security office (Bureau) to obtain complementary information, and FGD was held with 25 members of displacement people and elders. After collecting the data, it was analyzed using descriptive statistics analysis. Based on this, the summary of results from both qualitative and quantitative analysis of this study is presented as follows on the basis of the study objectives:-

5.1.1. The status of conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions

Among Oromia and Somali regions of conflict settlement, conflict resolution, conflict transformation, and traditional practices of conflict management increase significantly. In particularly the known local areas of the two regions elders and religious men participation to solve the conflict is better than other stake holders. The factors for the traditional conflict

resolution management enhancement are the better understanding the causes of conflict and shadow actors who involved in the conflict aggravate. However, there are many agitators of the conflict among those personalities by suspending wondering here and there.

The demarcation of boundaries among the two regions conflict resolution as a referendum in 1997 among different kebel and woreda are somehow good beginner, but not functional as legal binding of constitution and decision made. In the boundaries conflict the displacement of people of Oromo is higher than the people's displacement in Somali regions. The factors contribute to these consequence include the rent seekers, contrabandists, the federal military defense and the two regions runs for cheap political gain and the corrupted peoples who are interested to conflict agitators among the two regions.

5.1.2. The contribution and Process Related Challenges to the Enhancement of conflict resolution

The main challenges and problems that hamper the efforts to bring sustainable conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions people identified by the study were: the lack of federal government commitment, the two regions that have no equal devotion to solve the conflict peacefully and governed by legal binding , most of the military defense and liyu police of Somali who are trained by federal government immersed in two different corruption that are interested to aggravated the conflict, the illegal traders and contrabandist with different items of commodities involved in areas where conflict exists to agitate the issue, lack of genuine and commitments among different institution of the country like HoF, Ombudsman, lack of community participation in honorable conflict resolution , the interest of land expansions of Somali people, the corrupted government bodies and civil societies as a middle men who are for the sake of individual and certain groups interest and benefits , lack of clear demarcation of the conflict resolution among the two regions like referendum of 2004 not appropriate implementation.

5.1.3. The level of Factors that have an effect on Oromia and Somali conflict resolution

This finding identifies that the proxy war attack as well as the corrupted of rent seekers of some people, liyu police of Somali and militia of Oromia and its people, the federal government that no full attention for the conflict resolution immediately, institution like HOF no provided sufficient function for conflict resolution and the Ethiopian defense force are the factors affecting the conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions conflict. The result of Somali conflict resolution less when compare to Oromia conflict resolution. About

700,000 Oromo's people and around 6 camps of Somali displacement from their home land, but even if the number is not well known specifically there is many peoples of Somali withdraw from from their home land. The common war result of the two regions many people's died and properties stolen and destruction increased from time to time.

5.2. Conclusions

To build federalism system of the country is directly linked with Sustainable conflict resolution among the two regions of Oromia and Somali and also in the nation. The sustainable conflict resolution peacefully plays an important role in cultivating demo crating people who will become responsible for the country's economic and social development. Currently in our country as the government strives to expand basic conflict resolution with legal binding of constitution and federalism system of a government, it also face the challenge of ensuring that Sustainable conflict resolution as legal binding. For ensuring sustainable conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions the federal and regional governments and HoF have to be emphasized on identifying factors that affecting conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions that helps to take corrective action. Thus this study was aimed at assessing factors affecting the conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions. It is found out that although the awareness of the people understands the root cause of the conflict, the invisible hands actors of the conflict and primary actors of the conflict increased, there are still many people died and evacuated from their home land. The hopeless people and not expect truest and guarantee from government is increasing. Federal government and house of federation and the two regions have not yet been equipped with the necessary range of skills for this level of conflict resolution among the two regions.

The main challenges and problems that hamper the efforts to bring conflict resolution of Oromia and Somali regions are contrabandists of chat, sugar and electronics equipment, some corrupted Ethiopian defense leaders participation, land expansion for natural resources and water by Somali regions, the interest to expand conflict between Oromia and Somali by invisible hands actors and to political gain from some leaders from both regions. Moreover, the Oromia government and Somali government cannot carry out their functions independently.

At local level of government in Oromia and Somali regions demarcation of boundaries factors that determine peoples or societies not to solve the conflict resolution. Even, the boundaries of the territories well demarcation, if somebody not binding with decision no

one accountable to the supremacy of the law, due to corrupted leaders in the area. In addition, lack of federal to follow the symptoms of the conflict.

5.3. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study and the conclusion made, the researcher strongly believes that the conflict resolution among Oromia and Somali regions need to be improved. For this improvement the researcher recommended the following:-

The researcher has explained and verifies the role of federal and regional governments in the prevention of eastern parts of Oromia and Somali regions in Ethiopia federal system. And also examine with the cases of Ma'eso and Mulu districts in the west of two regions. Therefore, it is necessarily to strengthen the federal and regional governments participation in the study area to prevent the conflict between the Oromo and Somali communities. For this reason, depend on the study findings the researcher recommends that:

1. For enhancing sustainable conflict resolution the institution in the country should implement his duties accordingly .
2. The leaders at each level of federal system of a government and the society at large specially, the youth people should be committed to hinder a conflict by providing their contribution .
3. The ministry of federal Affairs has better to provide attention for the two regions and treat their problems. The Abba Gada and MOFAPD could be contribute their roles to solve the two conflicts .
4. The federal Government and House of federation being together should provide to negotiate and mediate within only legal binding of constitution and by making trustful boundaries demarcation among the two regions.
5. During the intervention of federal government in the issue of the two regions conflict resolution is based on the supremacy law of constitution of federal and regional government constitution .
6. By participating different stake holder and Ethiopian people for the rehabilitation of the two regions by providing resources and helping by negotiation to bring an agreement and to solve the conflicts among the two regions,.

7. Mostly the people of the two regions necessary precondition parking for conflict resolution the government should follow attentively the symptoms of conflicts, understand them fully and take the precondition as much as possible immediately and the two regions leaders work in equally to minimize the aggravated conflict

8. The Somali and Oromia regions political leaders measures and evaluate conflict resolution in similar ways ,

9. The political leaders and everybody who immersed in rent seeking corruption which sent meters for the two regions conflict should stop.

10. The stake holder and like Ugaz and Abba Gada and others at each level of peoples creating the smooth and peace conditions for citizens by making citizens enough to get meeting for discussion on the issue , providing awareness about their differences and bringing societies together and giving training, then evaluate and measures the result for remedial action .

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Getachew, (2006) Shide, (2003) *There was close cooperation and alliance between these Somali ethnic minority groups and Ittu clan in the district*

Getachew, (2006) Shide, (2003) *Consequently the district residents were put under Somali the main role of conflict theories and concepts is to explain social conflicts in general, examining their sources, pattern of escalation, consequences and Management.*

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Annex -1

Addis Ababa University

Centre of Federal Studies.

Questionnaire Filled by Elders, Employees, civil societies and peace and security Office

Experts

Dear respondent, I will use this information for partial fulfillment of MA degree. You're genuine and correct response will contribute more for my effective work. Your information will be kept confidential and not used for other purpose and hence you are not personally affected. The Questionnaire is prepared together relevant information about the factors affecting peace and settlement among Ethiopian's Oromia and Somali regions. For this reason you are kindly asked to provide the correct information for the following questions.

Instruction: - Do not write your name

- Please put a tick mark () for choice questions in box.
 - Provide relevant answers for open –ended questions on space provided.
- Thanks in advance for your relevant answers and cooperation's!

I. Personal Information

1. Sex : Male Female

2. Age 18-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51 and above

3. Educational status: Grade 10 or 12 Complete 10 +1 10+2 10+3

Diploma First Degree Master and above

4. Year of service : Less than a year a year 2-3 years 4-5 years

More than 6 years

Instruction:- please select your answer for each statement from strongly disagree to strongly agree and put a tick for your answer from the numbers given number in front of each statement .There is only one choice of answer for each question.

1= strongly disagree 2= Disagree 3= Neutral 4= Agree 5= Strongly Agree

No,	Item	1	2	3	4	5
1	Between the two people of Oromia region and Ethiopia Somali have the same historical background and heritage					
1.2	Is that a demarcation of boundary Limitation b/n Oromia and Ethiopia Somali regions					
1.3	Is the root cause of the Oromia and Somali for pastoralist issue					
1.4	For a long run they don't agree each other and no tolerance					
1.5	Due to Socio –Economic interest the conflict happen always					
2	The commitment of political leaders					
2.1	Political leaders at regional, zonal and woreda Somali regions has commitment to solve the recent conflict peacefully and honorable means					
2.2	Political leaders at zonal and woreda Oromia regions has commitment to solve the conflict peacefully.					
2.3	Both political leaders at regional level have commitment to solve the conflict with the legal binding.					
2.4	political leaders have Endeavour and sustainable assessment to bring before or proactive to solve the problem					
2.5	Is that political leaders of the two states has a shadow actors in the conflict of Ethiopians Oromia and Somali regions					
2.6	The two regions has no equal commitment to solve the conflict					
3	The appropriate Supervision or intervention of federal Government to resolve the conflict among Oromia and Ethiopian's Somali regions					
3.1	The federal government and house of federation is that they solve the two regions recent conflict by legal binding of the constitution.					
3.2	Is that the federal government dedicate to solve this recent conflict resolution					
4	Community Participation to solve the conflicts					
4.1	Both Oromia and the Ethiopians Somali regions of the community has positive attitude to solve the recent conflicts.					
4.2	There is harmonized relationship between the two regions of the people.					

Open ended questions

1. What is the root cause for the recent conflict of Oromia and Ethiopian's Somali regions? Please mention it!

2. What are the shadow actors for the recent conflict of Oromia and Ethiopian's Somali regions? Please mention it!

What are the main actors for the recent conflict of Oromia and Ethiopian's Somali regions? Please mention it!

what are the dynamics of the recent conflict

Do you recommend as solutions to revert for the recent conflict of Oromia and Somali regions?

Annex –II
Addis Ababa University
Center of Federal studies

This interview Guidelines used for both regional leaders and higher Experts

Dear respondent, I will use this information for partial fulfillment of MA degree. You're genuine and correct response will contribute more for my effective work. Your information will be kept confidential and not used for other purpose and hence you are not personally affected .The interview structures prepared together relevant information about the factors affecting peace and settlement among Ethiopian's Oromia and Somali regions. For this reason you are kindly asked to provide the correct information for the following questions.

Gender: Male Female

1. *Position: the leader* *Experts*

1. *What are the necessary preconditions for the conflict resolution?-----*

2. *How guide recent conflict resolution within the regions for the societies and the citizens as a whole?-----*

3. *How the political leaders measures and evaluate Ethiopian's Oromia and Somali Regions recent conflict resolution? -----*

4. *How do you provide services for the major causes for the recent conflict resolution of the Ethiopian's Oromia and Somali Regions?*-----

5. *Which aspects got due attention to assume the recent conflict resolution?*-----

6. *What are the major challenges encounters to realizing the sustainable recent conflict resolution among the two regions?*-----

7. *What is the remedial action to be taken in order to solve the recent conflict of the two regions?*-----

Appendix -III

Yuunvarsitii Finfinnee

Giddu gala Qo'annoo Federelizimii

Gaaffilee Manguddoota, Hojjeetoota, Hawaasaaa fi ogeessota Olaanaa Bulchiinsaa fi Nageenyattiin kan guutaman.

Gaaffiilee Qorannoo kanaaniif kanaan itti fayyadamu milka'iina Digrii Lammaffaaf (MA) bakkaan gahachuuf qofa ta'uu isaan ibsa. Tumsa keessaniif isiniin galatteeffadha.

Debiin keessaan dhugaa fi qulqulluu ta'uun isaa bu'a qabeessummaa hojii kootiif iddoo olaana qaba. Ragaan fi odeeffannoon isiin naaf kennitan iccittiin kan qabamuu fi qaama biroof dabarfamee kan kennamuu miti. Gaaffiileen kun kan giddugaleeffatanii qopha'aan walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee laman Naannoo Oromiyaa fi Itiyooophiyaa somaalii irratti kan xiyyeeffamaniidha.

Kallatti (Qajeelfama hordofamu)

Maqaan keessan barreessuun hin barbaachiisu.

Gaaffilee cufamaa Sanduuqa armaan gadii (gochuun deebii keessan kenna. Deebii gargaarsa nuuf gotaniif galatoma.

I. Odeeffannoo dhunfaa

1. Saala : Dhiira Dubara

2. Umrii 18-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51 fi ol

3. Sadaraka Barnoota

Kutaa 10 ykn 12 10+1 10+2 10+3 diploma igrii

MA isaa ol

4. Tajaajjila hojii Waggaan : Waggaan tokkoo Waggaan 2-3 Waggaan 4-5

Waggaan 6 fi isaa ol

Yuunvarsitii Finfinnee

Giddu gala Qo'annoo Federelawa

Gaaffilee qomaa Manguddoota, Hojjeetoota, Hawaasaaa fi ogeessoota Ol'aanoon Bulchiinsaa fi Nageenyattiin kan guutamuudha.

Gaaffiilee Qorannoo kanaaf kanaan itti fayyadamu milka'iina Digrii Lammaaffaaf (MA) bakkaan gahachuuf qofa ta'uu isaan ibsa. Tumsa keessaniif isiniin galatteeffadha.

Debiin keessaan dhugaa fi qulqulluu ta'uun isaa bu'a qabeessummaa hojii kootiif iddoo olaana qaba. Ragaan fi odeeffannoon isiin naaf kennitan iccittiin kan qabamuu fi qaama biroof dabarfamee kan kennamuu miti. Gaaffiileen kun kan giddugaleeffatanii qopha'aan walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee laman Naannoo Oromiyaa fi Itiyooophiyaa somaalii irratti kan xiyyeeffamaniidha.

Kallatti (Qajeelfama hordofamu)

Maqaan keessan barreessuun hin barbaachiisu.

I. Odeeffannoodhunfaa

1. Saala : Dhiira Dubara

2. Umrii 18-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51 fi ol

3. Sadaraka Barnoota

Kutaa 10 ykn 12 10+1 10+2 10+3 diploma igrii

MA isaa ol

4. Tajaajjila hojii baran ; bara tokkoo ol bara 2-3 bara 4-5 bara 5 ol

1. Ka'uumsii walitti bu'iinsa Naannoolee lamaan oromiyaa fi Naannoo Somali Itiyooophiyaa kana maal jettu?

-
-
2. Gama laachinuu tasgabbiin akka hin uummanceef fi nageenyi amaansiisaa akka hin uumaamneef maddi rakkinichaa maal sinitti fakkata?

3. Hanqinnooni gurguddoon Hogantoota sadarakaa sadarakaan jiranii fi rakkinicha gahee walitti bu'iinsa Naannoolee kana maal jettu? _____

4. Walitti buiinsa kana dhabamsiisuuf hojiin durfamee hojjetamuu qabu maal ture?

- Furmaanni walitti bu'iinsa kanaa maal ta'uu danda'a ?

3. Rakkoon kun yoo furame bu'aan naannoolee lamaan kun argatuu fi biyyattiin irraa fayyadamtu haala kamiin ibsamuu danda'a ?

Kallattii hordofamu

Gaaffilee fillannoo shanaan keessaa jalqaba kan daran itti walii hingaleerra kaassee hanga daran itti waliingaltaniittu jirtan himoota armaan gadii erga sirrtti hubatanii booda deebii keessan lakkoofsa jechootan bakka bu'an jallatti mallattoo godha. Fillannoon deebii keessan hima tokkof qabdan yeroo tokko qofa.

1. Daraan irrattiwalii hin galu 2. Irratti walii hin galu 3. Yaada addaan qaba 4. Irratti waliingala

5. Daraan sirritan irratti walii

lakk	himoota	1	2	3	4	5
1	Uummatoota lamaan (Naannoo Oromoo fi Naannoo Somali gidduu seenaa fi duudhaan bara dheera waliin qaban jiraachuu.					
2	Dangaan dhugaarratti hunda'ee kan naannoolee lamani seeraan dangeeffamuu irratti hanqinni jirachuu.					
3	Ka'umsi walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee lamani lafa qonnaa fi marga loonitti					
4	Naannooleen kun lamaan yeroo dheeraaf waldanda'uu fi waliigaltee kan hin qabneedha.					
5	Rakkoon walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee lamani hawaas dinaagdee irratti kan xiyyeeffateedha.					
2	Kutannoon hooggantoonni walitti bu'iinsa kana furuuf qaban					
2.1	Walitti bu'iinsa Naannoolee Oromiyaa fi Somali kana furuuf sochiin hoggantoota sadarakaa godinaa fi aanaa taasiisan gadi aanaa ta'uu isaa					
2.2	Hooggantoonni karaa lameenii walitti bu'iinsa kana karaa nagaan furuuf eeyyamama ta'uu dhabuu					
2.3	Hogganttonni sadarakaa naannoo jiran Heera Mootummaa giddu gala godhachuun walitti bu'iinsa furuuf eeyyamama ta'uu dhabuu.					
2.4	Hooggantootni kun karaa harka wayyaa jalattiin walitti bu'iinsa kana keessatti hirmaachuu isaanii					
2.5	Hoggantotni kun xiyyeeffannoo itti kennanii rakkoo walitti bu'iinsaa kana furuuf sochiin hojii gaggeessaa turan laafaa ta'uu.					
2.6	Qaamni federalawaa dhimmi kun ilaalatu rakkinicha kana furuuf sochiin inni godhaa turu cimaadha .					

Yuunivarsitii finfinnee

Giddu gala Qo'annaa federalismii

Gaaffiin qomaa Kun hooggantoota Naannoolee lamaniif fi ogeeyyoota olaannootiin kan guutamuudha.

Saala; Dhiira Dubara

Galee: Hooganaa/tuu Ogeessa ol'aanoo /tuu

1. Ka'uumsi walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee lamaan kana maal jettuu? _____

2. Rakkoo walitti bu'iinsa kana keessatti midhamtoonni eenyu? _____

3. Harka caalmaatti walitti bu'iinsaa kana keessatti naannoon rakkoof saaxilame kami? _____

4. Ummata kamittu irra caalatti rakkoo kanaaf saaxilame? Lakkoofsaan wanti adda bahe jira :
Dhiira ; - -----
Dubarti ; -----
Da'iimma ; -----
Kan biroo ; -----
Namoota lubbuun warregaman Dhiiraa fi dubarttiin wanni beekkamu jiraa?
5. Akka Hoogansaatti (Ogeessoota ol'aanootti walti bu'iinsa Naannoolee lamaan kana haalaa kamiin furamaa kennaa fi tasgabii uumaa turtan. _____

-
-
6. Rakkoo walitti bu'iinsa naannoolee lamaan kana furuuf Mootummaa federalawaa fi mana maree federationii dhimma walitti bu'iinsaa waliin qaban immoo maal fakkataa? _____

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
7. Rakkoon yeroo ammaa naannoo Oromiyaa fi Somaalii giddutti uumame kun fi sirna mootummaa federalawaa lafa qabssisuun namoota qa'ee isaanii irraa buqa'an debistanii ijaaru Saboota lamaan kana Aadaa fi duudha isaanii duraan waliin qaban sana Qaama dhimmi ilaalatu waliin itti fufsiisf maal hojjechaa turtan ?

Appendix IV

Focused Group discussions for displacement and elders

1. How do you evaluate the status of conflict resolution in terms of root cause, primary actors and shadow actors to bring sustainable peace and security among the two regions?
2. What are the major challenges of conflict resolution among the two regions?
3. Does the people of two regions involved to solve the conflict?
4. What is the role of community participation to dig out the individuals or groups' interest aggravates the conflict among the two regions?
5. Are the top leaders, military force, HoF, federal government and the two regions playing their role adequately to ensure conflict resolution among the two regions?
6. What do you think the major role of FG, HoF, and the two regions top leaders in bringing sustainable solution for the two regions conflict?
7. What measures should be taken to bring sustainable conflict resolution among the two regions?

Appendix V.

Document analysis of Administrative Security Office/Buearu/.

Waligalaatti miidhaa lubbuu nama irraa gahee bara baran 2003-2010

Lakko	year	Namoota wareegaman Peoples died	Namoota maddawee People wounded	Wa/gala Total
1	2003	92	38	130
2	2004	41	54	95
3	2005	130	115	245
4	2006	22	16	38
5	2007	11	15	26
6	2008	10	11	21
7	2009	98	92	190
8	2010	17	17	34
9	Ida'amaa	421	358	779

People who are hurt in 2009

Waligalaatti miidhaa lubbuu nama irraa gahee bara 2009

Lakko	Aanaa Woreda	Namoota wareegaman People who are died with the conflict	Namoota maddawee People who are wounded	Wa/gala (total)
1	Qumbii	53	37	90
2	Mayuu mulluqe	5	4	9
3	Gursum	12	17	29
4	Babbilee	7	10	17
5	Cinaksaan	13	18	31
6	Miidhagaa toola	2	4	6
7	fadis	5	2	7
8	Go/guutuu	1	0	1
Wa/gala		98	92	190

Variants of property lot yen by Somali 2010 (Qabeenya adda adda samame ilalchise.2010).

lakk	Bara	Aanaa	Gosa qabenyasamame The lotyen equipment	<u>Baayina (amount)</u>
1	2010	<u>Babbilee</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaaguraa kaannisaa Moobayilaa Kilaash dhunfaa Qootoo fi mancaa Mallaqaa caalaa 	35 47 1 120 5000
2		<u>Cinaaksan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mana gubatee (house burning) Jimaa qooxii Miidhan kuntalaa (Crops) Gaaguraa kaannisaa (Bee) Re'ee (goat) Hoola (sheep) 	86 86 250 100 150 169
		Mayuu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> doozaaraa gubatee 1 qarshii mili 10 ol kan tahu (Dozer car) 	
		Miidhagaa toola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTC diigaamee jiraa Gaalaa fudhatamee jiraa tilm/qarshii 50,000 Mallqaa caalaa qarshii (Money lost Kilaashii 6 fi bintoof (wepons) 	1 3 12000

Source from unpublished of OASB Media and Document.

Qabeenya adda adda samame ilalchisebara 2003- 2009ti

lakk	Bara	Aanaa(woreda)	Gosa qabanya samame(item of property lotyen)	Tilmama Qarshi
1	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Qumbii</u> <u>Mayyuu</u> 	Hoorii gafaa,Gaala, re'ee meeshaale adda adda /warranaa/ fi mallaqa caala mana keessa fudhan.	760,000
2	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Meetta</u> <u>Gursum</u> <u>Baabbile</u> <u>Midhaga</u> <u>Mayyuu</u> <u>Qumbii</u> <u>Cinaaksan</u> 	Meesha mana , uffata qabeenyaa adda addaa,hoorii ,re'ee ,haree fi gaalaa mallaqaa caalaa fi miidhaan kuntaalan	1,124,000
3	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Meetta</u> <u>Gursum</u> <u>Baabbile</u> <u>Midhaga</u> <u>Mayyuu</u> 	Meesha mana , uffata qabeenyaa adda addaa,hoorii ,re'ee ,haree fi gaalaa mallaqaa caalaa fi miidhaan kuntaalan	5,266,590

		6. <u>Qumbii</u> 7. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 8. <u>G/Guutuu</u>		
4	2006	1. <u>Meetta</u> 2. <u>Gursum</u> 3. <u>Baabbile</u> 4. <u>Midhaga</u> 5. <u>Mayyuu</u> 6. <u>Qumbii</u> 7. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 8. <u>G/Guutuu</u>	hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, mallaqaa caalaa ,miidhaan kuntaala, fi qabeenyaa mootumaa waajjira adda adda keessaa .	7,047,590
5	2007	1. <u>Gursum</u> 2. <u>Baabbile</u> 3. <u>Midhaga</u> 4. <u>Mayyuu</u> 5. <u>Qumbii</u> 6. <u>Cinaaksan</u>	hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, hoola,mallaqaa caalaa ,miidhaan kuntaala, fi meeshaa warranna adda adda .	29,702,000
6	2008	1. <u>Gursum</u> 2. <u>Baabbile</u> 3. <u>Midhaga</u> 4. <u>Mayyuu</u> 5. <u>Qumbii</u> 6. <u>Cinaaksan</u>	Hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, hoola,mallaqaa caalaa ,mana qorqoroo,mana citaa , fi moobaylaa adda adda .	1,278,850
7	2009	1. <u>Gursum</u> 2. <u>Baabbile</u> 3. <u>Midhaga</u> 4. <u>Mayyuu</u> 5. <u>Qumbii</u> 6. <u>Cinaaksan</u>	Meesha mana , uffata qabeenyaa adda addaa,hoorii ,re'ee ,haree fi gaalaa mallaqaa caalaa fi miidhaan kuntaalan	10,419,200
		<u>Wa/galaa</u>		55,598,230

Lak No	Maqa Aanaa Name of woreda	Abba warraa (Men)			Maatii (families)			Ida`ama Wali gala (total)		
		Dhi	Dha	ida	Dhi	Dha	ida	Dhi	Dha	ida
1	Dadar	2215	949	3164	3618	3766	7384	5168	5380	10548
2	Haromaya	323	81	404	557	656	1213	777	840	1617
3	Qarsaa	305	101	406	515	581	1096	766	736	1502
4	M/Balloo	202	199	401	505	526	1031	702	730	1432
5	Kur/caltee	120	76	196	203	253	456	332	320	652
6	Baabilee	596	149	745	839	983	1822	1335	1232	2567

7	Kombolcha	101	303	404	459	582	1041	708	737	1445
8	Cinaaksan	1200	799	1999	2730	2958	5688	3767	3920	7687
9	Mettaa	279	419	698	954	1035	1989	1290	1397	2687
10	G/Gutuu	507	339	846	967	1008	1075	1382	1439	2821
11	Goro muxii	223	148	371	244	621	865	608	628	1236
12	Gurawa	765	510	1275	1541	1739	3280	2323	2232	4555
13	Fadis	695	2781	3476	3813	4299	8112	5001	6587	11588
14	m/ tolaa	260	304	564	780	914	1694	1040	1218	2258
15	Jarsoo	952	1164	2116	2667	2775	5442	3915	3643	7558
16	Gursuum	480	121	601	794	1009	1803	1277	1127	2404
17	Mayuu	21	10	31	34	49	83	55	59	114
18	Baddannoo	212	174	386	495	606	1101	775	712	1487
19	Gola Odaa	18	13	31	51	43	94	62	63	125
20	God/ jalati degaraman	760	190	950	1234	1336	2570	1894	1626	3520
Ida`ama		10234	8830	19064	23000	25739	48739	33494	34309	67803

Variants of property lot yen by Somali 2010

lakk	Bara	Aanaa	Gosa qabenyasamame The lotyen equipment	Baayina (amount)
1	2010	<u>Babbilee</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaaguraa kaannisaa • Moobayilaa • Kilaash dhunfaa • Qootoo fi mancaa • Mallaqaa caalaa 	35 47 1 120 5000
		<u>Cinaaksan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mana gubatee (house burning) • Jimaa qooxii • Miidhan kuntalaa (Crops) • Gaaguraa kaannisaa (Bee) • Re`ee (goat) • Hoola (sheep) 	86 86 250 100 150 169
		Mayuu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doozaaraa gubatee 1 qarshii mili 10 ol kan tahu (Dozer car) 	

Source from unpublished of OASB Media and Document.

Variants of property lot yen by Somali 2003-2009)

lakk	Bara	Aanaa(woreda)	Gosa qabanya samame(item of property lotyen)	Tilmama Qarshi
1	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Qumbii</u> • <u>Mayyuu</u> 	Hoorii gafaa,Gaala, re'ee meeshaale adda adda /warranaa/ fi mallaqa caala mana keessa fudhan.	760,000
2	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <u>Meetta</u> 9. <u>Gursum</u> 10. <u>Baabbile</u> 11. <u>Midhaga</u> 12. <u>Mayyuu</u> 13. <u>Qumbii</u> 14. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 	Meesha mana , uffata qabeenyaa adda addaa,hoorii ,re'ee ,haree fi gaalaa mallaqaa caalaa fi miidhaan kuntaalan	1,124,000
3	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <u>Meetta</u> 10. <u>Gursum</u> 11. <u>Baabbile</u> 12. <u>Midhaga</u> 13. <u>Mayyuu</u> 14. <u>Qumbii</u> 15. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 16. <u>G/Guutuu</u> 	Meesha mana , uffata qabeenyaa adda addaa,hoorii ,re'ee ,haree fi gaalaa mallaqaa caalaa fi miidhaan kuntaalan	5,266,590
4	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <u>Meetta</u> 10. <u>Gursum</u> 11. <u>Baabbile</u> 12. <u>Midhaga</u> 13. <u>Mayyuu</u> 14. <u>Qumbii</u> 15. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 16. <u>G/Guutuu</u> 	hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, mallaqaa caalaa ,miidhaan kuntaala, fi qabeenyaa mootumaa waajjira adda adda keessaa .	7,047,590
5	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <u>Gursum</u> 8. <u>Baabbile</u> 9. <u>Midhaga</u> 10. <u>Mayyuu</u> 11. <u>Qumbii</u> 12. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 	hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, hoola,mallaqaa caalaa ,miidhaan kuntaala, fi meeshaa warranna adda adda .	29,702,000
6	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <u>Gursum</u> 8. <u>Baabbile</u> 9. <u>Midhaga</u> 10. <u>Mayyuu</u> 11. <u>Qumbii</u> 12. <u>Cinaaksan</u> 	Hoorii,gaalaa, re'ee, hoola,mallaqaa caalaa ,mana qorqoroo,mana citaa , fi moobaylaa adda adda .	1,278,850