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**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

*Thriving to Survive: Resettlement of Internally  
Displaced Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia  
Regional State, Ethiopia*

By

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March 2020

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

*Thriving to Survive: Resettlement of Internally Displaced  
Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State,  
Ethiopia*

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in  
Sociology

By

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Advisor

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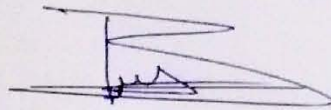
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Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that the thesis entitled: "*Thriving to Survive: Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia*", submitted by me to award the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology at Addis Ababa University, is my original work and it has not been presented for award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship of any other University or Institution. This work has also accredited the views of the research participants. To the best of my knowledge, I have fully acknowledged the materials and pieces of information used in the study.



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# ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

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### Certification

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Benyam Masresha, entitled: "*Thriving to Survive: Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia*" and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AAU	Addis Ababa University
AU	African Union
CSA	Central Statistical Office
CTP	Cash Transfer Program
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HDRP	Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan
HH	Household
HHH	Head of the Household
ID	Identification
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRR	Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction

KII	Key Informant Interview
MOIPAD	Ministry of Information Press and Audio-visual Department
MPC	Multi-Purpose Cash
ND	No Date
NDRMPS	National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy
No.	Number
OCHA	Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDRE	People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SNNPR	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STAO	Sululta Town Administration Office
UCLA	University of California
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
V	Version

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## ***Abstract***

*The study deals with Internal Displacement. It aimed at examining the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategies, challenges, occupational and residential aspiration as well as the resettlement process of the internally displaced persons settled in Luuguu Settlement Site located in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were employed to collect and analyze the data needed to address the aforementioned objectives. Accordingly, 208 survey questionnaires were administered to the household heads of the internally displaced persons. Additionally, one key informant interview was conducted with a government official from the town administration who was responsible for coordinating the displaced persons. To add up, four separate in-depth interviews were conducted with two female and two male household heads. To further triangulate the data, two separate focus group discussions were conducted with male and female household heads as well. Moreover, observation was also used to gather data. The study found that the socio-economic conditions of the internally displaced persons have drastically dropped. The livelihood strategies of the households did also dropped from high income-generating activities to low income-generating activities. The major challenges identified by the households were inadequate public toilet facility followed by inadequate clothing and food relief, joblessness, uncomfortable housing, and inefficient flood control system. Insufficiency of financial resources was identified as a major challenge to the government. The majority of the households' occupational aspiration was to engage in merchandise. Likewise, the majority of the households' residential aspiration was to integrate into the host community rather than relocate or return to the place of origin. The process of the resettlement program was found to be participatory. The households were engaged in the planning and decision making of the resettlement program through their representatives. Furthermore, the resettlement process was found to be voluntary in its nature and process. All of the impoverishment risks, except homelessness, identified by Carnea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model were reportedly faced by the internally displaced persons. Despite expected impoverishments due to displacement, the study revealed that the resettlement program had successfully averted the risk of homelessness.*

**Key Words:** Internal Displacement, Livelihood, Aspiration, Resettlement Process, Ethiopia

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UNOCHA 1992).

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) report, there were 28 million new Internally Displaced Persons globally in 2018. The major causes of the global displacement were disasters and conflict in descending order. Disasters like floods, storms, droughts, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, landslides, extreme temperatures, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions caused 17.2 million new displacements. On the other hand, armed conflict, communal violence, political violence, criminal violence and other types of violence caused the displacement of 10.8 million people worldwide (IDMC 2019).

According to the Global Report on Internal Displacement, more than two-thirds (69.1%) of the new displacements associated with conflict occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, which suffered not only new and ongoing violence but also drought and floods (IDMC 2019). According to the report, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Somalia, and the Central African Republic were countries worst affected by displacement. Accordingly, 16.5 million people were internally displaced in Sub-Saharan Africa because of conflict as of the end of 2018.

Ethiopia registered the highest Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) globally with 3.2 million IDPs as of 30 April 2019 surpassing countries like Syria and the Democratic

Republic of Congo. The displacement report indicates that 2.6 million of the 3.2 million IDPs in Ethiopia were displaced due to conflict (OCHA 2019). The major conflict and displacement were recorded along with three of the Oromia region's borders, with the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region in the south-west and the Somali region in the east. Urban centers including Addis Ababa and Jijiga were also affected (IDMC 2019).

The inter-communal conflict along border areas of Gedeo - West Guji zones; ethnic violence between Oromos, Amhara and Gumuz in Benishagul Gumuz Regional State; conflict between the Oromia and Somali regions displaced ethnic Oromos living in the Somali region and ethnic Somalis living in Oromia; and heavy fighting between the Somali Garreh and Oromo Borena sub-clans were the major conflicts that caused such a high level of displacement in the country. Drought and flood also played a role in raising the national IDPs level (IDMC 2019; UNICEF 2018).

Since most of the displaced leave their residence with their bare hand, leaving their every asset behind, they will face tremendous challenges both to survive and to adapt to a new environment. They are also forced to pursue new ways of livelihood different from what they were pursuing before displacement (Adam 2015).

The Oromia Regional Administration had placed those 86,400 Oromo IDPs displaced from urban areas of the Somali region and Somaliland to 11 towns in central Oromia that are located around the city of Addis Ababa (OCHA 2018). One of such settlement areas for the IDPs is located in Sululta Town.

This study will assess the socio-economic conditions, livelihood strategies being pursued, challenges faced, occupational and residential aspirations, and the process of the resettlement program of the IDPs settled in Sululta Town.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Internal Displacement is becoming the new and severe social problems that Ethiopia is facing nowadays (Yarnell 2018). Since April 2018, the succession of Abiy Ahmed as

Prime Minister of Ethiopia has ushered in a wave of national optimism. As political ground shifted at the federal level, long-standing grievances between ethnic groups over land, borders, and rights re-emerged in an explosion of violence in southern Ethiopia (OCHA 2019; Yarnell 2018).

As of April 2019, 3.2 million people were displaced from their homes, out of which 2.6 million Ethiopians were displaced due to conflict (OCHA 2019). This left the country in a humanitarian crisis (UNICEF 2019).

The studies conducted by Syprose et al. (2014), REF (2018), and FAO (2007) mainly dealt with the reintegration of IDPs after displacement, while the studies of Yulia et al. (2011) and Sean (2015) dealt with the protection and livelihood needs of the IDPs. Other studies, (Osbahr 2010; Tarkhan 2009; Hill 2004; Anna 2005; and Yumiko et al. 2016) mainly focus on livelihood adaptation of IDPs, and the study by Adget et al. (2009) focuses on adaptation to climate change in specific. The studies by Patricia (2011) and Abbey (2009) on the other hand dealt mainly with the resettlement aspiration of IDPs. Gebre (2003), Johan (2008), Anthony et al. (2015), Grace (2017), and Mehari (2017) focused on studying consequences of Internal Displacement and its forthcoming challenges, while Nandita (2009) studied displacement and IDPs as unwanted consequences of development. Furthermore, only a few studies conducted by REF (2018); Gebre (2003); and Mehari (2017) assessed IDPs in Ethiopia, the studies focused mainly on studying the causes and consequences of internal displacement, and IDP reintegration challenges which were not addressed in detail.

This study fills a comprehensive IDP study literature gap created by existing studies by comprehensively examining the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategies, challenges, resettlement process, and occupational and residential aspiration of IDPs resettled in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The main objective of the study is to assess the socio-economic condition, aspirations, and resettlement process of the IDPs resettled in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

- ◆ To investigate the planning and decision-making process, and nature of the resettlement program
- ◆ To describe the socio-economic condition (education, income, housing, asset, and social relationship) of the IDPs
- ◆ To assess the livelihood strategies pursued by the IDPs
- ◆ To identify the challenges facing the IDPs
- ◆ To explore the residential and occupational aspirations of the IDPs

### **1.4. Research Questions**

- How was the planning and decision-making process, and nature of the resettlement program?
- How is the socio-economic condition of the IDPs?
- What are the livelihood strategies pursued by the IDPs?
- What are the challenges facing the IDPs?
- What are the residential and occupational aspirations of the IDPs?

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The study will contribute to academic knowledge on internal displacement in Ethiopia. The study will also be useful in examining the resettlement process and forwarding effective resettlement programs to be sought for in Ethiopia. Additionally, the study will help the town administration to grasp the occupational history and existing occupational aspiration of the IDPs thereby forwarding a durable and effective solution in moving to self-sufficiency.

The finding of this study may also provide information about the socio-economic condition, occupational and residential aspiration, and challenges of the IDPs in Sululta Town to aid agencies, and international humanitarian organizations who assist IDPs. The study will also add up on existing methodological knowledge in assessing the issues of internally displaced persons.

Moreover, the findings of the study will add some insight into the existing gap in knowledge of the aspirations, livelihood strategies, socio-economic conditions, and the resettlement process of the IDPs in Ethiopia.

## **1.6. Definitions of Terms**

**Head of Household:** The head of a household is a person who economically supports or manages the household or for reasons of age or respect, is considered as head by members of the household or declares himself as head of a household. The head of a household could be male or female (CSA 2018).

**Household Size:** This is the total number of members of a household (CSA 2018).

**Household:** Constitutes of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangements (CSA 2018).

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UNOCHA 1992).

**Livelihood strategies** are activities realized by household members resulting in outcomes such as food or income security (Ellis 2012 as cited in Ndeilenga 2013).

**Occupational Aspiration:** Is an individual's expressed career-related goals or choices (Rojewski 2005).

**Residential Aspiration:** Is an individual's plan /intention/ or desire about where to live (McLaughlin, Shoff and Demi 2014).

### **1.7. Delimitation of the Study**

Thematically: the study focuses on assessing the socio-economic condition, the livelihood strategies being pursued, challenges facing, occupational and residential aspiration, and the resettlement process of the IDPs settled in Sululta Town.

Methodologically: this study is delimited based on the units of analysis (household) which will serve as sources of information. Accordingly, the main observation units of the study are the household heads of the IDPs. Government officials will also be the observation unit of the study.

Geographically: the study site is located in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State. The town encompasses three IDPsresettlement sites. Using the purposive method of sample selection, IDPs Luuguu Resettlement Site served the study site.

### **1.8. Limitations of the Study**

The first limitation of the study is with regard to sampling. Due to resource and time constraints, the researcher purposively selected a resettlement site from three resettlement sites located in Sululta Town. The sample size would have been large and more representative if additional resettlement sites were included in the study. The second limitation of the study is with regard to units of analysis. Household heads were the units of analysis of the study from which data was gathered. Since household members and the household head will possibly have a difference in aspects of challenges they face and their aspirations, the household heads' responses might not indicate the true image of the household as a whole. Due to limited time and resources, the household members could not be assessed rather the heads were used for the study.

## **1.9. Justification of the Study Site Selection**

Sululta Town was selected for three main reasons. The first reason is the fact that Sululuta Town is the most proximate, of the Oromia Special Zones Surrounding Finfine in which IDPs were settled, to the city of Addis Ababa, in which the researcher is based. The second reason is the researcher's familiarity with the study area which enables to conduct the research more easily. The third and final reason is the limitation of time and finance which forced the researcher to study the nearer and most familiar study site. With those rationales behind the selection of Sululta Town as the study site, the researcher addressed the intended objectives and grasp detailed information about the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy, challenges, occupational and residential aspirations, and the resettlement process of the IDP households in resettled in Sululta Town.

## **1.10. Organization of the Thesis**

The research document is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductory part which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, concept, and measurement of key terms, delimitation, and limitations of the study, background of the study area, and justifications for the study site selection. The second chapter represents related pieces of literature on internal displacements globally, regionally and nationally.

The third chapter is the research methods part that includes the research approach, research design, and procedures of data collection, operationalization of concepts, methods of data analysis, presentation and interpretation. The fourth chapter comprises of the findings of the study on the socio-economic condition of the IDPs, livelihood strategies pursued by IDPs, the major challenges facing the IDPs, occupational and residential aspirations of the IDPs, and the process of the resettlement program. The fifth and final chapter incorporates the discussion, conclusion, and implications of the study.



# CHAPTER TWO

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Internal displacement is becoming an increasingly significant phenomenon globally and nationally. This chapter presents the trends of displacement, IDP protection measures worldwide and in Ethiopia, and relevant theoretical models that shed light on the concepts that are important to understand displacement and resettlement.

### 2.1. The Phenomenon of IDPs: An Overview

#### 2.1.1. The global prevalence of IDPs

According to the IDMC, there were 40 million IDPs that were displaced due to conflict and violence in 2017 alone, compared to 20 million IDPs in 1999 (IDMC 2018). The number of IDPs globally doubled within the last 18 years.

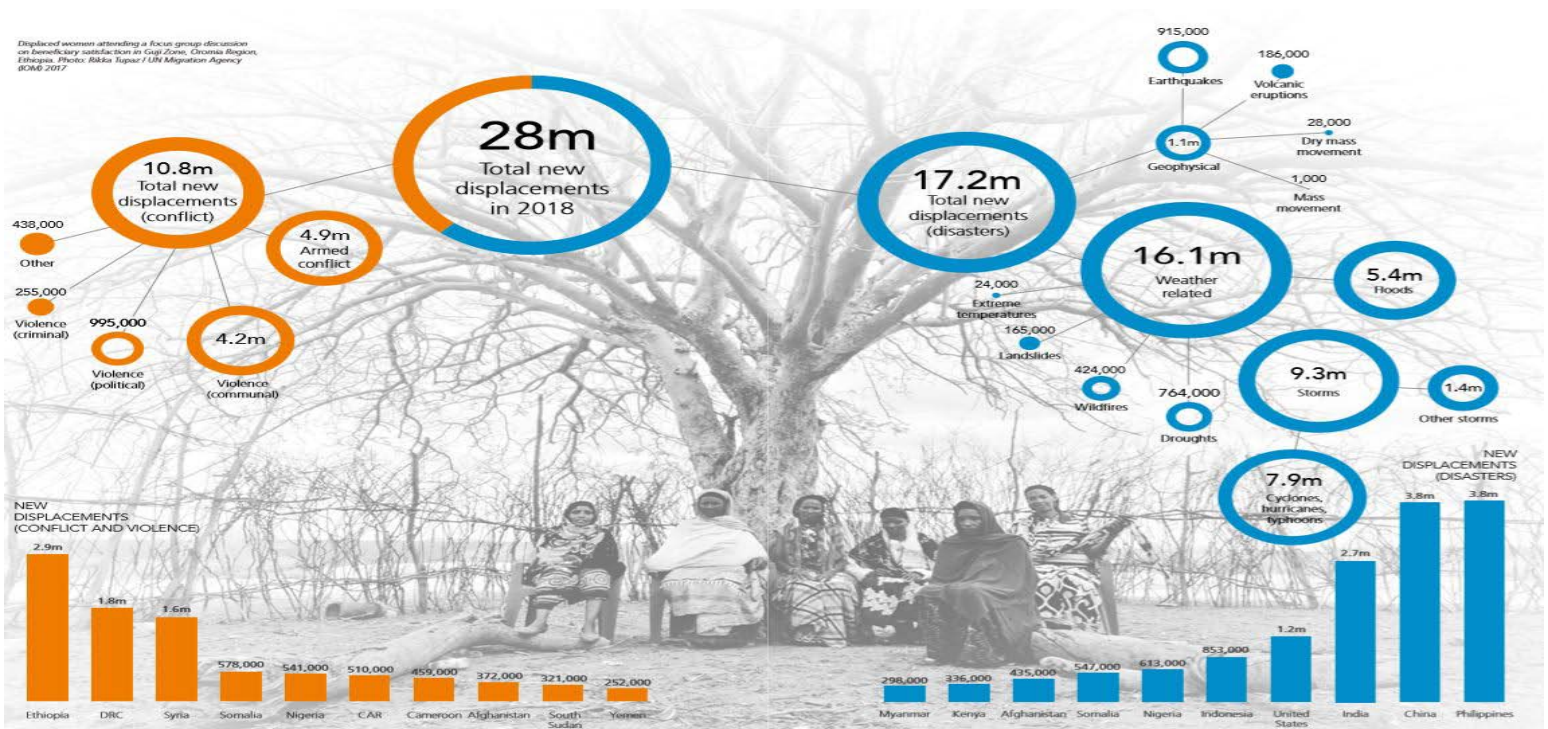


Fig. 2.1: Global Report on Internal Displacement

(Source: IDMC 2019)

A decade long IDMC data shows that disasters such as storm, flood, and drought remain the major causes of displacement globally followed by conflict and violence as the second major cause of displacements globally.

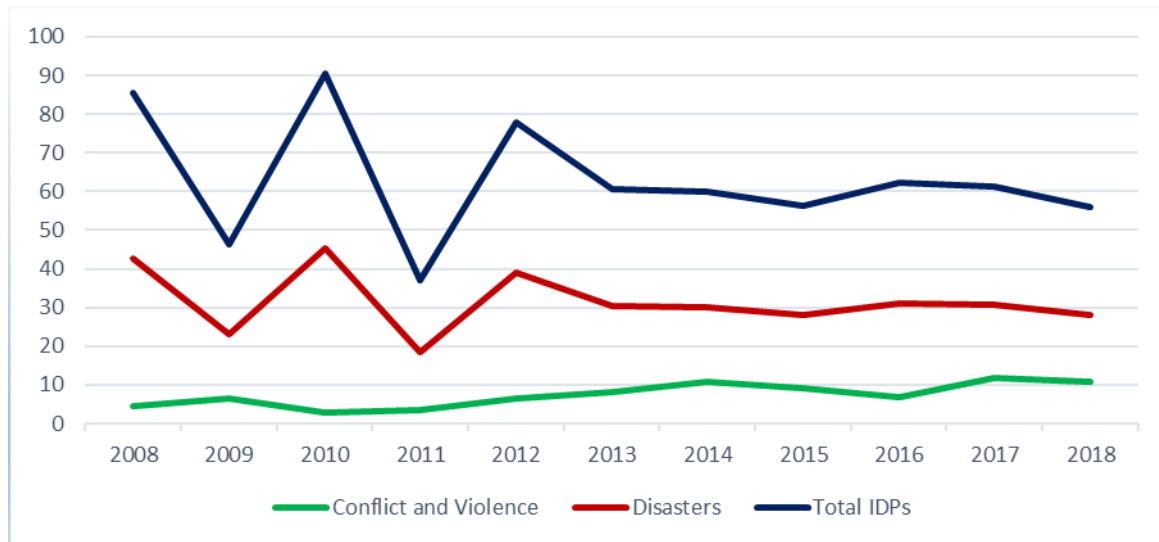


Fig. 2.2: IDMC global data on IDPs (Source: IDMC 2019)

As indicated in figure 2.1 above, the year 2010 recorded the highest number of displacements caused by disasters and the lowest recorded numbers of displaced due to conflict which accounted for 42.4 million and 2.9 million IDPs respectively. The following year of 2011 however recorded the least number of 18.5 million IDPs globally, out of which 3.5 million were displaced due to conflict and the remaining 15 million, lowest recorded displacements, displaced due to disasters ever. The remaining years of 2012 and forward recorded relatively stable only with slight differences number of displaced.

### 2.1.2. National prevalence of IDPs

In contrary to the global major causes of displacement (i.e. disasters), Ethiopia's displacement data indicates conflict and violence as the major causes of IDPs followed by natural disasters. Ethnic federalism, religious extremism, weak implementation of the constitutional protection of minority rights were thought to be the major factors behind the conflict and violence (Mehari 2017). On the other hand, the global climatic change that resulted in rising temperatures and increased rainfall volatility is the main factor for the increased frequency and severity of droughts and floods (IMF 2016) which resulted in

displacement. Displacement due to development projects was also recorded to be other additional drivers of displacement (UNICEF 2018). In some cases, population displacements appear to have been deliberately provoked by states and other actors for the purpose of political, military, economic or electoral gain (Jeff and Erin1998).

Ethiopia has the highest number of IDPs worldwide with 3.2 million recorded IDPs as of April 2019. A decade long displacement data on Ethiopia indicates a staggering increase in the number of IDPs in both caused by conflict and disaster, conflict being the major cause of displacement. The number of IDPs within the last 10 years doubled seven-folds increasing from 360,000 IDPs in 2009 to 3.2 million IDPs as of April 30, 2019.

As put in figure 2.2, from the year 2016 forward, there was a swift increase in the number of IDPs from 605,000 to 1.5 million then 2.8 million and 3.2 million in 2017, 2018 and 2019 (UNICEF 2018; IDMC 2019) consecutively. Ethnic conflicts between Oromo and Somali were the major cause of the staggering increase of the IDPs in 2017. The year 2018 recorded almost a doubled number of IDPs displaced in 2017 with 2.8 million IDPs of which 2.24 million were displaced due to conflict. Ethnic conflict between Gedeo and Guji community and Benishangul and Oromia ethnic conflict was the major cause of increased displacement for the year 2018 (IDMC 2019).

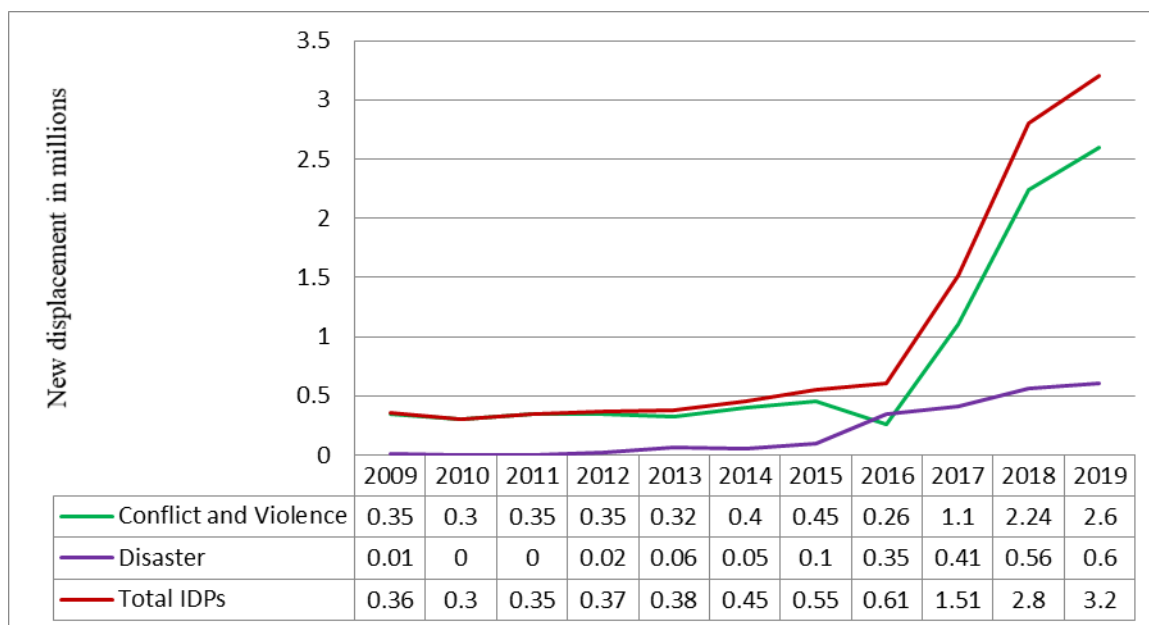


Fig. 2.3: IDMC Ethiopia data on IDPs (Source: IDMC 2019; UNICEF 2018)

## **2.2. Brief Resettlement History of Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, resettlement has been carried out both on a self-initiated or spontaneous and an organized basis. Spontaneous resettlement occurred with the individual initiatives without any central coordination, whereas organized resettlement tended to be massively implemented through centrally coordinated government policy (Wolde-Selassie 2002). The state-sponsored resettlement programs have been implemented by successive governments since the 1960s (RRC 1988).

The spontaneous settlers often negotiate for land and other resources with the host population. However, state-sponsored settlers are settled in areas selected by resettlement administering authorities without consulting the host population, assessing the capacity of receiving areas to accommodate settlers and factoring in the implications of the resettlement program to the host population and the environment (Getachew 1989; Pankhurst 1990; Comenetz and Caviedes 2002; Wolde-Selassie 2002; Gebre 2003).

The first organized and centrally coordinated initiative to carry out resettlement programs in Ethiopia dates back to the imperial period of early 1960s when American sociologists and ethnologists recommended the relocation of peasants from northern areas, suffering from high population pressure, soil erosion and deforestation to the South and South Western regions where there are underutilized and fertile lands (Kassa 2004). That early resettlement programs were not successful as they were ill-planned, lacked stakeholders' participation and poorly funded (Dessalegn 2003; Gebre 2005).

The second massive inter-regional resettlement program took place during the Derg regime (1974-1991) which aimed at saving lives by resettling families from the drought-afflicted and overpopulated north to the south (Clarke 1986; Mengistu 1992; Kassahun 2000; Kassa 2015). The military government that overthrew the imperial government in 1974 considered resettlement as a very powerful policy instrument to alleviate the problem of chronic food insecurity in drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia to the extent that resettlement was enshrined in the 1987 Constitution (PDRE 1987; Kassa 2004). The resettlement schemes were institutionalized with the establishment of the then Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in 1974 following the 1973/74 famine (Kassa

2004). Following the famine of 1973/74, families mainly from Wollo and Tigray regions were resettled in various regions of Ethiopia (Alemneh 1990). According to the official document of the Ten Year Development Plan, the objectives of the resettlement program included: alleviating population pressure on land by transferring people from densely populated, drought-prone and degraded northern and central highland areas; resettling people displaced by natural and man-made disasters; enhancing the agricultural development of sparsely populated but fertile areas, and settling nomadic pastoralists and the unemployed from urban areas (ONCCP 1984 cited in Kassa 2004).

In response to the 1984 famine, the Derg government declared a massive emergency resettlement program (Clarke 1986; Alemneh 1990; Kassa 2004). The emergency resettlement program was more of a top-down exercise in futility that did not pay due attention to the very people who are the causes and victims of environmental degradation and the consequences of the program on both the environment and the host population (Kassa 2004). The resettlement program was also blamed by other authors of being abusive and having a hidden agenda of preserving the establishment by emptying northern rebel niches of potential recruits. It was also blamed to destroy the country's massive forest resources (Kumar 1987; Cohen and Isaksson 1988; Getachew 1989; Mengistu 1999; Milas and Abdel Latif 2000; Comenetz and Caviedes 2002; Wolde-Selassie 2002; Dessalegn 2003; Gebre 2003).

The EPRDF's government launched the third state-sponsored large scale intraregional resettlement program in four regional states of Ethiopia in 2003 with the objective of enabling 2.2 million chronically food-insecure people to attain food security (FDRE 2003). The government placed resettling people from drought-prone areas to areas where sufficient land and rainfall are available, high on its list of priorities (MOFED 2002 cited in Kassa 2004). Given policies of ethnic federalism in Ethiopia, the climate is unfavorable for inter-regional resettlement. Following this, official government sources recommend that resettlement programs should in the first instance be conducted within regions rather than across regions (MOIPAD 2001). The resettlement program was found

to improve the food security situation of the majority of the resettled households (Masresha and Mberengwa 2013).

Following the political upheavals of 2016 onwards in Ethiopia, 3.2 million people were displaced and resulted in emergency resettlements within multiple regions of Ethiopia (IDMC 2019). This study assesses the resettlement of those IDPs displaced from the Somalia Regional State and resettled within Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State.

### **2.3. Socio-Economic Impacts of Displacement on IDPs**

Forced displacement is a tragedy for those who experience it. Internal displacement results in socio-economic and livelihood deprivation for the displaced.

Those displaced by conflicts are forced to flee suddenly, losing their possessions and livelihood resources (Syprose et. al., 2014). The loss of those productive assets or income sources brings impoverishment to the displaced even when peace is restored (Nandita 2009). Consequently, impoverished IDPs are unable to raise enough capital for any kind of business investment that puts them in serious socio-economic deprivation (Sean 2015). Thus, IDPs relying on government transfers or assistance (Yulia and Tabib 2011).

Wealth status before resettlement appears to be a significant determinant of households' livelihood recovery (Yumiko et. al., 2016). This works in cases where the IDPs accumulated their wealth via Banking, insurance, bond, shares, etc.

The risk of unemployment, especially for skilled IDPs, is always high. IDPs often find it difficult to get a job in their fields of expertise or related to their specific professional background. General reduced levels of productivity both in the short and long term is expected (Syprose et. al., 2014).

Displacement also bears great social and psychological costs. Losing one's home means losing identity, family history, and community (Patricia 2011).

The presence of large numbers of IDPs also bears consequences for the communities that host them. Some resentment may grow among local populations, particularly when there is a perception that IDPs are receiving "preferential access to assistance and treatments"

(Syprose et.al, 2014). The problem intensifies in cases where the large number of IDPs could change the demographics of the host community in a sense that creates a sense of being dominated to the host (Anna 2005). As such, hosts will typically associate in-migration with negative outcomes and marginalize/stigmatize the IDPs (REF 2018; Gebre 2003).

#### **2.4. Livelihood Strategies of IDPs**

Since IDPs usually lose their productive assets to the cause of displacement, their livelihood strategies become limited. Livelihood and employment opportunities are limited for all IDPs, especially for those with low skills and education (REF 2018). Previously built community institutions and social skills will become less applicable, which in turn forces them to change their livelihood strategy (Nandita 2009).

When faced with risks and shocks, IDPs usually manage their resources, prioritizing between elements of the production, consumption, and ecological systems when they operate to manage their livelihoods (Adget et. al., 2009; Osbahr et.al., 2010).

IDP household heads have substantially lower literacy rates and formal levels of education, especially in cases of Horn African nations (WB and UNHCR 2011). This strong educational disadvantage has a direct impact on labor market outcomes. The main jobs available to IDPs are low earning jobs on a daily/casual arrangement. Newly displaced households are less likely to have other income sources, such as loans and credit, and therefore potentially more vulnerable and in need of external assistance (Ibid).

Those IDP households with higher asset levels have had more options for changing their livelihood strategies, and transition into cash and wage-based income portfolio rather quickly while those with lower asset levels have continued to rely on natural capital-based activities. It is also found that less educated households do not change their livelihood strategy overtime while more educated households are more likely to shift strategies (Yumiko et.al, 2016).

Despite the need to provide immediate life-sustaining goods and services to the IDPs, the livelihood protection of the IDPs is usually neglected by governments and humanitarians

(Hill 2004). However, livelihood protection is found to be instrumental in securing people's lives and security. As Antonio Hill (2004) noted, rapid and well-conceived income generation support following displacement helps people avoid illegal or unsustainable strategies and is key to restoring human dignity.

Despite their importance, protection and assistance are temporary interventions. As temporary as they are, protection and provision of aid need to be conducted with a long-term vision and in a sustainable manner to ensure that the phenomenon of IDPs comes to an end at some point. Unless IDPs regain their livelihood, continuous protection and assistance have to be provided for them (Mehari 2017).

## **2.5. Major Challenges of IDPs**

The challenges of IDPs raise from socio-economic problems to security. IDPs are exposed to the highest levels of vulnerability followed by refugees, returnees, deportees, and the diaspora. As such, security and protection are key issues for the IDPs (Grace 2017; Nassim 2011; REF 2018).

Socio-economic and livelihood deprivations lead IDPs to face multiple challenges. IDPs commonly face economic challenges occasioned by lack of housing, land and working tools (Kuhlman 2002; Tarkhan 2009). Underemployment/unemployment, access to proper housing, lack of income-generating opportunities and access to food were also the other problems IDPs face (Sean 2015; WB and UNHCR 2011).

IDPs also suffer challenges of shortage of food followed by starvation, accommodation, school dropouts, sexual harassment, child labor, early marriage, poor health and sanitation (Anthony, Nwobashi and Humprey 2015).

Trauma, health problems, lack of educations, lack of access to land, lack of housing, electricity, and water are also other major challenges IDPs face (Grace 2017; Nassim 2011; Tarkhan 2009).

Access to toilet facilities, providing vocational skills training, training of micro-enterprise business skills, and provision of grant materials for small-scale, startup businesses are

also other challenges that IDPs face and need to be solved to reconstruct the lives as well as provide durable solutions for IDPs (FAO 2007).

The challenge surpasses to the country of the inflicted IDPs. Countries also bear the brunt of long term economic costs partly due to – significant human and economic costs – lost tax revenues and the provision of social services such as health and education (Syprose et. al., 2014).

## **2.6. Residential Aspiration of IDPs**

Residential aspiration of IDPs is affected by the level of security in place, the living conditions of the IDPs, availability of improved information, social attachment, the existence of better education, and the ability to reclaim assets. People decide to stay or leave a community when confronted with the possibility that they or their loved ones will suffer violence (Abbey 2009; Stefanie 2007; Syprose et al. 2014; Walter 2005). The factors for the IDPs residential aspiration differ between children and their parents. Parents put the safety of their children as a concern on deciding to stay, relocate or return. However, children’s desire of wanting to stay have been recorded in cases where parents desired to return (Anna 2005). The socio-economic condition of IDPs in the resettlement areas is among other factors that determine IDPs residential aspiration. IDPs who enjoyed improved living conditions do neither want to return nor relocate (Henneilt 2006; UNOCHA 2013). In some cases, economic incentives outweigh safety concerns in a decision on resettlement (Anna 2005). The ability to reclaim assets left behind during displacement is also another key determinant of return for the IDPs (REF 2018).

Despite these factors, the aspiration for many IDPs is to settle where they can maintain sustainable livelihoods, find peaceful living conditions, have access to health care, education, employment opportunities, and enjoy full rights of citizenship (Patricia 2011).

With regard to IDPs of urban origin, most of them aspire to resettle permanently in the city, irrespective of the continuation of conflict and are usually unwilling to return to their communities of origin for reasons related to the lack of livelihood opportunities like unemployment, lack of land, and food insecurity (WB and UNHCR 2011).

## **2.7. Resettlement and Adaptation Process of IDPs**

Resettlement of IDPs often represent a visible end to violent conflict, legitimize the new political order, and restore normal life for the conflict-affected population (USIP 2016). IDPs are usually resettled when the means of their livelihoods and survival are not guaranteed (Macrae and Harmer 2003). Particularly in Africa, IDPs have been usually subject to multiple forcible relocations by state and non-state actors (Jeff and Erin1998).

In cases where displacements are caused due to ethnic conflicts, ethnic reintegration programs usually take place. Ethnic reintegration program is apartheid as a solution to displacement caused by ethnic conflict (Johan 2008).

Resettlement is supposed to be followed by successful adaptation. Characteristics of a successful adaptation process can be described in terms of wellbeing, social networks, institution, and other livelihood outcomes for the households (Yumiko et.al, 2016).

The adaptation process takes time. After resettlement, the first year is characterized by a significant reduction in overall income. The second-year is characterized by a significant recovery in overall income. During the first year of resettlement, households focus on limited economic activities as short-term coping strategies to deal with immediate day to day needs after the shock of resettlement (Yumiko et al. 2016).

On the same adaptation process World Bank and UNHCR (2011), the study indicates that the first 2 years of displacement are the hardest to the IDPs. Longer periods of settlement are usually linked with better economic conditions.

## **2.8. Protection of IDPs**

IDPs are a special category of concern for the humanitarian community due to their special characteristics. Since the IDPs do not cross international borders and stays within their state boundary, the responsibility of their protection primarily rests on their government (AU 2009; UNOCHA 1992). Yet, it is sometimes the very governments responsible for protecting and assisting their internally displaced populations that are unable or even unwilling to do so, and might even be directly involved in forcibly uprooting civilians make the issue of IDPs needing special attention. Furthermore, there

will be cases where governments knowingly hide or disregard their IDPs issue or prevent humanitarian organizations and the international community from providing protection to the IDPs makes the problem of IDPs requiring more attention (UNHCR 2006). In protecting IDPs, the International Community and the African Union have taken major steps in designing and ratifying IDP protection guidelines.

The issue of IDPs came to the international arena in 1992 with the creation of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internal Displacement with the mandate of protecting IDPs. The major areas of the mandated institution were promoting respect for the Human Rights of the IDPs; creating a dialogue with Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other actors; strengthening the International Response to IDPs, and mainstreaming the Human Rights of IDPs in the UN System (IOM 2011). As such, the UN had prepared Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to protect IDPs worldwide (UNOCHA 2004).

In Africa, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs, which was signed by forty nations, ratified by 27 AU member states aim to promote and strengthen regional and national measures to prevent, mitigate, prohibit, and eliminate the root causes of IDPs (AU 2017). The Convention also aims to provide responsibilities and roles of armed groups and non-state actors with respect to both preventing international displacement and protecting and assisting IDPs. The Convention builds on international humanitarian law, international human rights law, as well as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (AU 2009; IOM 2011). Unlike Guiding Principles, which is a non-binding principle, the Convention is an abiding instrument that makes ratifying states responsible for the protection of their IDPs.

The Convention treats IDPs as subjects of rights rather than victims of circumstance, while at the same time spelling out the obligations of States as primary duty bearers and identifying roles for other relevant responding institutions (Chaloka Bayani Cited in Adama Dieng 2017).

With regard to Ethiopia, responses to internal displacement have been largely focused on the life-saving humanitarian action (Behigu and Kweon 2018). The government of Ethiopia does not have a policy that directly addresses the problem of conflict-induced displacement. However, the government has Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan & National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management that addresses displacements that are mainly caused natural disasters such as drought (HDRP 2018).

Despite not having national policy or strategy to address the needs of conflict-induced IDPs, the government of Ethiopia have been designing an immediate intervention plans like the Response Plan to Internal Displacement Around Gedeo and Guji Zone to address the needs of 818,250 persons displaced from Gedeo and Guji due to ethnic conflict erupted between the two ethnic groups (NDRMPS 2015).

## **2.9. Models and Frameworks of Resettlement**

Scudder's Four Stage Framework, and Carnea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model that deals with resettlement are discussed below.

### **2.9.1. Scudder's Four Stage Framework**

Scudder's four-stage resettlement framework theorizes how the majority of resettles can be expected to behave during a successful resettlement process (Scudder and Colson, 1982). The model assumes that any resettled community has to pass through four different stages namely planning and recruitment stage; adjustment and coping stage; community formation and economic development stage; and handing over and incorporation stage.

#### **I. Planning and Recruitment Stage**

This stage primarily focuses on pre-resettlement activities such as selection, transfer, rehabilitation, and development of the resettled people. This is the planning stage at which the government decides whom, where and how to resettle. According to Scudder, to make a resettlement scheme successful, it is crucial to engage the displaced people in the planning and decision-making processes of resettlement programs.

Scudder argues that the levels of stress of displaced people increase particularly at the beginning of the programs. However, the high involvement of displaced people in the planning process would help to reduce, if not eliminate their stress. In addition, the model gives special attention to the planning stage to development opportunities for benefiting both resettled people and the host community.

## II. Adjustment and Coping Stage

Scudder (1982) labeled this stage as a transition stage to draw attention to the transition from one habitat to another and to emphasize its temporary process. The stage begins with the initiation of the physical removal of the settlers.

At this stage, the living standard of the majority is expected to drop following the completion of physical removal. The majority also behave to be risk averse for one or more years after arrival at their new site. Scudder noted that risk aversion will be a coping response to stress and uncertainty associated with moving into a new physical and biotic environment, but also with new neighbors, and increased government presence and new host population.

Scudder asserted that rapid development would not be expected during this stage mainly due to the nature of donor-funded rehabilitation projects. The short duration of most donor-financed projects and governmental elections, which are rarely more than five years in length makes such rehabilitation projects to stop before stage three and four occur.

## III. Community Formation and Economic Development Stage

At this stage, the resettles behavior changes from a risk-averting stance to a risk-taking stance that eventually characterizes the majority (Scudder 1982). This drastic change is only possible under resettles changing their behavior radically, and development opportunities into which settler initiatives can be channeled and appropriate infrastructures such as feeder roads, and services and marketing centers are established.

According to Scudder, this attitudinal change comes after the settlers feel “at home,” and the household regains self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The realization on the part of the resettles not just that they have survived, but they have successfully been able to overcome the difficulties associated with removal; the beginning of family members to pay more attention to community formation activities than to their initial emphasis on reconstructing their own households are indicated by Scudder as indicators that a shift toward risk-taking is underway. Symbolic behaviors such as decorating housing with traditional motifs, “taming” the new habitat by naming or renaming physical features, plants and animals, and incorporating the resettlement area into dance and song, poetry and other narrative forms are set up as indicators of coming to feel “at home”. Other behaviors such as forming of burial society, farmers unions, water user associations, cooperatives, willingness to improve schools and clinics, building housing for teachers and medical personnel, building and staffing religious structures, and rural and municipal councils are assumed as indicators of family members beginning to pay more attention to community formation activities.

#### IV. Handing Over and Incorporation Stage

This stage involves the second generation of resettled people. According to Scudder (2005:40), this stage “brings the resettlement process to a successful end as project areas and populations are integrated into the political economy of a region or nation.” For this to happen, Scudder emphasizes three conditions that must be fulfilled. Firstly, assets are to be handed over to settler institutions from economic and social sectors such as agriculture, health, education, water, and other relevant institutions. Secondly, the living standards of resettled households are to be continually improved at least to become in line with the neighboring areas. And thirdly, community members must have political and institutional strength to compete for their fair share of national resources (Kassa 2015). This stage is generally characterized by the devolution of management responsibilities from specialized settlement agencies to the community of settlers and various line ministries.

### **2.9.2. Carnea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model**

Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction is a model for population displacement and resettlement (Carnea 2002). The model indicates intrinsic risks that cause impoverishment through displacement, as well as the ways to counteract-eliminate or mitigate these risks.

The model sets eight major early warnings of social pathologies called impoverishment risks that are likely to recur, warnings that can be issued long before the decision to displace is adopted. Each of the eight risks is discussed below.

- a) Landlessness: According to Carnea (2002), since land is the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed, people's removal from their land will result in complete disruption of families' livelihoods resulting in impoverishment.
- b) Joblessness: According to Carnea (2002), displacement results in risks of losing wage employment and self-employment since people will commonly be relocated to far different areas and creating new jobs requires a substantial investment which the displaced would commonly not have. Carnea indicated that joblessness among resettles often surfaces after a time delay, rather than immediately, because in the short run resettles may receive employment in project-related jobs. Carnea also suggested that the provision of skill development training, facilitating access to credit and establishing new income generation activities would help resolve joblessness.
- c) Homelessness: Carnea (2002) argues that homelessness or the worsening of housing status results in alienation and status deprivation. He adds that resettles inability to cover the labor and financial costs of rebuilding a house quickly forces them to move into temporary shelters or relocation camps. As Carnea indicated, adequate project financing and timely preparation could resolve the risk of homelessness which is closely related to joblessness, marginalization, and morbidity.

- d) **Marginalization:** According to Cernea (2002), marginalization occurs when families lose economic power, economic marginalization, which will be followed by social and psychological marginalization. Cernea adds economic marginalization occurs when the human capital is lost and household livelihood and asset is downsized. The downsizing occurs as the middle-income farmers' households become small landholders, small shopkeepers, and craftsmen. The social and psychological marginalization is expressed in a drop in social status, loss of confidence in society and in themselves, a feeling of injustice, and deepened vulnerability. Cernea also noted that the coerciveness of displacement and the victimization of resettles tend to depreciate resettle's self-image, and they are perceived by host communities as a socially degrading stigma.
- e) **Food Insecurity:** As people are removed from their land and livelihoods, and forced to resettle at a new area, food insecurity will occur. Cernea (2012) argues that forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into temporary or chronic undernourishment which is defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work. To solve these nutrition-related risks, Cernea suggests that the primary risks of landlessness and joblessness should be effectively counteracted.
- f) **Increased Morbidity and Mortality:** Cernea (2012) states that massive population displacement threatens to cause serious declines in health levels. Psychosocial stress and trauma, an outbreak of illnesses, particularly parasitic and vector-borne diseases, added up with unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems to increase morbidity and mortality of the resettles, especially infants, children and the elderly are affected most strongly.
- g) **Loss of Access to Common Property and Services:** Since the displaced loses their land and assets, loss of access to common property assets such as pastures, forested lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries, etc that belongs to the host community will significantly deteriorate income and livelihood levels of the displaced. When displaced people's access to common resources is not protected,

they will either encroach on reserved forests that will result in environmental degradation or they will end up in conflict with the host communities on sharing the host area's resources (Cernea 2010).

- h) Social Disarticulation: Forced displacement tears apart/disperse/or fragments communities, social organization, interpersonal ties, local-help voluntary associations, and self-organized mutual services. Cernea adds that the social capital lost through social disarticulation has long-term consequences (Cernea 2002).

These eight processes that converge in impoverishment are not the only, but rather the most important ones. With such openness of the model, Mahapatra (1999:15) has added educational risk, which Robinson (2003:13) has broadened to include other community services, while Downing (2002:3) considers a violation of human rights to be a major risk. Muggah (2008:19) has added loss of political participation and violence as one risk. Scudder (2005:47) has also added a loss of a society's resiliency and socio-cultural systems (Cernea 2002).

The second part of the IRR model reverts and converts the above-mentioned risks-pattern analysis into a reconstruction-pattern strategy. Reversing the risk model indicates which directions the action for safeguarding, reconstruction, and development should take. The reconstruction takes place from averting the risks of landlessness to land-based reestablishment; from joblessness to reemployment; from homelessness to house reconstruction; from disarticulation to community reconstruction; from marginalization to social inclusion; from expropriation to restoration of community assets/services; from food insecurity to adequate nutrition; and from increased morbidity to better health care (Cernea 2002).

The framework below indicates that following the forced displacement of people, resettlement programs take place. As indicated in Schuder's framework (1982) in order to establish a successful resettlement program, it is crucial to engage the displaced people in the planning and decision-making processes of programs. The planning, nature and

decision-making process of a resettlement program determines the consequent livelihood assets/capitals of the resettled people. Effective and participatory planning and decision making of the resettlement process considers the residential aspiration of the IDPs. The livelihood assets/capitals possessed by the displaced determines the livelihood strategy of the IDPs and the impoverishment risks, that are identified by Carnea’s IRR Model (2002), to face the IDPs. The livelihood strategies, in turn, determines the socio-economic condition of the IDPs. The management of impoverishment risks also determines the socio-economic condition and the challenges the IDP households face. An effective response to the occupational and residential aspiration and challenges identified by the IDP households result in betterment opportunities for the IDPs.

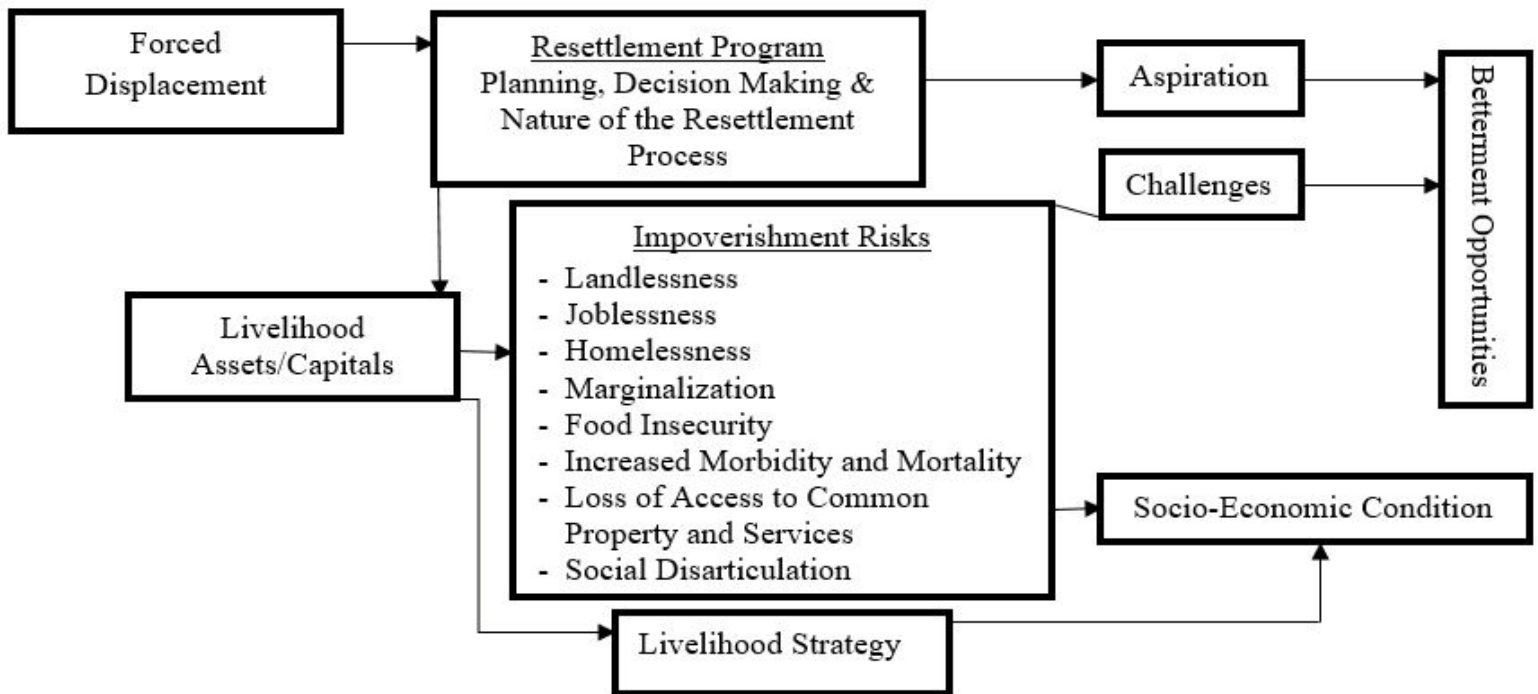


Fig 2.4: Conceptual model showing the relationship among variables of the current study.  
 (Source: Author’s own draw)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter deals with the methods of the research employed for the study. It encompasses the research approach, research design, procedures of data collection, operationalization of concepts, methods of data analysis, data quality assurance, limitations and ethical considerations of the study.

#### **3.1. Description of the Study Area**

The study was conducted on IDPs settled in Sululta Town. Sululta Town is bordered on the South by Addis Ababa, on the North by Chanco Town, on the West by Goro Town, and on the East by Keta Town. The town is located between 9° 09' 60.00'' N & 38° 44' 59.99'' E. The Town is one of the Oromia Special Zones Surrounding Finfinne. The town is only 18 Kilometer away from the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa (STAO 2018).

The town is located at an altitude of 2,566 Meters. The mean annual temperature is 14.5°C with the mean minimum of 5°C in December and a maximum of 23 °c in March, April, and May. The average total annual rainfall of the study area is about 1,023.5mm that makes the town's climate usually cold and rainy.

The dominant economic activities in the area involved, but not limited to, crop production, livestock rearing, handcraft and trade arranged from the higher to lowest rank. Cropping is mainly subsistent and livestock production particularly dairying is the major source of livelihood (Fekede, Shiv, Getnet, Getu and Seyoum 2013).

According to the CSA (2017) population projection, the total population of the Sululta Town is estimated to be 24,449 people. However, the local administration data indicated the population of the town to be 50,000 people as of 2018 (STAO 2018).

With regard to the religious composition of the town, the vast majority of the residents of the town (94%) are Orthodox Christians followed by Protestants (2.8%), Traditional (2.1%), Muslims (0.7%), and the remaining accounts for other religions (CSA 2007).

### **3.2. Research Approach**

Mixed research approaches with a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches are used to achieve the research objective. Mixed research focuses on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. Its central premise is that the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches, in combination, provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone (Creswell and Plano 2011). The need to triangulate data sources and tools to acquire accurate data necessitates a mixed research approach. Questionnaire data on the self-reported socio-economic condition, self-reported livelihood strategy being pursued, reported challenges and the process of the resettlement process was triangulated with the observation of the resettlement site, in-depth interview and FGD with selected IDP household heads, and key informant interview from the Sululta Town Administration.

The mixed approach mediates between the limitations with the representativeness of a sample of the qualitative approach and the reductionist process of the quantitative approach (Derege 2016 cited in Chambers 2001; Degefa 2005).

Hence, mixed research methods enable to increase the validity and reliability of the study and the research objectives necessitate the combined use of both the qualitative and the quantitative methods in this research.

Accordingly, the survey is used to gather quantitative data, and Key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, FGDs, and observations are conducted to gather qualitative data. The quantitative method, survey, is used to address all the specific objectives of the study. The survey questionnaire is used to gather data on the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy, challenges, aspirations, and the resettlement process and nature. The qualitative method is used to gather data on the socio-economic

condition, challenges, residential aspirations, and the resettlement process of IDP households.

This study employed a convergent parallel mixed design. In convergent parallel mixed method design, both types of data (quantitative and qualitative) will be collected concurrently, analyzed separately, and then the results will be compared to see if the findings or disconfirm each other (Creswell 2013).

The key assumption of the convergent parallel mixed design is that both quantitative and qualitative data provide different types of information – often detailed views of participants qualitatively and scores on instruments quantitatively (Ibid).

Figure 3.1 is adopted from Creswell and Pablo (2013) and Chuckhole (2017), represents a convergent parallel mixed design. The model will guide the whole research process.

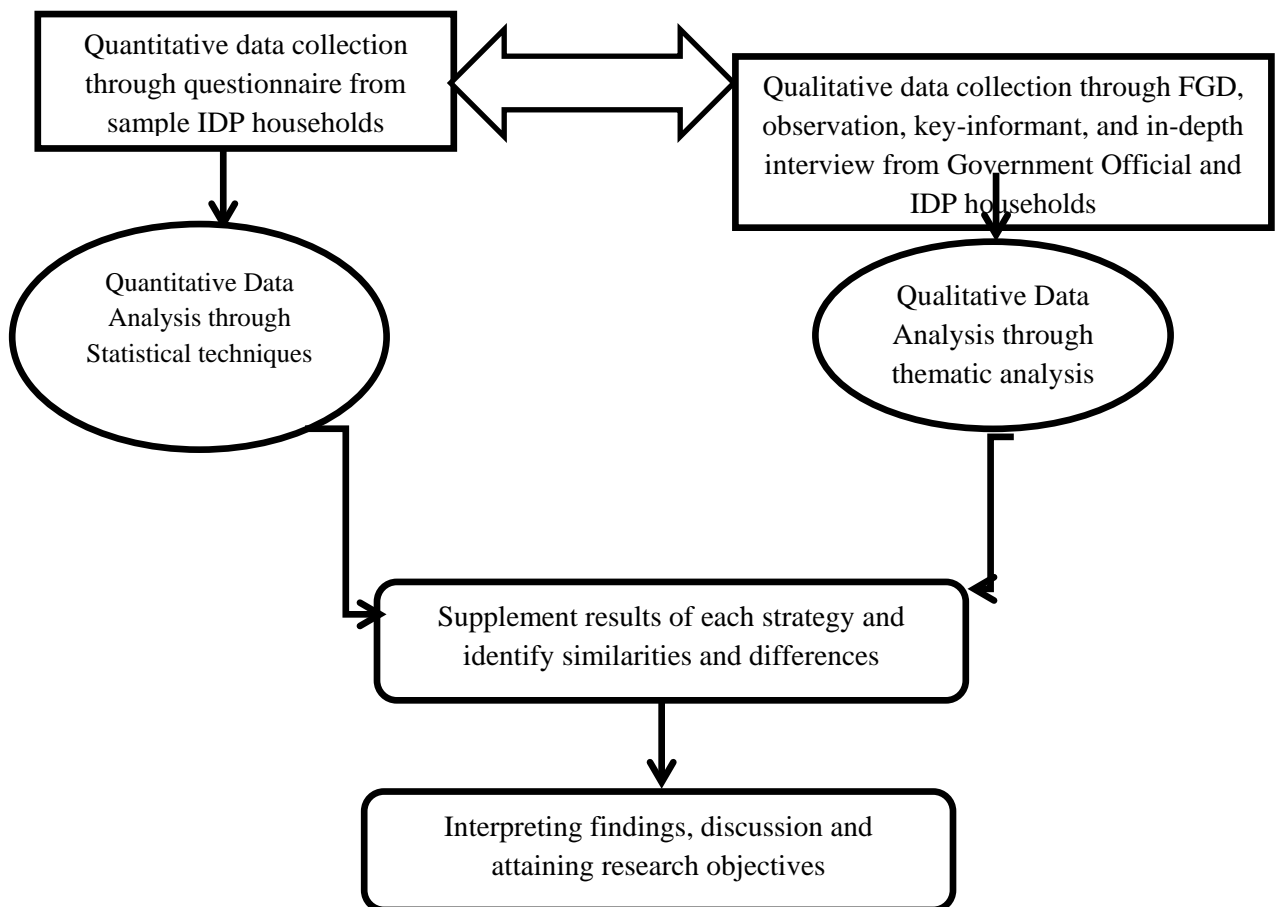


Fig. 3.1: Convergent Parallel Mixed Design

Source: *Creswell and Pablo (2013) and Chuckhole (2017)*

### **3.3. Research Design**

In a cross-sectional survey, data are collected at one point in time from a sample selected to describe some large population at that time. Cross-sectional surveys can serve descriptive as well as exploratory purposes (Yeraswork 2010).

In line with this, the use of cross-sectional survey design help to describe the socio-economic conditions, the livelihood strategies being pursued, the challenges faced, residential and occupational aspirations of the IDPs, and the process of the resettlement program.

In often instances where there is a limited time to undertake a longitudinal survey and an investigation of phenomenon overtime is required, scholars recommend an approximate type of design: approximating longitudinal survey was be done by asking respondents to furnish data relevant to the past (Babbie 1990; Yeraswork 2010). This design helped to uncover the socio-economic conditions and livelihood strategies of the IDPs prior to displacement. The household heads' were asked to provide their socio-economic condition and livelihood strategies prior to their displacement.

#### **3.3.1. Study Population and Sampling Design of Household Survey**

For this study, a document consisting list of all 517 IDP households' heads with their respective households' sizes settled in Sululta Town is available. There were 2,686 IDPs settled in the town. The IDPs were settled in three settlement sites within Sululta Town named "Luuguu Settlement Site", "Barrisa Settlement Site", and "Tuuluu Faatii Settlement Site" (STAO 2019).

The Luuguu Settlement Site has 208 households, the Barrisa Settlement Site has 188 households, and the Tuuluu Faatii Settlement Site has 121 households (STAO 2019). Since it is difficult to study all the three settlement sites due to financial and time constraints, the Luuguu Settlement Site - the settlement site that has the largest number of IDPs - is purposively selected for the study.

The households within the Luuguu Settlement Site were randomly selected from the available list of households. Using the sample size estimation formula provided by Yamane (1967)  $n=N/(1+N(e)^2)$  which determine the required sample size at a confidence level of 95%, and a 0.05 margin of error, where:

- **n**- is the sample size to be selected
- **e** - is the acceptable sampling error
- **N** - is the population size and 95% confidence level, and  $p=0.05$  are assumed

$$n=N/(1+N(e)^2) \quad N = 208 \quad e = 0.05$$

$$n=208/(1+208(0.05)^2) \quad n=208/(1+0.52) \quad n=136.8$$

Accordingly, for a population size of 208 households, the representative sample size is **137** households.

After determining the required sample size of 137 households from the population of 208 IDP households of the Luuguu Settlement Site, 137 sample household heads were randomly selected from the sampling frame using SPSS V.20.

### **3.3.2. Methods and Instruments of Quantitative Data Collection**

#### ***Survey Instrument***

The survey instrument has five major sections with fifty-three items. The first section consists of eighteen items and inquires on basic household demographics and socio-economic conditions of households. The second section has only one open-ended question that addresses the major challenges the household is facing. The third section consists of twenty items that gather data on occupational and residential aspirations of the IDPs. The fourth section contains six items that assess existing social relationships among the IDPs and the host community. The fifth and final section contains eight items that investigate the process of the resettlement process.

Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency's Ethiopian Socio-Economic Survey questionnaire was combined with UNHCR-IOM's IDPs socio-economic condition survey questionnaire and modified used to examine the socio-economic conditions and livelihood strategies of the IDPs. IDPs survey questionnaire developed by UNHCR-IOM, which was used to examine the residential aspirations of IDPs, is also used to assess the residential aspiration of the IDPs.

To this end, a structured questionnaire was prepared and translated to Afan Oromo to gather information from survey respondents. Regarding the administration of the questionnaire, experienced three data collectors that had a bachelor's degree and fluent in writing and speaking Afan Oromo language were employed for data collection. Prior to the data collection, the data collectors were trained on the questionnaire. As such, these data collectors were used to filling out the questionnaire by asking for response from the household heads due to the fact that the household heads could be either illiterate or with lower education as such is unlikely to be capable of going through a questionnaire correctly putting down their responses as they are unfamiliar with filling out forms and to manage uniformity of data collection and manage the data quality. The questionnaire was administered in Afan Oromo to ease the interview process.

### **3.3.3. Study Population and Sampling Design of Qualitative Data**

The study purposively included two groups of participants for the qualitative data collection. The two groups were sample IDP households and Sululta Town Administration Official who is responsible for overseeing the IDPs.

For the qualitative data, four in-depth interviews, and two separate FGDs were conducted with male and two female heads of households separately. Furthermore, one Sululta Town Administration official was used as a key informant of the study, and all of the survey participants of the study were made part of the observational study. As such, 137 households' housing units were observed.

### **3.3.4. Methods and Instruments of Qualitative Data Collection**

Qualitative research provides a detailed description and analysis of the quality, or the substance, of the human experience (Creswell 2009). Qualitative methods can be used to complement and build upon survey-based quantitative data by strengthening the design of survey questionnaires and expanding or clarifying quantitative findings (Danielson n.d.). Accordingly, qualitative research provided rich information on all of the research objectives, except the occupational aspiration of the IDPs. In-depth interviews, FGDs, KIIs, and Observations were mainly used to gather qualitative data.

#### ***In-depth Interview***

In-depth interviews were conducted to better understand the perspectives of the interviewees about the situation under study. It was used to gather insight on the social relationships between the IDPs and the host community; challenges facing the IDPs and the government; residential aspirations of the IDPs; and the resettlement process. For the purpose of this study, semi-structured in-depth interview was held with two female and two male household heads. The selection criteria for the in-depth interview was based on the sex of the household head. The selected household heads were interviewed to provide data on the social relationship among the IDPs and the host, challenges faced the IDPs and residential aspiration of the IDP households. The interview checklist was prepared to guide the interviews. A voice recorder and field note was used to record the interview with the consent of the interviewee.

#### ***Focus Group Discussion***

FGDs were used to gather data on the convenience of the resettlement site, challenges facing the IDPs, and the process of the resettlement program. Two separate FGDs were undertaken. As such, one FGD with six male household head participants, and another FGD with six female household head participants were conducted. All of the FGDs participants were selected based on their sex and availability. Checklists were used to guide the discussion which was recorded with a voice recorder with the consent of the participants.

### ***Key Informant Interview***

Key informant interviews are qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people—including community leaders, professionals, or residents—who have firsthand knowledge about issues under study (UCLA n.d.).

Key informants are people who know a lot, at least about their domain, and willing to share their knowledge with the researcher (Bernard 2006).

For the purpose of this study, the semi-structured interview guide was used to conduct an interview with purposively selected government officials of the Sululta Town Administration that was responsible for overseeing and coordinating IDPs settled in the town. The local government official was interviewed to generate data on the socio-economic condition of the IDPs, process of the resettlement program, and challenges of the IDPs and the government. Furthermore, it was used to gather data on the future occupational and residential plan of the government sought for the IDPs.

### ***Observation***

Observation entails the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors, objects, and/or phenomenon in the social setting chosen for the study. The observational record is frequently referred to as field notes – detailed, nonjudgmental, concrete descriptions of what has been observed. There are two types of observation: participant and non-participant. Participant observation is when a researcher participates in the activities of the study group that is being observed in the same manner as its members without their knowledge that they are being observed. Non-participant observation, on the other hand, is when a researcher does not get involved directly in the activities of the research study but remains a passive observer (“Qualitative Research Methods” n.d.; Kawulich 2012).

The non-participatory observation was used to complement and validate the survey data that was collected from the sample IDP households on the socio-economic conditions, the livelihood strategy and the challenges of the IDPs. Additionally, an observation was used

to gather specific data on housing characteristics and assets of the households own. An observation checklist was prepared and used in the field.

### **3.3.5. Sources of data**

#### ***Primary Sources of Data***

The study mainly relied on both quantitative and qualitative data gathered by this particular study for the purpose of addressing the specific research objectives.

Quantitative data regarding the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy, challenges, and occupational and residential aspirations of the IDPs, as well as the process of the resettlement program, were collected from randomly selected IDP household heads by administering twenty-one, eight, one, twenty-four, six and eight items respectively. Additional items were also administered to assess the socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants.

Moreover, key informant interview, in-depth interviews, FGDs, and observation were held to generate qualitative data regarding socio-economic conditions, livelihood strategy, challenges, residential aspirations, and the process of the resettlement program.

Since employing both primary and secondary data on single research increases the validity, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the research (Kothari 2004), secondary sources were also be used in this research.

#### ***Secondary Sources of Data***

Secondary data refers to any form of data that originates from sources other than the research's own data collection activities (Yeraswork 2010). A number of books, journals, articles, reports and multiple pieces of research were used in order to show what is known about internal displacement and IDPs in Ethiopia. Secondary data from CSA and Sululta Town Administration Office were also used in the research.

Table 3.1: Summary of specific objectives, the unit of analysis, data sources and methods of data collection

Specific Objectives	Units of Analysis /Information on/	Data Sources	Methods of Data Collection
To describe the socio-economic conditions of the IDPs	The socio-economic condition of the IDP HHs	HH Heads Sululta Town Administration Official	HH Survey KII Observation In-depth Interview
To assess the livelihood strategies pursued by the IDPs	Livelihood strategies being pursued	HH Heads Sululta Town Administration Official	HH Survey KII Observation FGD In-depth Interview
To identify the challenges facing the IDPs	Challenges facing the IDPs, government & humanitarian agencies	HH Heads Sululta Town Administration Official	HH Survey KII Observation FGD In-depth Interview
To explore the residential, and occupational aspirations of the IDPs	Residential and occupational aspiration of the IDPs	HH Heads Sululta Town Administration Official	HH Survey KII FGD In-depth Interview
To examine the process and nature of the resettlement program	Process of the resettlement program	HH Heads Sululta Town Administration Official	HH Survey KII FGD In-depth Interview

### 3.4. Procedures of Data Collection

The data collection process undertook the following procedures. First, a formal letter of cooperation provided by AAU was submitted to the Sululta Town Administration Office to get permission to collect the necessary data, and permission was granted. Then, the researcher recruited data collectors who had previous experiences of data collection, who had a minimum qualification of Bachelor's Degree, and who was fluent in speaking and writing of Afan Oromo language. Then after recruitment, the researcher trained the data collectors and provided them with the list of randomly selected sample households to be studied. Next, the data collectors were disseminated to Luuguu Settlement Site to conduct

the household survey with close supervision of the researcher. The data collectors were also made to fill out the field observation checklist provided by the researcher for each of the households. Finally, after the completion of the survey questionnaire, the researcher conducted the key informant interview with the local government official that was assigned for the overall coordination and support of the IDPs. The entire data collections were carried out from March 26 to July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

### **3.5. Methods of Data Analysis, Presentation, and Interpretation**

The data collection, presentation, interpretation, and analysis follow the convergent parallel mixed research design. Both quantitative and qualitative data were presented and interpreted concurrently.

The quantitative data set was analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) software version 20. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the sample respondents' characteristics. Descriptive statistics particularly percentages, graphs, charts, and tables were used to describe demographics, socio-economic conditions, livelihood strategies, challenges, and occupational and residential aspirations identified by the IDPs.

The qualitative data gathered through FGD, key informant, and in-depth interview was transcribed, categorized and organized into themes (objectives of the study) and expressed to give concrete meaning. The qualitative data results were triangulated with survey results in order to address the general objective in detail. Some of the data gathered through observation were also presented in tables and pictures. Both the qualitative and quantitative data sets were merged at the interpretation and discussion stage.

### **3.6. Data Quality Assurance**

The quality of the survey instrument was assured by building a good rapport, clarifying the objective of the study to respondents, and respecting the cultural and religious values of the respondents were cared to improve the trustworthiness of the responses and the data in general. Additionally, the purpose of the research and the identity of the data

collectors and the researcher was clearly informed to the respondents in order to help gather true data. Triangulating data sources was also conducted to preserve the trustworthiness of the data.

In order to assure the validity of the instrument, the initial English version of the questionnaire for the household heads was translated into the local and IDP community's primary language (Afan Oromo) by the researcher and was checked by another colleague who has a Bachelor Degree, whom Afan Oromo language is his mother tongue, and who was originally from Harar – similar lingo to the IDPs. Subsequently, careful examination of the translation was made to avoid the difference in meaning. Furthermore, the survey instrument was tested with two IDP household heads from Barrisa Settlement Site and some survey questions were modified.

### **3.7. Ethical Considerations**

As Creswell (2009) argued in the progress of research, researchers need to respect the participants and the study sites for research. Accordingly, a support letter was obtained from Addis Ababa University Department of Sociology for the Sululta Town Administration Office. Then, permission was sought from the Town Administration Office before the study was conducted.

Experienced three data collectors that had a bachelor's degree and fluent in writing and speaking Afan Oromo language were employed for data collection. Prior to the data collection, the data collectors were trained on the questionnaire.

The purpose of the study and issues of confidentiality was briefly explained by the researcher and trained data collectors for the study participants. Assuring them that their response will not be used to harm them and there is no need to mention their name or any identification for the questions asked has helped to obtain their consent. In addition, they were informed that they can withdraw from the study at any point in time if they felt unpleasant. Informed verbal consents were obtained from the study participants and oral agreement was reached.

Additionally, the data collectors conducted the study in homes of the household heads to observe the housing characteristics and economic condition of the household. Generally, the data was collected in a way that did not harm the participants' wellbeing and privacy. The anonymity of the respondents was also protected.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the major findings of the study based on data gathered through a survey questionnaire, FGD, observation, key informant and in-depth interviews. The data presented and organized in sequential order in line with the specific objectives of the study stated under the first chapter of the thesis document.

The quantitative data is obtained from 137 randomly selected household heads. All of the survey questions were complete, thus all of the responses of the 137 household heads were used for the analysis.

Information obtained from FGD, observation, in-depth and key informant interviews was used to complement and explain the findings attained through a survey questionnaire. The findings in this section achieved the specific objectives thereby achieving the general objective of the study as a whole.

#### 4.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Background characteristics of the respondents consisting of their sex composition, age group, religious affiliation, marital status, ethnic background, and languages of communication are presented in table 4.1.

##### *Sex*

As expected of a patriarchal society, it is no surprise that the majority of the household heads are male. As table 4.1 depicts, 59.1% of the 137 respondents of the study are male while the remaining 40.9% are females.

##### *Age*

As indicated in the table, the largest (80.3%) portion of the respondents was between the ages of 25 and 54, followed by 14-24, 55-64, and above 64 which accounted for 11.7%, 6.6%, and 1.5% respectively. The age group of 14 and below fall under children, while

those between 15 and 24 fall under early working age. The age group 25-54 falls under prime working age, and the age group between 55 and 64 falls under the mature working age. The age group of 65 and above fall under the elderly age structure. This indicates that the vast majority, 98.5%, of the IDP household heads fall within the productive working age group.

### ***Household Size***

Nearly half of the respondents, 49.6%, reported having a family size of 4-5 individuals. The other 29.2% and 21.2% of the households had reported having 1-3 and more than six household members respectively. The average household size of the respondents (mean=5) is five members.

### ***Religion***

The vast majority of the study participants were Muslims, which accounted for 95.6% of the respondents. Orthodox Christians, Protestant, and Wakefeta<sup>1</sup> were accounted for 2.9%, 0.7% and 0.7% of the study participants respectively. This is contrary to the religious affiliation of the majority of the host community, which is Orthodox Christian. Such a religious difference with the host community could create some kind of disparity.

### ***Marital Status***

Regarding marital status, 85.4% of the respondents were married. Among these, 77.4% of them have engaged in a monogamous marriage and 8% of them were in a polygamous<sup>2</sup> marriage, particularly polygyny<sup>3</sup>. The remaining 13.1% were never married, followed by 0.7% of divorced and separated families.

### ***Ethnicity***

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<sup>1</sup> Wakefena is an indigenous religion common to Oromo ethnic group; follower of the religion is called Wakefeta.

<sup>2</sup> Polygamy is the practice of being married to more than one person at the same time.

<sup>3</sup> Polygyny is the practice of having more than one wife at a time.

Regarding the Ethnic background of the respondents, all of them were of Oromo<sup>4</sup> ethnic group. This was due to ethnic-based displacement carried out on Oromo living in the Somali Region.

### *Languages*

Language skill determines an individual's access to a job, especially in urban areas like Sululta town, which is adjacent to Addis Ababa, the capital. The majority, 65.7%, of the respondents were bi and multilingual. However, 34.3% of the respondents were monolinguals who were able to communicate in the Afan Oromo language only. Somali, Amharic, Arabic and English were the languages spoken by the IDPs in addition to Afan Oromo.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents		Counts	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	81	59.1
	Female	56	40.9
	Total	137	100
Age Group	14-24	16	11.7
	25-54	110	80.3
	55-64	9	6.6
	64 and over	2	1.5
	Total	137	100
Household Size	1-3	40	29.2
	4-6	68	49.6
	More than 6	29	21.2
	Total	137	100
Religion	Muslim	131	95.6
	Orthodox Christian, Protestant, and Wakefeta	6	4.4
	Total	137	100
Marital Status	Never Married	18	13.1
	Married (Monogamous)	106	77.4
	Married (Polygamous)	11	8.0
	Divorced and Separated	2	1.4
	Total	137	100
Ethnicity	Oromo	137	100.0

<sup>4</sup>Oromo is the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia.

	Total	137	100
Languages	Afan Oromo only	47	34.3
	Afan Oromo & Somali	42	30.7
	Afan Oromo & Amharic	10	7.3
	Afan Oromo, Somali & Amharic	27	19.7
	Afan Oromo, Somali & Arabic	5	3.6
	Afan Oromo, Somali, Amharic & Arabic	5	3.6
	Afan Oromo, Somali, Amharic, Arabic & English	1	0.7
	Total	137	100

## **4.2. Planning and Decision Making Process, and Nature of the Resettlement Program**

Scudder's (1982) four-stage resettlement framework theorized that any resettled has to pass through four different stages: planning and recruitment, adjustment and coping, community formation and economic development, and handing over and incorporation stage.

The process of the resettlement program plays a great role in the success of the resettlement program as a whole. Considering this, the process of the resettlement program of the IDPs was investigated. Data was collected from the IDP household heads using a questionnaire, FGD, in-depth interview, and with the key informant interview with the Sululta town administration official. Hereby, the planning, decision-making, and nature of the resettlement program are presented.

### **4.2.1. Planning of the resettlement program**

The planning and recruitment stage is the stage at which the government decides whom, where and how to resettle the IDPs. According to Scudder (1982), it is crucial to engage the displaced people in the planning process of the resettlement programs. Successful resettlement programs are participatory in nature. The study finding indicates the planning process of the resettlement program as participatory in its basic nature. Participation was conducted through representatives.

However, conflicting data were obtained regarding the participatory nature of the planning of the resettlement program. The majority of the households, which accounted for 54%, had reportedly did not participate in the planning of the resettlement program.

An FGD participant reported:

*We did not participate in the planning of the resettlement program. We had no choice, but to accept the decision of the government on the resettlement program.*

Despite this, the remaining 46% of the IDPs reported being participated in the planning of the resettlement program. Regarding this, another household head informant of the FGD reported:

*I was chosen to participate in the planning of the resettlement program. They (the government) consulted some of us on where and how to resettle us.*

Regarding such response disparity, the key informant had reported participating in some representatives of the IDPs in the planning of the resettlement program, but not all. The Sululta Town Administration Official reported:

*There were too many displaced households. It was impossible to participate in all of those displaced in the planning of the resettlement program. The acute need at the time was to resettle the IDPs. However, few representatives from the IDPs participated in the planning of the resettlement program.*

#### **4.2.2. Decision making on the resettlement program**

According to Scudder (1982), it is crucial to engage the displaced people in the decision-making process of the resettlement programs. Successful resettlement programs are participatory in nature.

The study findings indicate that likewise the planning process, the decision-making process was also found to be participatory in its literal nature. Despite the participation of some of the households in the planning stage of the program, 72.3% of the households

had reported not participating in the decision making of the resettlement program. The government was labeled as the sole decision-maker on the resettlement program. However, the remaining 27.7% of the households had reported on the participatory decision-making process of the program. They reported making a decision in line with the government on the resettlement program.

While explaining the participatory level of the household heads on the decision making of the resettlement program, one FGD participant household head reported:

*We were actually consulted on where to resettle. What we all agreed with the government was that we all wanted to resettle only within the border of the Oromia Regional State. However, we had no voice on deciding actually where to resettle within the regional state. That was the government's decision. We were forced to accept the decision. Our only other choice was living there in suffering. Therefore, we accepted the government's decision. I can say that the participation was nominal; we did not have the power to decide on the resettlement program.*

The decision-making process was not participatory of all IDPs rather few representatives. In concurrence, the key informant had reported participating representatives of the households in the decision-making process of the resettlement program.

However, all of the households had agreed on the fact that, even if the program was to some extent participatory, the government of Oromia Regional Stage was the real decision-maker on the overall program.

#### **4.2.3. The nature of the resettlement program**

According to Scudder (1982), successful resettlement programs are participatory and voluntary in their nature. The durable solutions identified in AU (2009) and UNOCHA (1992) also suggest voluntary relocations provide permanent solutions for the IDPs. The study findings indicate the nature of the resettlement program was majorly reported to be voluntary and non-coercive. The vast majority of the households accounting for 96.4% have reported resettling in Sululta Town voluntarily.

In describing the nature of the resettlement program, an FGD participant household head reported:

*We were not forced to come here. We were instead glad to be resettled from that area. We were praying to be taken out of that hell. We happily came here.*

However, the remaining 3.6% of the households have reported being forcibly resettled in the town. In line with this information, the key informant indicated the resettlement program as a lottery-based voluntary resettlement program. The government official reported:

*Since the government could not resettle all of the IDPs in a single town or place, they were made to take a draw out of the listed towns in Oromia Regional State. After the IDPs agreed on that, they took the draw, and those whose chances were on Sululta Town came to the town. Nobody ever was forced to resettle any place assigned by the government.*

As indicated in figure 4.7, despite the lottery-based voluntary resettlement process undertaking, primary residential preferences for most of the IDP households (43.8%) were indicated anywhere in the Oromia Region. Addis Ababa, Adama, and Hararge were also preferred by 16.8%, 13.9% and 5.8% of the IDP Households respectively. Shashemene, Bishoftu, Laga Tafo, Gursum, Babile, Jima, Wolega and Ciroo were the other towns within the Oromia Regional State chosen by 13.1% of the remaining IDP households. This indicates, almost half of the IDP households' primary place of resettlement was not Sululta Town.

Note that, the figure 4.7 does not indicate the residential aspiration of the IDP households after resettling in Sululta town, rather their prior residential preferences before resettling in Sululta Town.

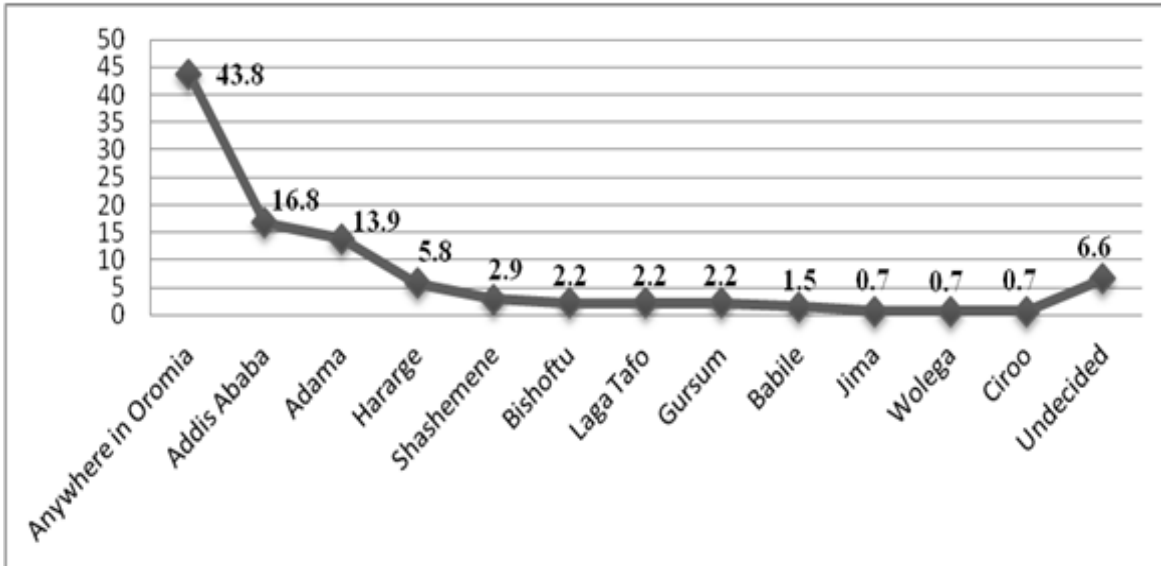


Fig. 4.1: IDP households' Residential Place of Choice Prior to the Resettlement in Percentage

### 4.3. Socio-Economic Condition of the IDPs

Education, Income, Access to Credit and Saving Services, Housing Characteristics, Household Assets, and Social Relationships were used to assess the socio-economic conditions of the IDP households. The socio-economic condition of the IDPs is presented as follows.

#### 4.3.1. Education

Education highly determines the socio-economic condition of a person. It is expected that the higher the educational level of a person, the higher the socio-economic status he/she will incur. As such, it is necessary to study the educational level of a household to determine their respective socio-economic conditions. The data on educational level indicated below is the self-reported level of education provided by the household heads. Educational levels of the household heads and the household members are presented below.

##### *The educational level of the household heads*

As indicated in figure 4.1 below, primary education was the highest educational level most (54%) of the household heads had achieved. Household heads who had achieved

Primary<sup>5</sup> and High School<sup>6</sup> was accounted for 54% and 16.8% of the household heads respectively. Respondents who achieved vocational training and bachelor degree were accounted only for 1.4% of the household heads. The remaining 27.7% of the respondents had no formal education and were unable to write or read. These indicate the lower level of the educational status of the household heads. Having such a low educational level in an unfamiliar community bears great economic consequences to come.

### ***The educational level of household members***

Similar to the household heads, the highest educational level that the majority of the household members achieved was primary education accounted for 61.3% of the IDPs followed by high school (29.2%). Diploma and Bachelor's Degree holders have been accounted for 2.2% of the IDPs. A significant difference was recorded between the portion of household heads and members who did not attend formal education. Only 4.4% of the household members did not attend formal education, compared to 27.7% of the household heads.

Even if household members recorded a relatively higher level of education than the household heads, their educational level is not marketable. Since lower education relates to low knowledge and skills, the IDP household members fall in the lower socio-economic strata of the society.

Concurrent to the national literacy rate, female household heads recorded lower educational status than male household heads in all levels of education. Table 4.2 depicts educational level variation between the two sexes.

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<sup>5</sup> Primary refers to 0-8 school grades

<sup>6</sup> High School refers to 9-12 school grades

Table 4.2: Educational Level and Sex of the Household Heads' Cross tabulation

The Highest Educational Level of the HH Head	Sex of the Respondent in percentage (%)		Total Percentage (%)
	Male	Female	
No formal education	12	16	28
Primary School (0-8)	29	25	54
High school (9-12)	13	4	17
More than Secondary School	1	0	1
Total	55	45	100

Such a lower literacy rate of the women bears its own non-productivity and economic cost to the household. Illiterate women are more dependent rather than being productive parts of the household.

This finding is consistent with the national educational data, which puts women in lower educational status in all levels of education than men (CSA and ICF 2017). This low educational status of the IDPs puts them in a higher disadvantage in the job market. The IDPs have a lower chance of getting high skills requiring jobs thereby high paying jobs, which puts them at the lower socio-economic strata of the community.

### **Educational Enrollment**

Despite a low level (70%) of national educational enrollment for children aged between 7 and 18, all children of the IDPs of similar age were engaged in formal education. All of the children enrolled in public schools that were already serving the host community. The key informant, the household heads, and the researcher's observation had concurrently agreed on the availability of free school for students. Only underage children that were not old enough for the school were not engaged in education. This indicates a high level of educational enrollment of the IDPs.

#### **4.3.2. Income: Before and After Displacement**

Income is the major determinant of the socio-economic status of a household. The study finding indicated a drastic drop in household income. While the majority of the

households used to live in the upper-middle-income threshold before the displacement, but now the majority of the households are found in poverty.

Household income before and after the displacement and sources of household income of the IDP households is presented below. Average household monthly income was calculated as households' every income earned within each month of a year and dividing it to the twelve months of that year. Fig. 4.2 presents information on self-reported average monthly household income before and after displacement.

### ***Household Income after Displacement***

The majority (95.6%) of the households' average monthly income was below 1,720 ETB. This indicates the vast majority of the households were living below the international poverty line. This indicates that the IDP households do not have adequate income either to hold assets, gain a loan, build livelihoods or to live a decent life.

### ***Household Income before Displacement***

Prior to the displacement, only 2.2% of the households were reportedly earning less than 1,720 ETB/Month. The majority of the households, 57.7%, were reportedly earning more than 4,950 ETB/Month before the displacement. This indicates that the majority (57.7%) of the households used to be within Upper Middle-Income Class in accordance with the international poverty line.

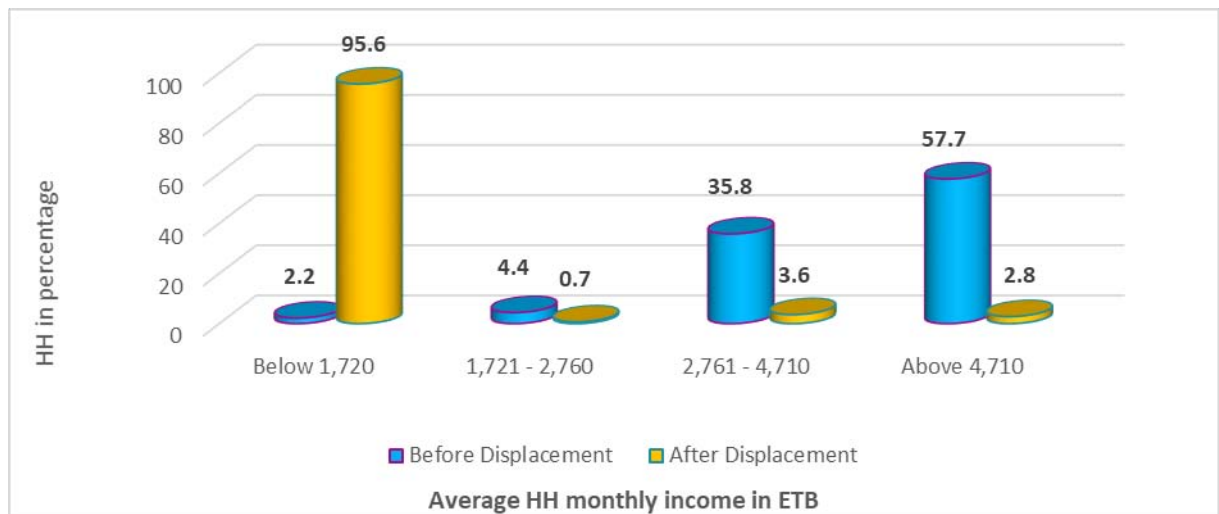


Fig. 4.2: Average Household Monthly Income Before, and After Displacement in Birr.

### **Sources of Household Income**

The study found most of the households to be highly reliable on governmental aid. As depicted in Table 4.3, state cash transfer was found to be the main source of income for 97.6% of the households. Income from casual work contributed to 20.4% of the IDP households. Merchandise, salary, and sales of household food relief also reported by 4.4% of households as a means of income.

With regard to the inadequacy of the government assistance and using of food relief in exchange for other commodities, a female household head aged 38 reported:

*I sell the oil to buy “Khat” for my husband. I have to fulfill his need. That is what a good wife does.*

The government, almost exclusively, was reported to be the sole provider of relief goods and services to the IDP community. It is impossible to provide adequate assistance to the IDPs with the sole support of the government. The key informant’s response was concurrent with this finding.

Table 4.3: Sources of Income

Sources of Income	Counts	Percentage
State Cash Transfer	134	97.6
Casual Work	28	20.4
Merchandise	3	2.2
Salary	2	1.5
Sells of Food Relief	1	0.7

A swift decrease in households’ income, which was mainly caused by the loss of household assets to the violence. This finding is consistent with Scudder’s (2005) “adjustment and coping” stage of resettlement which asserted a swift drop in the living status of the resettled households.

Such a swift drop in household income is usually common to IDPs globally. Similar findings were found on studies conducted by Anna (2005), Jeff and Erin (1998), REF (2018), and Godwin (2016).

### **4.3.3. Access to Credit and Saving Services**

The majority of the households, 75.2%, responded to not having access to credit and saving services. However, the remaining 24% of the households had reported having access to credit and saving services provided by banks and/or associations.

In accordance with the access to credit and saving purposes and other services, a personal identification card is required. As such, the Sululta Town had provided local identification cards – Kebele<sup>7</sup> ID Card to all of the IDPs that were at the age of 18 and above. All of the household heads reportedly provided with a residential identification card. This finding indicates the IDPs low access to credit and saving services which were not mainly due to the unavailability of the institution or legal entity, but rather due to lack of assets for loans and money to save. The high unemployment and under-employment also did not allow the households to cover their food expenditure, let alone saving.

### **4.3.4. Housing Characteristics**

Housing characteristics can be used to indicate the socioeconomic status of a household. Housing characteristics including ownership status, housing structure, housing utilities, and sanitation facilities are presented in table 4.4.

#### **4.3.4.1. Housing Ownership**

As depicted in Table 4.4, the IDPs were found to be in a better status of owning houses in comparison to the general citizens of the nation. All of the IDP households had ownership certificates of their respective housing units.

#### **4.3.4.2. Housing Structure**

The quality of housing infrastructures is one of the indicators of the socio-economic condition of a household. The quality of housing infrastructures of the households is presented below.

#### **Number of Rooms**

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<sup>7</sup>Kebele is the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, ID card (excluding passport) is applied for at respective Kebele.

All (100%) of the IDP households were confined to a single room house provided by the government. There was no separate room that could be used as a living room, bedroom for parents and children, etc.

### **Type of House**

Likewise, to the number of rooms the households own, the types of the house the IDPs had were all similar. All IDPs' houses were made of tin walls and roofs. Very few houses were observed being changed with glass windows and aluminum doors that were different from the tin window and door provided by the government.

### **Plate 4.1: Housing type of IDP households**



#### **4.3.4.3. Household utilities & sanitation facilities**

### **Type of Kitchen**

As indicated in Table 4.4, the majority, 62.8%, of the IDP households had a kitchen inside their housing unit. As observed by the researcher, Canvas was most commonly used to separate the “kitchen” from the living room. However, the remaining 37.2% of the households used traditional kitchen outside the housing unit for cooking.

Plate 4.2: Private Household's kitchen and toilet constructed beside the main housing unit



**Types of Oven  
(Mitad) Used**

The majority (83.2%) of the households used traditional Mitad<sup>8</sup> to prepare food. However, the remaining 16.8% of the households did not even own a traditional Mitad to prepare household food consumption.

#### **Type of Toilet Facility**

The majority of the households, 50.4%, reportedly use field or forest as their toilet facility. Another significant number, 48.2%, of households also reported of using unprotected shared pit latrine toilets.

Plate 4.3: The only public toilet constructed for the 208 households living in the site (Left) & Private toilet facility owned by a household (Right)



#### **Type of Bathing Facility**

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<sup>8</sup>Mitad Is a commonly used name for Oven usually used to bake “Injera” (a typical food in Ethiopia) and bread.

The use of the clean bathing facility is related to the health status of a family. The majority, 85.4%, of the households reported not having a fixed place for bathing. The remaining 14.6% reported having a privately reserved room for bathing.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

Sources of drinking water are one of the indicators of the socioeconomic status of a household. The IDPs had better sources of drinking water than the general population of the nation. Self-reported sources of drinking water and observation of the source of drinking water were used to gather the data. As such, communal tap water was the main and only source of drinking water for the community. All of the households had access to the communal tap water pipe that is located at the center of the resettlement site. Additionally, water tankers were observed in multiple places within the resettlement site to preserve drinking water in cases of emergencies.



Plate 4.4: Sources of drinking water for the community. Emergency water tanker on the right side of the image.

### **Source of Light**

The IDPs had better electricity access than the general population of the nation. Private electricity meter provided by the government was the main source of light for the community. All of the IDP households own private electric meter.

### **Sources of Cooking Fuel**

Firewood collected from a nearby forest was the main source of cooking fuel for 94.9% of the IDP households. However, some (5.1%) of the households also use electric power for cooking.

Table 4.4: Housing Characteristics of the IDP Households in Percentage

Housing Characteristics		IDP Households
Housing Ownership	Privately owned	100
Number of Rooms (Excluding Kitchen, Toilet & Bathroom)	Single room	100
Type of House	Mud/dung floor	100
	Corrugated iron sheet wall	100
	Corrugated iron sheet roof	100
Type of Kitchen	Traditional kitchen inside the housing unit	62.8
	Traditional kitchen outside the housing unit	37.2
Types of Oven (Mitad) Used	Traditional Mitad	83.2
	Do not own Mitad	16.8
Type of Toilet Facility	Field Or Forest	50.4
	Unprotected Shared Pit Latrine	48.2
	Private & Shared Pit Latrine	1.4
Type of Bathing Facility	Did not have a fixed place for bathing	85.4
	Privately reserved room for bathing	14.6
Source of Drinking Water	Communal piped tap standpipe	100
Source of Light	Private electricity meter	100
Sources of Cooking Fuel	Collect Firewood from Forest	94.9
	Use Electric Power	5.1

#### 4.3.5. Household Asset

As presented in table 4.5, all of the IDP households own Mattress and Radio. Communication technologies like Mobile Phone, Television, Satellite Dish and basic household necessities like Blanket and Axes were owned by 98.5% of the IDP households. While Electric Stove and Plough were owned only by 5.8% and 2.9% of the IDP

households, Kerosene Stove and Beds were owned only by 0.7% and 1.5% of the IDP households consecutively.

IDP households were found to have a high level of electronics ownership than productive goods. Better in ownership of mattress, radio, mobile phone, television, satellite dish, blanket, and axes were found. Meanwhile, lower possession of household assets was recorded on areas like electric stove, plow, kerosene, and bed was recorded.

Table 4.5: IDPs Household Assets in Percentage

Household Assets	IDP households
Mattress	100.0
Radio	100.0
Mobile Phone	99.3
Television	99.3
Satellite Dish	98.5
Blanket	98.5
Axes	94.2
Electric Stove	5.8
Plough	2.9
Kerosene Stove	0.7
Bed	1.5

#### 4.3.6. Social Relationships

The IDP community had a strong social relationship with each other; however, the social relationship lags with the host community. However, recent developments indicate a growing and deepening tendency of forming an attachment with the host community. The majority (70.1%) of the IDP households reported having a strong social tie with fellow IDPs, usually in forms of “Idir”<sup>9</sup>, “Iqub”<sup>10</sup>, marriage, religious ceremony, etc.

While explaining the social relationship among the IDP households, a 31-year-old household head interviewee reported:

<sup>9</sup> Idir is a funerary association. It is voluntarily established primarily to provide mutual aid during burial and mourning events, and sometimes to address other community concerns.

<sup>10</sup> Iqub is a voluntary rotating saving and credit association that lasts for the duration of a single round of benefit distribution, unless renewed.

*We, the people of Harar, love people. We are easy to approach and communicate. If I have “Khat”, everybody will come to my house; we chew the “Khat” and spend our time together.*

With regard to the relationship with the host community, the vast majority of the IDP households that accounted for 99.3% had also reported not having any kind of social relationship with the host community. When asked to explain the existing relationship with the host community, a male household head aged 43 responded:

*The people of Sululta are not easy to approach and communicate. We, the Harar people, love and insult each other. Our insult is not like an insult to degrade someone; it is just the way we talk to each other. The Harari understand this. However, Sululta people do not get this. We could not go along for such reasons.*

Another in-depth interviewee responded:

*They (the host community) do not like us. They treat us as if we are not Oromo like them. It is now better; we are also getting used to them.*

Despite such reports of relationship disparities, cases of marital relationships between the host and the IDP community have been reported. As of the end of the data collection, two cases of marriage ceremonies have been conducted between the host community of Sululta residents and the IDP community. Regarding the marital relationship with the host community, a 42-year-old household head noted:

*Our girls are marrying to the men of the host community. Two marriage ceremonies have so far been conducted. Our girls have changed their religion and married Christian men of the town.*

Risks of marginalization are high when there are cultural and religious differences with the host community. Such cultural differences in lingo and wordings that made communication difficult were found in the study. The fear of being dominated, in cases where IDPs were of different religions, is one of the pushing factors for the marginalization of IDPs. Such religious differences exist between the host and the resettled IDPs in Sululta town. Similar cases have been found in a study conducted by Anna (2005) and REF (2018).

These findings are consistent with the Carnea’s Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model (2002) which identified marginalization as one of the major risks displaced people face.

#### 4.4. Livelihood Strategies Pursued by the IDPs

As indicated in Table 4.6, significant changes in livelihood strategies of the IDP households have been recorded. A decline in high-income generation livelihood strategies was recorded. In contrary to this, an incline in low income-generating activities was recorded. Household heads’ self-reported household livelihood strategy before and after displacement was used to generate this report. However, an observation was conducted to sustain the validity of the data provided on the existing livelihood strategy.

Table 4.6: Livelihood Strategies of IDPs before and after Displacement

Livelihood Sector	Livelihood Strategy	Before Displacement in %	After Displacement in %
Non-Farm Activities	Causal works/daily labor	1.5	70.8
	Self-employed (manufacturing, merchandise, transportation, hotel & other businesses)	93.3	15.3
	Government Employee	1.5	0
	Domestic works	0	3
Farm Activities	Agriculture	1.5	0
	Unemployed	2.2	10.9
	Total	100	100

##### 4.4.1. Livelihood Strategies before Displacement

The households used to engage in high income-generating activities prior to the displacement. As indicated in Table 4.6 above, prior to the displacement, only 2.2% of the IDP households were jobless. The vast majority (93.3%) of the households used to be self-employed and used to engage in merchandise, manufacturing, transportation services, hotel services, and other business activities, which are high paying jobs. The remaining households that used to engage in agriculture, government work, daily labor (casual work) were accounted for only 1.5% of the households each.

#### 4.4.2. Livelihood Strategies after Displacement

In contrary to the majorly agricultural livelihood strategy of the nation and the region<sup>11</sup>, all of the working IDP households' livelihood strategy followed non-farm activities. As depicted in Table 4.6 above, the majority, 70.8%, of the households were engaged in daily available casual works to support their family. The other 15.3% of the household heads reported of being self-employed. The other 10.9% of the IDP household heads were unemployed and were not engaged in any kind of income-generating activities. This finding is in accordance with Mehari (2017) which substantiates that IDP households settled in urban areas seek non-farm livelihood activities than those settled in rural areas.

Some households were observed of collecting fuel woods for sale, and small road line sells of “Khat”<sup>12</sup>. Some of the households were also observed and reported selling their monthly food rations to buy Khat and other food elements like cooking oil and salts for their household consumption. A female household head interviewee reported:

*We are not given adequate food assistance. We are obliged to sell some of the rice and flour to buy cooking oil. We are provided with three liters of cooking oil for three-month consumption, which is no close to being adequate for such family size.*

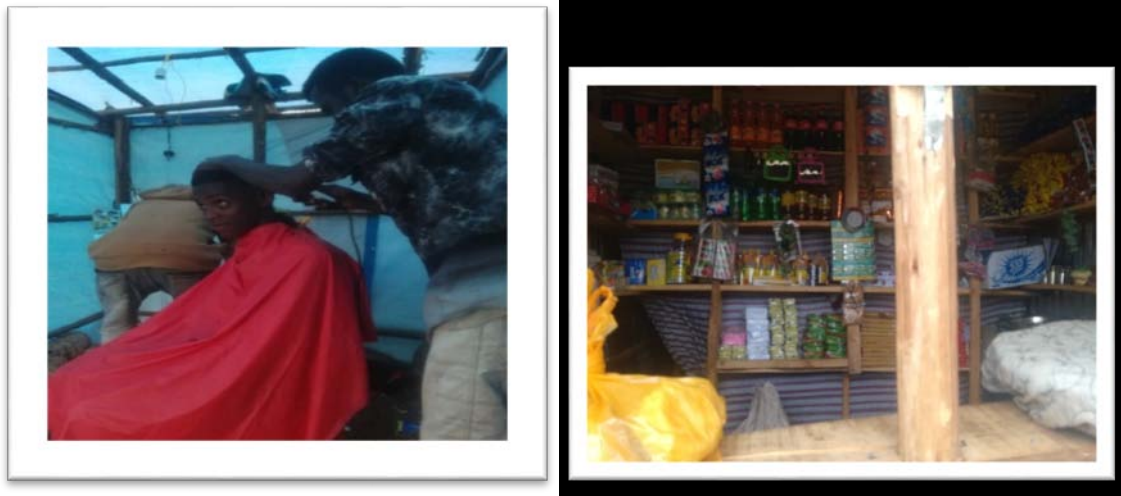
CSA data indicates farming and livestock activities as the major livelihood strategy for 96.1% and 94.8% of the households residing in Oromia Regional State and Ethiopia respectively.

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<sup>11</sup>It refers to the Oromia Regional State.

<sup>12</sup> Khat is also known as Chat is a stimulant mostly used as unprocessed recreational drug, commonly chewed, and sometimes imbibed after it has been pounded into a mush in mortar for pounding leaves.

Plate 4.5: Self-employed households engaged in Barber Shop and Kiosk business



As indicated in the findings, the majority of the households were found altering their livelihood strategy mainly from self-employment business to casual works. This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Adam (2015) confirming that IDPs pursue new ways of livelihood different from what they were pursuing before displacement.

Livelihood strategies are highly determined by asset holdings and/or educational background of a person. The lower educational status of most of the IDPs and the loss of economic assets changes the livelihood strategy of IDPs drastically. This forces the IDPs to pursue livelihood strategies that do not require higher educational qualifications and assets like casual labor works. This finding is consistent with REF (2018), Yumiko et.al, (2016), and WB and UNHCR (2011). However, hopes grow as the government planned to provide financial assistance aimed at reviving households' livelihood strategy.

As Carnea (2002) put displacement results in risks of losing wage employment and self-employment since people will commonly be relocated to far different areas and creating new jobs requires a substantial investment that the displaced would commonly not have.

#### **4.5. Major Challenges of the IDPs**

The Carnea's IRR Model (2002) identified eight major impoverishment risks that are likely to recur after displacement. Joblessness, food insecurity, and loss of access to common property and services were some of the eight impoverishments the IDPs faced.

With nationwide displacements recorded and limited financial capability of the government, the IDPs did not get adequate assistance that enables them to restore their livelihoods and live a decent life.

Inadequate clothing and food relief, joblessness, uncomfortable housing condition, and inadequate flood control system were the major challenges reported by 88.5% of the IDP households.

Inadequate healthcare services, inadequate utensils, inadequate students' stationeries, lack of bathroom facilities, inadequate mattress, uncomfortable climatic condition, inadequate hygiene facilities, lack of road connecting the settlement site to the town, unavailability of credit services, and economic difficulties were the also other major challenges identified by 50.3% of the households.

### **Inadequate Toilet Facility**

Inadequate toilet facility is one of the major challenges reported by 47.5% of the households. Observational data also accord with the inadequacy of public toilets within the settlement site. Only a single poorly constructed and unhealthy toilet facility was there for the whole households residing in the settlement site. Focus group discussion also indicates a similar problem suggested by the household heads. An IDP household head informant of FGD reported:

*We can't say we have a toilet. A single public toilet facility for all of these households is not enough. We are suffering. Lack of toilet facilities is the major problem that we need to be immediately solved.*

### **Inadequate Clothing and Food Assistance**

Inadequate clothing and food reliefs were identified as the major challenges identified by 41.1% of the IDP household heads. The households reportedly did not have adequate food and clothing assistance. In explaining the clothing and food shortage that the IDP households are facing, one household head informant of the in-depth interview reported:

*We left our home at barehanded. Our children are wearing torn clothes in such a cold environment. Since we don't get adequate food assistance and jobs, we couldn't feed our family. Our children are not getting enough food. We are suffering from such a cold temperature with inadequate food and clothes. We were only provided a single mattress per family. How can we share a single mattress with a family of five or six members? We use the mattress for the children and we are sleeping on the bare muddy cold floor.*

Observational data with regard to clothing also indicates similar to the FGD result. Children were observed wearing torn-out clothes which indicate inadequate clothing facilities to the households.

### **Poor Housing Condition and Inadequate Flood Controls System**

As indicated above, poor housing conditions and inadequate flood control systems were identified as major challenges by 27.8% of the IDP households. The corrugated iron houses provided to the IDP households added with the cold and very rainy climate of the Sululta town makes the living condition worse. To make the matters worse, the swampy nature of the resettlement site and the non-availability of a strong flood control system in the area make the rainwater overflow to the houses, which makes the living condition uncomfortable.

Regarding the housing condition of the households, another IDP household head informant of the FGD reported:

*Since the settlement site is a swampy area, water overflows to the housing unit under the floor during the summer. Since the housing floor was made of mud rather than sand, it could not prevent the swampy nature of the living house. Furthermore, the unavailability of adequate clothing and beds makes the living condition worse. The corrugated iron walls of the house also attract cold temperature during the rainy season and keep the hot temperature during the sunny times that makes matters worse.*

Observational data regarding the flood control system gathered by the researcher indicates the settlement site was encircled by a river called Laga Dima, and at times of rainy seasons, the river overflows to the settlement site. Such overflows reportedly killed two children of the IDPs. Thus, such river-overflow is an imminent threat to the IDPs. Concurrently, FGD data also incurs with the challenging nature of the flood control system. In describing the inadequate flood control system of the resettlement area, one household head informant of the FGD reported:

*We are not used to such kind of climate and living condition. The temperature of the town is very cold and highly rainy. We are not used to such kind of rainfall, especially during the summertime. During the summer, the increasing rainfall leads to the overflow of the river into the settlement site. We have lost two children in the river last year. Unavailability of the flood control system took the lives of our two children.*

This finding is also consistent with the observational finding. As observed by the researcher, the housing characteristic of IDPs is incompatible with the climatic condition of the town. Since Sululta town is located at a highland with usually rainy and cold atmospheric conditions, the housing structure of the IDPs that have corrugated iron roof and wall makes the housing condition uncomfortable for living.

### **Joblessness**

Joblessness was also identified as one of the major challenges by 19.6% of IDP households. Joblessness is, in fact, the cornerstone of all other problems identified by the IDPs. Regarding how the joblessness affected the entire livelihood and living condition of the IDPs, one IDP household head informant of FGD reported:

*We were merchants. We have been merchants our whole life. We know how to use money. If we were provided with loans, we could have created jobs even to the host community. Our major problem is joblessness. If we were facilitated to access business loans and created jobs, all of such*

*problems would have solved. Our living conditions would not have been the same. We could have solved our problems with our own if provided with loans.*

### **Inadequate Healthcare Services**

Inadequate healthcare service was identified by 9.5% of the IDP household heads as one of the major challenges. Observational data indicate the unavailability of health care service providers within the settlement site. The IDP households reportedly access public healthcare services free of charge. Despite free services, the healthcare services were reported to be not-to the standard and inadequate. With regard to the quality and availability of health care services, one household head FGD informant reported:

*In fact, the health care service is free. We are not required to pay for any of the services provided at the health posts located within the town. We share public health posts with the host community without any discrimination. However, the treatments provided at the healthcare posts were all similar for different health problems. We are being provided with the same capsule every time we get to the healthcare post for different sicknesses. We are currently using home remedies since the health posts provide us with a similar capsule for all sickness types we face.*

### **Inadequate Materials and Stationaries**

Among other major challenges identified by 14.5% of the IDP, household heads were unavailability of adequate utensils and stationeries for students.

In explaining the challenges households faced regarding utensils, one female household head informant of an in-depth interview reported:

*We do not even have a bidet as a family. The government provided one bidet per two households. We have to wait until the other household finishes using the bidet or have to borrow from other families. This is just*

*one example. We even share casserole and “Mitad”. We are living in impoverishment.*

This finding is concurrent with observational data. As observed by the data collectors, most of the households do not have the standard household utensils required like a personal bidet, casserole, and Mitad.

In a similar way, in stating the problem of inefficiency to provide adequate stationery to their children, one other female household head informant of an in-depth interview reported:

*I could not afford to provide adequate educational stationaries needed for my children. The government did not also provide us with educational materials for our children. Our children are learning in torn out exercise books and with no bags. Providing additional supplementary books is not even thinkable.*

### **Inadequate Bathroom and Hygiene Facilities**

Bathroom and hygiene facilities were also two of the major challenges identified by 13.1% of the IDP households. This finding is consistent with the FGD result. While stating her views on the challenges of the household, another female household head informant of the in-depth interview reported:

*We do not even afford to have adequate soap for washing clothes and showering. The town administration provides us with a single washing soap for a household per month, which could not even last a week.*

### **Climatic Condition and Lack of Connecting Roads**

Unfavorable climatic conditions and unavailability of connecting roads between the settlement site and the main road of the town were also identified by 4.4% of the IDP households.

These challenges were also identified in the FGD discussion by both the male household heads and the female household heads of the IDPs.

In describing the climatic challenge of the settlement site, an IDP household head informant of FGD responded:

*The climatic condition of the town is so difficult and different for us. We are not used to such cold temperatures and heavy rains with poorly constructed houses. This areas' climatic condition is contrary to the one we used to live in (Original settlement area). We are in difficulty of adjusting with the local climate.*

In a similar way to the climatic condition, the IDP household head participants of the FGDs also identified the unavailability of connecting roads to the main road of the town. An FGD participant responded:

*Unavailability of connecting roads to the main road of the town is also another challenge that prohibited us from having easy access to the market of the town. It makes taking our sales goods to the market difficult.*

The resettlement site is encircled by a river with no access roads to the main road of the town. The settlement site was also observed not the have safe bridges.

### **Economic Difficulties with Inaccessible Credit services**

Economic difficulties combined with inaccessible credit services were identified as the main challenges for 5.9% of the IDP households.

The loss of assets made credit services inaccessible thereby worsening the economic self-sustainability of the households. In stating this, an IDP household head participant of the FGD reported:

*Banks and credit service associations need collateral to provide credits. Since we did not have assets, we could not access the credit services. This makes us dependent on government aids for all of our needs. If we were*

*provided with credits, we could have overtaken off our economic problems thereby self-sustenance.*

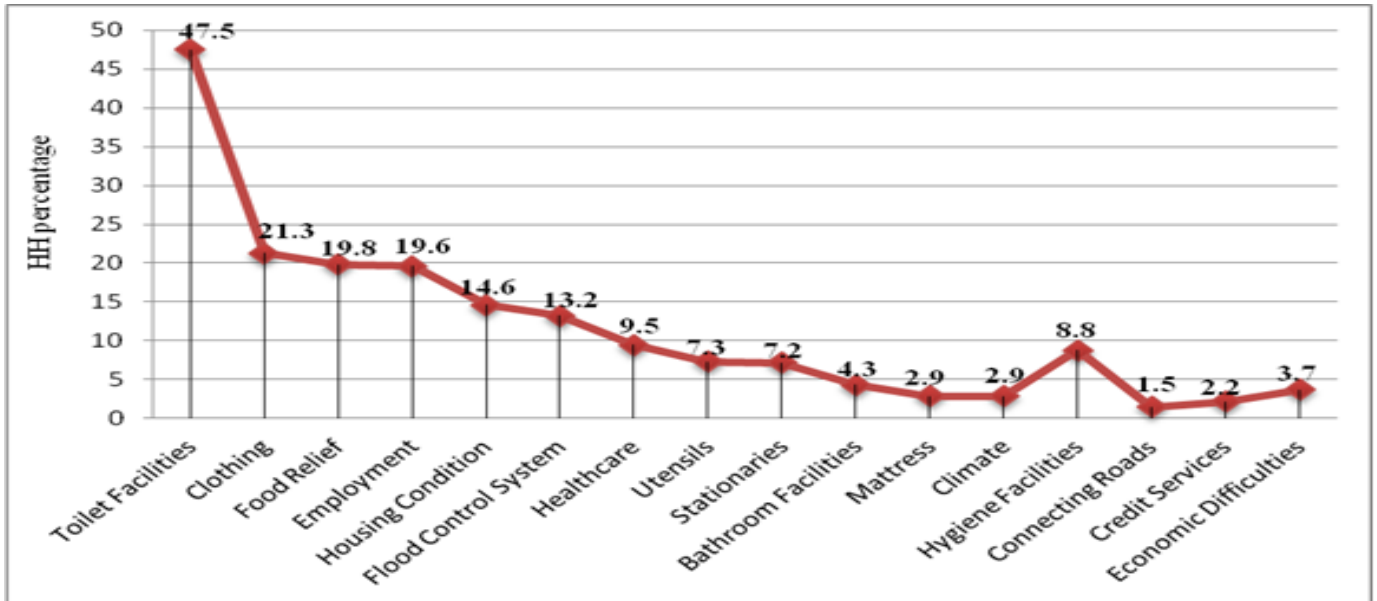


Fig. 4.3: Major Challenges Identified by the IDPs

Protecting the lives of IDPs is the major responsibility of the government. In this regard, the study found that the government is limited to providing life-sustaining assistance only. The government has also reportedly faced challenges in assisting the IDPs. Information obtained from the key informant indicated the inadequate financial capacity of the government as the major challenge to provide adequate support for the IDPs. Regarding this, the key informant of the Sululta Town Administration Official had reported:

*The inadequate financial capacity of the government is the major challenge we are facing to provide adequate assistance to the IDPs. We are not providing adequate food relief and clothing to the IDPs. The climate of the Town is too cold. They need adequate clothing, but we could not afford to provide that. We could not fully fulfill any of their needs. The government's assistance is limited to surviving them; it does not go beyond that.*

This finding is consistent with the findings of Behigu and Kweon (2018) which confirms that responses to internal displacement in Ethiopia have to date been largely focused on the life-saving humanitarian action. The magnitude of the problem of internal displacement is generally beyond the capacity of any single actor, as it requires the input of various actors like bilateral governmental donors and NGOs. Similar governmental challenges were identified on multiple IDP studies conducted by Chandran (2012), and Yulia and Tabib (2011).

In circumstances where IDPs have lost their income and the government is tightened with the provision of life-sustaining assistance to the 3.2 million IDPs within the nation, the IDPs will face general live deprivation. These challenges of IDPs is global in its nature. Similar findings are also found in studies conducted by Tarkhan (2009), Sean (2015), Nassim (2011), Grace (2017), Anthony (2015), Kuhlman (2002), FAO (2007), and WB and UNHCR (2011).

#### **4.6. Occupational and Residential Aspiration of the IDPs**

In order to device a successful resettlement program, occupational and residential aspirations of IDPs need to be studied and fulfilled. Household heads' self-reported residential and occupational intention was used to determine their aspiration. As such, occupational and residential aspiration of the IDP households is presented below.

##### **4.6.1. Occupational aspiration**

Even if a change in livelihood strategies were observed, change in occupational aspiration was not found. The IDPs, mostly, aspired to engage in pre-displacement occupations they used to. As depicted in Table 4.7, merchandise was found to be the vast majority (93.4%) of the IDPs' primary occupational aspiration followed by Scientific/Technical works, Construction works, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Government work was also the prime occupational aspirations for 6.6% of the IDP households.

Table 4.7: Occupational Aspiration of the IDPs

<b>Occupational Aspirations</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture, Manufacturing and other technical works	6	4.4
Construction and Government work	3	2.2
Merchandise	128	93.4
Total	137	100

Despite their desire and previous prolonged life experiences in the merchandise sector, the majority of the households reportedly lagged adequate resources needed to engage in their respective occupational preferences.

#### **4.6.2. Residential aspirations**

The durable solutions identified in AU (2009) and UNOCHA (1992) suggest voluntary return, integration, and relocations provide permanent solutions for the IDPs. The convenience of current residence determines an individual's residential aspiration. IDP's perception on the convenience of the resettlement site and actual residential aspiration is presented below.

##### ***The convenience of the resettlement area***

The majority of the IDP households (73.7%) reported their resettlement area as inconvenient. The remaining 26.2% of the IDPs found the resettlement area convenient. The IDPs reportedly misinformed about the resettlement location, Sululta Town. They also blamed the government for not providing adequate information about the resettlement town. As such, they reportedly were not satisfied with the resettlement area.

With regard to the convenience of the resettlement site, a male household head FGD informant responded:

*We did not find Sululta Town to be convenient. First, we were misinformed about the town. Prior to the resettlement, the government officials told us the resettlement town to be with abundant job opportunities, easy money*

*access, and having convenient climatic conditions. But we found all to be false and in reverse.*

In the same way, a female household head informant of an in-depth interview responded:

*The town is not convenient at all. The climate is not like the one we used to, and the host community is not well into us. They see us as if we are of different ethnic communities. They call us “Jarri” (to mean “those-the alien”) and “the Somali”. We are not Somali, we are Oromo. We are not also “Isan”; we are of one Oromo blood as they are.*

#### **4.6.2.1. Residential aspiration**

As indicated in Table 4.9, the majority of the households, 79.6%, preferred to integrate with the host community rather than returning to the place of origin or resettling in another place. Households accounting for 16.8% intended to resettle in another place, rather than Sululta Town. There were also 0.7% of households who intended to return to the place of origin, and 2.9% undecided households. This finding is concurrent with the study of Mehari (2017) which corroborates that IDPs caused by conflict and violence stay either in their areas of destination or relocation, do not return.

#### ***Return to the original place of settlement***

The IDP households pointed out multiple reasons to return to their original place of settlement, which was within Harari, Oromia Regional State, not Somali Regional State. For that 0.7 % of households that intend to return to their respective original place of settlement: tribal affinity followed by intention to recover household assets were the main factors that pushed the household to intent to return to their respective original settlement site.

Regarding this, a household head informant of an in-depth interviewee responded:

*We do not want to stay here. We want to return. Most of our relatives are also in Harar. We want to reunite with them and live our life there.*

The finding of this study contradict the claim of REF (2018) which stated that the ability to reclaim assets left behind during displacement is a key determinant of return for IDPs. The ability to reclaim assets was found one of the determinant of the return of IDPs, but not the key.

### ***Resettlement in another place***

The households who aspire to resettle in another place had also pointed out the push factors. For those 16.8% of the IDP household heads who had intentions of resettling in another place, unavailability of adequate social services, family disintegration, lack of job opportunities, unfavorable climatic condition, and improper flood control system were the main reasons that the household heads preferred to leave the Sululta resettlement site and relocate in another place.

While explaining his reason for desiring to resettle in another place a male household head informant of an in-depth interview, reported:

*We are suffering here. We have neither money nor asset to start our own business nor provided with job opportunities. To add up our suffering, the cold temperature of the environment added with the poor housing and inadequate clothing and food to cop up with makes our life miserable.*

In a similar case, another female household head in-depth interviewee had reported, “We want to reunite and live with our families and relatives together.”

For those household heads who want to resettle in another place other than their original place, Addis Ababa was found to be the majorly preferred by 65% of the household heads followed by Adama, Hararge, and Shashemene with 13%, 13% and 8.7% of the households consecutively.

In contrary to the push factors, the pull factors identified by the household heads were the availability of better employment opportunities, better social services, favorable climatic condition, better education, and tribal affinities.

### ***Local integration***

Lack of security in place of origin, fear of ethnic violence, destruction of houses in the violence, fear of ethnic discrimination, fear of political discrimination and psychological trauma of losing a family member to the violence were the main factors that prohibited households from returning to the place of origin.

In describing factors that prohibit the households from returning to the place of origin, a 48-year’s old household head stated:

*How could I live in a town where my father and other relatives were killed? I could not stand the horrific memory.*

Another 35 years old household head stated:

*I have nothing to return to. They burnt my house and all of my properties.*

On the same issue, a 33 years old household head reported:

*Living here, even if we are not pursuing a quality life that we used to have, is like a relief. Here, we do not need to worry about being killed because of our identity. Here we are with our brothers, our blood. Living in peace is much better than living in luxury.*

On the other hand, having ethnic affiliation with the host community, having better security and educational opportunity in mother tongue were the main reasons – pull factors - put forward by the IDP households who aspired to integrate locally.

Regarding the reasons to integrate with the host community, a 24-year-old in-depth interview participant stated that:

*Here we live in peace. We have nothing to fear. We are with our people, our fathers' children.*

Similarly, a 32-year-old female household head informant of an in-depth interview stated that:

*Here, our children study in their own language (Afan Oromo). There, (within the Somali Regional State) they used to learn in the Somali language. This is better for our children. Our children can have an education in their own language.*

Despite preferences to integrate into the host community, the IDP household heads had identified challenges to be worked on for better and effective reintegration. The households put a lack of job opportunities, loose relationships with the host community, unavailability of credit services, religious discrimination, inadequate public support, and hostility from local authorities and as factors that threaten their successful integration.

### ***Undecided***

Only 3.6% of the household heads had reported of not deciding on their residential aspiration. Those households identified two major factors they are waiting for to make a

decision on their resettlement: resolutions of property claim, and improvement in the security situation.

A 41-year-old household head in-depth interviewee had reported:

*We are waiting for the government to make a decision on how we could access the properties that we left at our original place. After we had the answer from the government, we will decide whether to return or reintegrate here.*

These findings are consistent with Stefanie (2007), Walter (2005), and Syprose (2014). However, the result contradicts the claim of Anna (2005) that the economic incentives weighed more than the safety concern in residential aspiration of IDPs.

Table 4.8: Residential Aspiration of IDPs

Residential Aspiration	Counts	Percentage
Return to Place of Origin& Undecided	5	3.6
Resettle in Another Place	23	16.8
Integrate with the Host Community	109	79.6
Total	137	100

The generalizability of the results is limited to the prospect that IDP household heads' aspiration represents the household members' aspiration. However, it is found that members could have different aspirations from the head of the household. Such aspiration differences were found in a study conducted by Anna (2005).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. CONCLUSION & RECOMENDATIONS**

The ultimate goal of this study was to assess the condition and aspirations of the IDPs settled in Sululta Town. To this end, the study set out to describe the socio-economic conditions of the IDPs, assess the livelihood strategies pursued by the IDPs, identify the major challenges facing the IDPs, explore the residential and occupational aspirations of the IDPs, and finally to investigate the process of the resettlement program.

To this effect, the study has employed both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from 137 IDP household heads settled at the “Luuguu” settlement site through the interviewee-administered questionnaire. While key informant interview was conducted with a government official that was Coordinator of IDP Issues of the Sululta Town Administration, observation was also conducted within the homes of the households, the resettlement site and within the market to gather data on livelihood strategies, socio-economic conditions, and challenges facing the IDPs. Furthermore, FGDs and In-depth interviews were conducted with selected IDP household heads. Secondary data were used to attain sampling frame, internal displacement reports as well as various issues related to internally displaced persons.

Different analytical techniques were applied to analyze the available information. The quantitative data obtained through survey questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools like frequency and percentage which were computed to look into the demographic characteristics, socio-economic conditions, livelihood strategies, challenges faced, residential and occupational aspirations, and the process of the resettlement program itself. On the other hand, thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data gained through key informant interviews. This section presents concluding remarks and recommendations of the study.

## 5.1. Conclusion

By adapting Scudder's Four Stage Framework and Carnea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model, this research examined the process of the resettlement program, socio-economic condition and challenges the IDPs faced. Accordingly, as indicated in the Scudder's (1982) second stage of resettlement process - adjustment and coping stage - the socio-economic condition of the IDPs had drastically dropped. The IDPs are found at the beginning of the community formation and economic development stage characterized by community formation activities and feeling of at home.

As indicated in Scudder's planning and recruitment stage, it is necessary to engage the IDPs in the planning and decision-making process to make a resettlement program successful. As such, the study found the participatory and relatively well-planned process of the resettlement program had averted some of the impoverishment risks, let alone reduced a few of the households' previous impoverishments. However, as noted by Carnea's (2002) IRR Model, impoverishment risks of joblessness, food insecurity, marginalization, and social disarticulation faced IDP households. Additionally, IDPs faced risks of inaccessible credits and sanitations. Lack of financial resources was identified as a major challenge to the government.

Most of the IDP households' occupational aspirations were to engage in merchandise activities on which they had life long experience. With proper and well-planned credit services provided, the IDPs could build up their livelihood thereby building the local economy. In other ways, most of the IDPs had the intention of integrating with the host community of Sululta Town. However, since the IDP settlement site was encircled by a flooded river that killed children added with the unavailability of flood controlling system in place required IDPs to ask for such a system in place in order to integrate into the host community.

It must be known that an end to the predicament of IDPs can come only through permanent solutions of livelihood reconstruction and the durable solutions of return, integration, and relocations. Additionally, the rights and benefits of the host community

should be considered while implementing the durable solutions forwarded to the Kampala Convention.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study the following points are recommended:

Concerning securing the IDPs resettlement process and aspiration, the Ethiopian government should ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). Implementation of the convention will secure successfulness of IDP resettlement programs. The Ethiopian government should also revise the National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy to include the issue of conflict-induced displacement.

With regard to improving the economic condition of the IDPs, the government should organize the unemployed IDPs to engage in securing the manufacturing industries located within the town, thereby safeguarding the peace and security of the town which will at end attract investors followed by job opportunities. In addition to this, the government should allocate financial loans to those IDPs that aspire to engage in merchandise and had life long experience on it. Prior to providing the loan, local market situation training should be provided to the IDPs. Furthermore, in order to check planned and responsible use of the loan, a loan should be secured only by providing collateral like house ownership certificate. Moreover, the local town health post should design and implement Khat addiction consultation programs.

To improve the social tie with the host community the local government in partnership with the representatives of the IDPs and the host community should design a cultural exchange and understanding sessions like conferences in which the two communities engage together. Additionally, settlement site-visitation programs that will help the host to understand the living condition of the IDPs should be practiced. In an equal stance, the local government should assess and accommodate the needs of the host community while fulfilling that of the IDPs. Such visitation and understanding programs will help the host

community to accommodate and help the IDPs as much as possible thereby reducing marginalization.

In order to minimize the living hardship of the resettlement site, the local government in partnership with the host and the IDPs themselves should establish a flood control system and connecting standard roads.



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## Appendices

### Appendix: 1A: Household Survey Questionnaire

#### ABABA UNIVERSITY

#### COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

### Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for M.A thesis entitled “Socio-economic Conditions and Livelihood Strategies of IDPs resettled in Sululta Town.” The questionnaire is designed to assess the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy, the challenges, and occupational and residential aspirations of the IDP community.

The collected data will be kept confidential and won't be shared with anyone, and it will only be used for academic purposes. Your genuine response is very important for the success of the research. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

Note: For any clarification please don't hesitate to contact the researcher through the following address:

α Name: Benyam Masresha

α Mobile Phone: +251-9\*\*-\*\*-\*\*\*\*\*

TO BE FILLED BY THE DATA COLLECTOR ONLY			
Starting Date		End Date	
Starting Time		End Time	
Interviewer's Name		Signature	

## Section 1: Household Demographics and Socio-Economic Condition

No.	Household composition							Education		ID documents in possession	Occupation				Income	
	Relationship with the HHH	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Languages	Religion	Highest Education Achieved	Current Educational enrollment		Work Status	Sustainability of work	Current Economic Sector	Economic Sector before displacement	Current average monthly income	Average monthly income before displacement
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Q	I	K	L	M	N	O	P
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																

**Codes of measurement**

(A) Relationship with the HHH		(B) Sex		(C) Age		(D) Marital Status		(E) Ethnicity			
1	Head of the HH	1	Male	1	Below 14	1	Never Married	1	Oromo		
2	Spouse	2	Female	2	14-24	2	Married (Mono)	2	Amhara		
3	Son/Daughter	(Q) Current Educational Enrollment		3	25-54	3	Married (Poly)	3	Somali		
4	Grandchild			4	55-64	4	Divorced	4	Mixed		
5	Father/Mother			1	Yes	5	Above 64	5	Separated	5	Other
6	Sister/Brother	2	No			6	Widowed				
7	Niece/Nephew										
8	Uncle/Aunt										
9	Son/Daughter-in-law										
10	Father/Mother-in-law										
11	Brother/Sister-in-law										
12	Grandparents										
13	Other Relatives										
14	Servant										
15	Non-Relatives										
						(F) Languages (Mark all applicable)		(G) Religion			
						1	Afan Oromo	1	Orthodox	5	Wakifata
						2	Amharic	2	Muslim	6	Traditional
						3	Somali	3	Protestant	7	Pagan
						4	Arabic	4	Catholic	8	Other (Specify)
						5	English				
						6	Other (specify)				

(H) Education		I (ID Documents in Possession)		(J) Vulnerability		(K) Work Status	
1	No formal education	1	No documents	1	No vulnerability	1	Works for family
2	Lower Primary (0-4)	2	Passport	2	A person with a physical disability	2	Works for wage
3	Higher Primary (5-8)	3	Sululta ID Card	3	A person requiring medical attention	3	Self-employed
4	High school (9-12)	4	Somali ID Card	4	Single unsupported parent	4	Unemployed
5	Vocational training	5	Other certificates	5	Pregnant woman	5	Housewife
6	Diploma					6	Retired
7	Bachelor's Degree					7	Student

(L) Sustainability of work		(M&N) Economic Sector		8	Construction	(O&P) Average monthly income	
1	Permanent	1	Agriculture	9	Hotel and Bar		
2	Temporary	2	Manufacturing	10	Education		>\$57 or > ETB 1,620
3	Daily/Casual	3	Mining	11	Health		>\$96 or > ETB 2,760
		4	Professional/scientific/technical activities	12	Electricity		>\$165 or > ETB 4,710
		5	Government worker	13	Transportation		
		6	Fuelwood sales	14	Buying and selling		
		7	Day laborer	15	Other, specify		

17. Sources of HH Income:

- Salary/wages
- Savings
- Occasional work
- State cash transfer
- NGOs cash transfer
- Remittances
- Rental income
- Pension
- Interest/over investment income
- Public cash transfer
- Revenue from sales of assets
- Other (specify

18. Other Income

Did you or members of your household receive any [...] in the past 12 months from the government or a non-governmental institution?	What is the name of the organization/program that provided this assistance?	How much cash did your household receive from this organization in the last 12 months?	What was the value of food the household received from this organization in the last 12 months?	What was the value of any other in-kind assistance received in the last 12 months?
Free food		ETB	ETB	ETB
Food-for-work program or cash-for-work program		ETB	ETB	ETB
Inputs-for work program		ETB	ETB	ETB
Other assistance (not listed above), specify		ETB	ETB	ETB

**Section 2: Challenges Facing Households**

1. What are the major challenges that the household is facing?
- 

**Section 3: Occupational and Residential Aspiration**

**Section 3.1: Occupational Aspiration**

1. In what type of occupation do you prefer to engage?
- Agriculture
  - Manufacturing
  - Mining
  - Professional/scientific/technical activities
  - Government worker
  - Fuelwood sales

- Day laborer
- Construction
- Hotel, Restaurant, and Bar
- Education
- Health
- Electricity
- Transportation
- Buying and selling
- Other, specify

2. Do you have adequate resources to engage in the occupation that you aspired?

- Yes
- No

**Section 3.2: Residential Aspiration: Making a Decision: Return, Local Integration, Resettlement**

3. How did you assess the site selection of the resettlement area (Sululta Town)?

- Highly Inconvenient
- Inconvenient
- Don't Know
- Moderately Convenient
- Highly Convenient

4. How do you describe your livelihood experience after resettlement?

- Better
- Good
- No Change
- Bad
- Worst

5. In general, how does the HH obtain information and news? Please mark the 3 most important.

- Family and friends
- Television and radio
- Social media
- Newspaper
- Religious, political and community leaders
- Charities or other public organizations
- Notice boards in public places

6. Does the household have enough information to make a decision about your intentions to return, to locally integrate or to resettle in a third location?

- Yes
- No

7. Were you well informed about resettlement before moving from a temporary camp?

- Yes
- No

8. Did you volunteered or were you willing to resettle in Sululta?

- Yes
- No

9. What is the residential aspiration of the household?

- To return to your place of origin → answer only 5, 6, 7 & 8
- To resettle in another location → answer only 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13
- To locally integrate in your current location → answer only 5, 13, 14, 15 & 16
- Waiting on one or several factors to make a decision → answer only 5, 17 & 18
- Undecided → answer only 5, 17 & 18

**Section 3.2.1: Return to Place of Origin**

10. When does the family intend to return to its place of origin?

- In less than a year
- 1-2 years
- 2-5 years
- Do not know yet

11. What are the family’s main reasons for wanting to return?

- Deteriorating security in the current location
- Better education options for children
- Tribal affinities
- Better security in place of origin
- Better public services
- Family reunification
- Better employment opportunities
- Recovery of property
- Other (specify)

**Section 3.2.2: Resettlement in a Third Location**

12. Where is the third location that the family plans to resettle?

- Country..... Region..... Zone.....  
Woreda.....

13. When does the family intend to resettle to the third location?

- In less than a year
- 1-2 years
- 2-5 years
- Do not know yet

14. What are the family’s main reasons for wanting to leave the current location and resettle?

- Lack of security
- Lack of educational opportunities
- Harassment
- Lack of shelter

- Lack of public services
- Lack of employment
- Family reunification/other family reasons
- Need to vacate current accommodation
- Other (specify)

15. Why does the family want to resettle in this specific third location?

- Better security
- Better employment opportunities
- Tribal affinities
- Better education option for children
- Better public services
- Family reunification
- Other (specify)

**Section 3.2.3: Local Integration**

16. What are the family’s main reasons for not wanting to return to their place of origin?

- Lack of security in place of origin
- Lack of employment in place of origin
- Lack of basic public services in place of origin
- Fear of ethnic/religious discrimination
- The environment has been destroyed
- Lack of financial resources
- Fear of ethnic/religious-related violence
- The village has been destroyed
- No access to house or land
- Fear of political discrimination
- House has been destroyed
- Other (specify).....

17. What are the family’s main reasons for wanting to remain and integrate with the current location?

- Living conditions better in the current location
- Own property in the current location
- Tribal affinities/family reasons
- Rent property in the current location
- Better education options for children
- Duration of stay/established in the current location
- Better employment opportunities
- Other (specify).....

18. Are there any factors hindering the family integration in the current location?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of security                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of ethnic/religious discrimination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of educational opportunities  | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of employment                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The hostility of local authorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of political discrimination        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hostility from the host community  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of shelter                    |  |

**Section 3.2.4: Undecided or Waiting to Make a Decision**

19. Is the family waiting on any factors to make its decision about return, resettlement or local integration?

- Not waiting for any specific factors
- Waiting for resolution of property claim
- Waiting for improvement in the security situation
- Other (specify)

20. When does the family expect to be able to make a decision about return, resettlement or local integration?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In less than a year | <input type="checkbox"/> Do not know yet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years           |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 years           |  |

**Section 4: Social Relationships**

1. Do you have social networks such as “Idir”, “Iqub” marriage, credit, religion or any other social networks within your community?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

2. Do you have social networks such as “Idir”, “Iqub” marriage, credit, religion or any other social networks with the host community?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

3. Did you or members of your family participate in any formal associations in the new location?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

4. Do you have good relations with the host community?
  - Yes
  - Not much
  - No
5. Was there any marriage between the settled community and the host community?
  - Yes
  - No
6. Do you have access to savings and credit associations, banking services?
  - Yes
  - No

**Section 5: Resettlement Process**

1. Prior to the resettlement, were you consulted on the planning of the resettlement program?
  - Yes
  - No
2. Did you engage in the decision-making process of the resettlement programs?
  - Yes
  - No
3. If not, why weren't you engaged in resettlement planning and decision making?
 

-----
4. Who plans and decides on the resettlement program?
 

-----
5. Did you volunteer to resettle in Sululta Town?
  - Yes
  - No
6. Were you forcefully resettled in Sululta Town?
  - Yes
  - No
7. How were you forced to resettle in Sululta Town?
 

-----
8. Where was your prime resettlement choice?
 

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Appendix 1B: Gaafanoo Maatii/Waraa

**Kutaa 1: Haal-Dinagdee Hawaasumaa Maatii**

Lakk.	Haala Maatii							Sadarkaa Barumsaa		I	Hojii				Galii	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J		K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Waliti Dhufeenya Abbaa/Haadha Warraa waliinii	Saala	Umurii	Haala Gaa' ilaa	Saba	Qooqa/Afaan	Amantaa	Sadarkaa Barumsaa Guddicha Xumurtan	Haala Barumsa amma irra jirtan	Waraqaa Enyumaa	Haala Hojii	Ifti fufiinsa hojii	Gosa hojii yeroo ammaa irrati hirmaatan	Gosa hojii buqaa'insa durra irratti hirmaatan	Galii Ji'aan amma argatan	Galii ji'aan buqa'insa dura argatan
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																

20. Maddi galii keesanii maali?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mindaa                       | <input type="checkbox"/> kiraa                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Qusanoo                      | <input type="checkbox"/> soorama                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hojii darbee darbee argamura | <input type="checkbox"/> dhala baankii ykn kan biroo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gargaarsa mootumaa irraa     | <input type="checkbox"/> gargaarsa uummataa          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gargaarsa NGO /Miti          | <input type="checkbox"/> gurgurtaa qabeenyaa         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mootumaa/ irraa              | <input type="checkbox"/> Kan                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biyya alaa irraa/bakkee biro | biroo.....   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> iraaa qarshii ergamu         | .....  |

21. Galiwan Biroo

Gargaarsa ji'a 12 darbe keessati argatan	Maqaan qaama/waajiri isin gargaare maal jedhama?	Waajira/qaama kana irraa ji'oota darban 12 keessati qarshii hagam argatan?	Ji'ootan 12 darban keessati gatiin gargaasa nyaataa waajira/qaama isin gargaaru kanaraa fudhatan hagami?	Ji'ootan 12 darban keessati gatiin gargaarsa nyaataan alaa argatan hagami?
Nyaata biliisa				
Sagantaa Nyaata-hojiif ykn qarshii-hojiif				
Sagantaa gumaacha-qarshiif				
Gargaarsa biroo				

**Kutaa 2: Rakkoowan Maatii Muudachaa Jiran**

1. Rakkoowan maatiin keessan muudachaa jiru keessaa issaan guddoon maali?

.....

**Kutaa 3. Fedhii Hojii fi Bakkee Jireenyaa**

**Kutaa 3.1: Fedhii Hojii**

1. Gosa hojii akkamiiti hirmaachuu barbaadan?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Qonna                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Hojii humnaa               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oomisha                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hojii ijaarsaa             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuuda baasuu           | <input type="checkbox"/> Mana nyaataa fi dhugaatii  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hojii oogumaa/saayiinsii | <input type="checkbox"/> Barsiisumaa/hojii barumsaa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hojii Mootumaa           | <input type="checkbox"/> fayyaa                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gurgurtaa Qoraanii       | <input type="checkbox"/> elektiriika                |

- hojii geejibaa
  - Bittaaf gurgurtaa
  - Gosa hojii biroo
2. Gosa hojii itti hirmaachuuf barbaadan kanaratii hirmaachuuf qabeenya/dandeetii/qophii gahaa qabduu?
- Eyyeen qaba
  - Hin qabu
- Kutaa 3.2: Feedhii Bakkee Jireenyaa: Murtii: Deebi'uu, Uumatati makamuu, Bakkee Biraati Qubachuu**
3. Haali bakkee itti qubatan kanaa (Magaala Sulultaa) akkam?
- Baay'ee nuti hin toleera
  - Nuti hin tole
  - Hin beeku
  - Homaa miti/ xiqqoo nii tola
  - Baay'ee nuti toleera
4. Eegga qubatanii booda haaali jireenya keessanii akkam?
- Kan duriira wayya
  - Gaariidha
  - Garaa garummaa hin qabu
  - Hamaa dha
  - Baay'ee hamaa dha
5. Maatiin keessan eessaa odeefanoo argata? (Filanoo ijoowan 3 qofa filadhu).
- Maatii fi hiriyoota
  - Televizhiinaafi raadiyoo
  - Feesbuukii/tiwiitarii fi kkf
  - gaazeexaa
  - Abbooti amantaa, biyyaa fi siyaasaa
  - Gargaartoota fi Miti mootumaa irraa
  - Boordii beeksisa magaalaa keesa irraa
6. Maatiin keessan murtii bakkee buqaa'aniti deebi'uuf, bakkuma jiraniti uumatati makamuuf ykn bakkee birootti qubachuuf murteessuu dandeesisuuf odeefanoo gahaa qabaa?
- Eyyeen odeefanoo gahaa qaba
  - Hin qabu
7. Magaala Sulultati qubachuu keessaniin dura haala qubanaa keessanii ilaalchisee odeefanoo gahaan isiniif keenamee ture?
- Eyyeen
  - Hin Keenamne
8. Magaala Sulultati feedhiin/dirqii malee qubatanii?
- Eyyeen feedhiin qubane
  - Fedhiin hin qubane, dirqiin qubane
9. Bakkee jireenyaa keessan ilaalchisee feedhiin maatii keessanii maali?
- Bakkee dhufneti deebi'uu (Sumaaleeti) → kutaa 5.2.1 tti darbi
  - Bakkee birootti qubachuu → kutaa 5.2.2 tti darbi
  - Asumati uumata magaalaa waliin jiraachuu → kutaa 5.2.3 tti darbi
  - Murteesuuf waa eegaa jira → kutaa 5.2.4 tti darbi
  - Hin murteesine → kutaa 5.2.4 tti darbi

**Kutaa 3.2.1: Bakkee Buqa'iinsaati Deebi'uu Ilaalchisee**

10. Maatiin keessan bakka irraa buqaa'eti yoom deebi'uuf yaade?
- Waggaa 1 gadditi
  - Waggaa 1-2 tti
  - Waggaa 2-5 tti
  - Haga ammaa hin beekne/murteesine
11. Sababiin bakkee buqaataniti deebi'uuf barbaadan maali?

- Haali nageenyaa Sulultaa gadi bu'aa dhufuu
- Ijooleef caraa barumsaa wayaa' aan jiraachuu
- Saba ykn gosa ofii waliin jiraachuuf
- Haali nageenya gaarii bakkee buqaaneti jiraachuu isaa
- Tajaajila hawaasumaa garii argachuu
- Maatii waliin makamuuf
- Caraa hojii wayaa'aa
- Qabeenyaa ofii deebifachuu
- Kan biro.....

**Kutaa 3.2.2: Bakkee Biraati Qubachuu Ilaalchisee**

12. Bakkeen biroo itti qubachuu barbaada eessa?

- Biyya.....Naannoo.....Godina.....  
Ganda/Magaala.....

13. Bakee kanati yoom qubachuu yaadan?

- Waggaa 1 gaditti In less than a year
- Waggaa 1-2 keessati
- Waggaa 2-5 Keessati

14. Sababiin magaalaa Sulultaa dhiistanii bakkee birootti qubachuuf yaadan maali?

- Haali nageenyaa Sulultaa gadi bu'aa dhufuu
- Ijooleef caraa barumsaa wayaa' aan jiraachuu
- Saba ykn gosa ofii waliin jiraachuuf
- Haali nageenya gaarii bakkee buqaaneti jiraachuu isaa
- Tajaajila hawaasumaa garii argachuu
- Maatii waliin makamuuf
- Caraa hojii wayaa'aa
- Qabeenyaa ofii deebifachuu
- Kan biro.....

15. Maatiin keessan maaliif bakkee armaan oliti ibsitani qubachuuf barbaade?

- Haala nageenya wayaa'aa
- Caraa hojii wayaa'aa
- Saba ykn gosa ofii waliin jiraachuuf
- Ijooleef caraa barumsaa wayaa'aa
- Tajaajila hawaasumaa garii argachuu
- Maatii waliin makamuuf
- Kan biro.....

**Kutaa 3.2.3: Uummata Magaalaa Sulultaati Makamuun Jiraachuu Ilaalchisee**

16. Maatiin keessan bakkee kana jiraachuu eega eegaltan hagam turtan? (Waggaa fi Ji'aan) .....

17. Bakkee irraa buqaataniti deebitanii jiraachuuf maalif hin barbaane?

- Haali nageenya quubsaa ta'aa dhiisuu
- Hanqina caraa hojii
- Tajaajila hawaasumaa gahaa hin taane
- Sodaa loogii sabaa ykn amantaa

- Haali qabeeya naannoo barbadaa'uu
- Hanqina qabeenya maalaqaa
- Soda fincila sabaa/amantaa
- Barbadaa'uu gandaa/naannoo jireenya
- Mana/lafa dhabiimsa
- Soda loogii ilaalcha siyaasaa
- Barbadaa'uu mana jireenyaa
- Kan biro.....

18. Sababiin asumati uummata magaala Sulultaa waliti makamtanii jiraachuuf barbaadan maali?

- Haala jireenya gaarii asumati argachuu
- Sulultaati qabeenya waan horaneef
- Saba keenya waliin jiraachuuf/Sababii maati
- Qabeenya kiree Sulultaati waan horaneef
- Ijooleef caraa barumsaa wayaa'aan jiraachuu
- Yeroo dheeraaf waan as teenyeef
- waliti dhufeenya gaarii jiraata magaalaa waliin waan uumneef
- Caraa hojii wayaa'aa
- Kan biro.....

19. Uumata magaala Sulultaa waliin makamuun jiraachuuf dhiibaawan/rakkoowan jiran jiruu?

- Hanqina nageenyaa
- Hanqina caraa barumsaa
- Jiba abbootii aangoo
- Jiba jiraataa magaalaa
- Hanqina mana jireenyaa
- Sodaaa loogii sabaa/amantaa
- Hanqina caraa hojii
- Soda loogii ilaalcha siyaasaa
- Kan Biroo.....

**Kutaa 3.2.4: Kan Hin Murteesine ykn Murtiif Kan Eegaa Jiran**

20. Maatiin keessan murti bakka irraa dhuftaniti deebi'uuf, bakkee birooti qubachuufi asumati uummata magaala Suluultaa waliin makkamuun jiraachuuf isin dandeesisu murteesuuf wanti eegaa jirtan jiraa?

- Murtiii murteesuuf wanti eegaa jiru hin jiru
- Murtii qabeenya keenyaa deebifachuu eegachaa jira
- Waya'uu haala nageenyaa eegachaa jira
- Kan biro.....

21. Murtii bakkee irraa buqaataniti deebi'uu, bakkee biraati qubachuu ykn asumati uumata waliti makamuu yoom murteesuuf yaadan?

- Waggaa 1 gaditi
- Waggaa 1-2 tti
- Waggaa 2-5 tti
- Haga ammaa hin beekne

#### **Kutaa 4: Waliti Dhufeenya Hawaasaa**

1. Wallitti dhufeenya akka “Idirii”, “Iqubii”, liqaa, mana amantaati waliin dabarsu fi kkf asuma qubatoota waliin qabduu?  
 Eeyyeen  Wallitti dhufeenya hin qabnu
2. Jiraataa magaala Sululta waliin wallitti dhufeenya akka “Idirii”, “Iqubii”, liqaa, mana amantaati waliin dabarsu fi kkf qabduu?  
 Eeyyeen  Wallitti dhufeenya hin qabnu
3. Atti ykn maatiin kee jiraataa magaala Sululta waliin waldaa sirnaawaa (kan akka waldaa hojii) kamiyyu keessatti hirmaatanii beektuu?  
 Eeyyeen  Hin Beeku
4. Jiraataa Magaala Suluultaa waliin wallitti dhufeenya gaarii qabduu?  
 Eeyyeen  Homaa hin jedhu  Hin qabu
5. Gaa’ili ykn fuudhafi heerumni kamiyyu maatii qubatootaa fi jiraata magaala Sululta waliin godhamee beekaa?  
 Eeyyeen  Hin Beeku
6. Tajaajila qusanaa fi liqaa ykn bankii argachuu dandeesuu?  
 Eeyyeen  
 Hin dandeenyu

#### **Kutaa 5: Haala Qubanaa**

1. Magaala Sululta irratti qubachuu keessan dura karoora qubanaa irratti isin mari’achiisanii?  
 Eeyyeen  Hin Marii’achiisne
2. Yaada murtii haala fi bakka qubanaa keessaniiratii hirmaatanii jirtuu?  
 Eeyyeen  Nu hin hirmaachifne
3. Yoo hin hirmaane ta’e, maaliif karoora fi murtii qubanaa keessaniratti hin hirmaane?  
.....
4. Karoora fi murtii bakka qubanaa keessani eenyutu murteese?  
-----
5. Magaala Sulultaaratti fedhiin qubatanii?  
 Eeyyeen  Fedhiin Hin qubane (→30)
6. Humnaan/dirqiidhaan/fedhii keessaniin ala magaala Sululta irrattii qubatanii?  
 Eeyyeen humnaan qubane  Miti Fedhiin qubane
7. Maagaala Sululta irratti akka qubataniiif haala kamiin isin dirqisiisan ykn dhiibaa isiniratti geesisan?  
.....
8. Eessatii qubachuu barbaadan ture?  
-----

## **Appendix 2: Key Informant Interview Guide**

### **Interview Guide: Key Informant Local Government Official**

1. How was the resettlement program carried out?
2. Were the IDPs consulted in the planning of the resettlement program?
3. Were the IDPs consulted on the decision making on the resettlement program? If not, why not?
4. Were the IDPs forcefully resettled or willingly resettled in Sululta Town?
5. Is settlement intentions of the IDPs ever assessed?
6. What kinds of assistance are being provided to the IDP households?
7. How much assistance has been provided for the IDP households per month in ETB?
8. Is the assistance adequate for IDP households?
9. What is being done to build the livelihoods of the households?
10. What are the main challenges that IDPs are facing?
11. What are the challenges the government is facing in supporting the IDPs?
12. For how long will the IDPs be settling in Sululta Town?

## **Appendix 3: In-depth Interview Guide**

### **Interview Guide: Female and Male IDP Household Heads'**

1. The nature and strength of social relationships within the IDP community and with the host community
2. The convenience of the resettlement site (Luuguu Resettlement Site & Sululta Town).
3. Major challenges facing households.
4. Residential aspiration of the households.
5. The participatory and voluntary nature of the resettlement process.
  - Participation in the planning of the resettlement program
  - Decision-making role in the planning and decision making on the resettlement program
  - Voluntary nature of the resettlement process

## **Appendix 4: Focus Group Discussion Checklist**

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### **FGD Guide: Female and Male IDP Household Heads**

1. The convenience of the resettlement site of the Luuguu Resettlement Site and the Sululta town as a whole.
2. Major challenges facing the IDPs.
3. Participatory and voluntary nature of the resettlement process.
  - Participation in the planning of the resettlement program
  - Decision-making role in the planning and decision making on the resettlement program
  - Voluntary nature of the resettlement process
4. Residential aspiration

## Appendix 5: Observation Checklist

Instruction: For the number of rooms, dot down the number of rooms the household has. For the house decoration, describe any existing house decorations. For all the remaining checklists, except for the livelihood strategies and challenges part, tick “√” in the description section for the available household assets. For the Economic sector section, describe the observed economic sector the household is engaged in. For the Challenges section, write down the challenges observed that the HH head mentioned.

No.	Lists of Observations	Description
1	Housing characteristics	
	Number of rooms, excluding kitchen, toilet, and bathroom the household occupy	
	Housing type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tin House (Tin wall, roof, and door)</li> <li>- Mud House</li> <li>- Tent</li> <li>- Public building</li> <li>- Apartment building</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>
	Type of kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No kitchen</li> <li>- A room used for traditional kitchen inside the housing unit</li> <li>- A room used for traditional kitchen outside the housing unit</li> <li>- A room used for modern kitchen inside the housing unit</li> <li>- A room used for modern kitchen outside the housing unit</li> </ul>
	Oven (mitad) used for baking Injera/bread	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional mitad removable/not</li> <li>- Improved energy saving mitad (Lakech)</li> <li>- Electric mitad</li> <li>- none</li> </ul>
	Type of toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flush toilet – private</li> <li>- Flush toilet – shared</li> <li>- Pit latrine private</li> <li>- Pit latrine shared</li> <li>- Field/forest</li> <li>- Others</li> </ul>
	Type of bathing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bathtub private</li> <li>- Bathtub shared</li> <li>- Shower private</li> <li>- Shower shared</li> <li>- A room reserved for bathing (private)</li> <li>- A room reserved for bathing – shared</li> <li>- No fixed place for bathing</li> </ul>

	Source of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tap inside the house</li> <li>- Private tap in the compound</li> <li>- Shared tap in the compound</li> <li>- Communal tap outside the compound</li> <li>- Water from kiosks/retailer</li> <li>- Protected well/spring – private</li> <li>- Protected well/spring – shared</li> <li>- Unprotected well or spring</li> <li>- River/lake/pound</li> <li>- Rainwater</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>	
	Source of light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity meter – private</li> <li>- Electricity meter – shared</li> <li>- Electricity from generator</li> <li>- Solar energy</li> <li>- Bio-gas</li> <li>- Electrical battery</li> <li>- Lantern</li> <li>- Local kerosene</li> <li>- Candle/wax</li> <li>- Firewood</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>	
	Source of cooking fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collecting firewood</li> <li>- Purchase firewood</li> <li>- Charcoal</li> <li>- Crop residue/leaves</li> <li>- Dung/manure</li> <li>- Sawdust</li> <li>- Kerosene</li> <li>- Butane-gas</li> <li>- Electricity</li> <li>- Solar energy</li> <li>- Bio-gas</li> <li>- None</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>	
	House decoration		
2	Household Assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Television	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitad-Electric
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene stove	<input type="checkbox"/> Satelite Dish	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator
	<input type="checkbox"/> Electric stove	<input type="checkbox"/> Sofa set	<input type="checkbox"/> Private car
	<input type="checkbox"/> Blanket/Gabi	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> Water storage pit
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mattress and/or Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor cycle	<input type="checkbox"/> Mofer and Kember
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed-line telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Cart (Hand pushed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sickle (Machid)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Cart (animal drew)	<input type="checkbox"/> Axe (Gejera)

	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio/ tape recorder	<input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machine	<input type="checkbox"/> Pick Axe (Geso)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Live animals	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy-saving stove (lakech)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming land	<input type="checkbox"/> Plough (Traditional)	
3	Economic Sector engaged in (Livelihood Strategies being pursued)		
4	Challenges		

## Appendix 6.A: Luuguu Settlement Site

*The site circled with black color is the Luuguu Settlement Site*



Google Map 2019

## Appendix 6.B: Luugu Settlement Site

*“Laga Dima” River encircling the resettlement site*



## Appendix 6.C: Luuguu Settlement Site

*Sources of water for hygiene purposes*



## Appendix 6.D: Luuguu Settlement Site

*A mosque built by the IDPs with the support of local government and Muslims of the host community.*

