



AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ‘NO PEACE NO WAR’  
SITUATION BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA  
AND ITS IMPLICATION TO HUMAN SECURITY:  
THE CASE OF ZELAMBESSA TOWN, TIGRAY  
REGIONAL STATE

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STATE

By

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THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA  
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY

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ADDIS ABABA

DECEMBER, 2019

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## **DECLARATION**

This thesis is a presentation of my original research work. Wherever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due reference to the literature, and acknowledgement of collaborative research and discussions.

The work was done under the guidance of Mesfin Gebremicheal (Phd.) at the Addis Ababa University, Institute of peace and security, Ethiopia.

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In my capacity as supervisor of the candidate's thesis, I certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge.

Mesfin Gebremicheal (Phd.)

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## **Acknowledgments**

First and foremost, I would like to say thank to almighty God for his omnipresence and all-knowing as my guardian in my day and night activity and then I would like to express my gratitude to my advisor, Mesfin Gebremicheal (Phd.) for his unreserved and remarkable comments and advices. Without his invaluable advice and encouragement, this thesis would not have been fruitful. I also indebted to give special thanks to all my interviewees and FGD participants, who have contributed to the data collection process of this study whose contribution helped me in the successful completion of this work. Moreover, it is my pleasure to acknowledge all my friends who gave me material and moral support and those who directly or indirectly contributed to the completion of this thesis.

## **ACRONOMY**

TSZ -Temporary Security Zone

UNMEE-United Nation Mission on Eritrea and Ethiopia

EEBC-Eritrean and Ethiopian Boundary Commission

HIV-Human Immune Deficiency Virus

AIDS- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

UN/DP -United Nation Development Program

ICRC-International Committee of Red Cross

VCT-Voluntary Counseling and Testing

PICT-Patient Initiated Counseling and Tasting

HDR-Human Development Report

US/A- United State of America

EPLF-Eritrean People's Liberation Front

TPLF-Tgrian People Liberation Front

NGO's-Non Governmental Organizations

REST-Reliefs Society of Tigray

FGD- Focused Group Discussions

KII-Key Informant Interview

CSW- Commercial Sex Workers

OHCHR- the Office of high commissioner for human rights (United Nations)

UAE- United Arab Emirates

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## **Abstract**

*The main purpose of this thesis is to assess the 'no peace no war' situation between Ethiopian and Eritrea and its implication towards human security in case of Zelambessa town. To this end, the thesis employed qualitative research approach to examine participant's economic activities, Health security's, and community interaction among the two country bordering area with Zelambessa town ,the way make sense of their lives or experiences and it's challenges. The data were collected through in-depth interviews, document review, Focus Group Discussions, and non-participant observation. The participants of the thesis were selected purposefully based on their skills, experiences, knowledge's and exposures of the research participants to the problem. The result of this study reveals that 'no peace no war' situation among Ethiopia and Eritrea affected Zelambessa town in the following ways. One is in its economic security in which, it hinders land use from agricultural cultivation, dairy farming and cattle ranching, inaccessible to local market, trade, and unemployment. Secondly, the Health security problems in the study area are prevalence of HIV/AIDS, rape, unwanted pregnancy and abortion. These are basically due to the presence of military camps and in accessible to health institution because of security threats. The third implication is community disintegration. This implies that the family member of each country is disintegrated and they can't meet with each other families or relatives. Moreover The Community has lost its shared values like celebrating religious and cultural ceremony freely because they are lived under fear and suspicion. As a result of the current peace process of September 2018, there are new hopes and challenges to Zelambessa town. To solve this both the federal and the local government should work coordinately to ensure sustainable peace and security in accordance with public interest and national security. In addition to this to ensure human security in the study area the government should engage with general public and community elders in the peace making process, besides to attract investors plan and executed problem solving projects in the study area.*

*Key words* Human security, Zelambessa Town, 'no peace no war' situation

# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Ethiopia and Eritrea have longstanding relations. Peoples of the two countries are not only bounded by common mythology, legend and history, but also by blood and ancestral roots (Edwin Teka, 2010). In April 1993, Eritreans voted overwhelmingly for independence in a UN monitored referendum. Before they fought their war between 1998 and 2000, Eritrea and Ethiopia maintained warm political, security and economic relations and followed a robust joint regional agenda. However, by 1998 relations between the two countries had degenerated. The classic imperatives of state- and nation-building drove both regimes to set forth unconditional goals and refuse compromise on the vital issues of territoriality, legitimacy and identity (Lyons, 2009).

According to Gebru Tareke, as cited by weldezgi (2014), the Ethiopian- Eritrean war began as a territorial/boundary dispute on May 6, 1988, at Badme. Later on the war took place in two other locations -Tsorona, Zalambessa and Bure of the Tigray and Afar regions respectively (weldezgi, 2014). The historical links and rivalries between the two peoples, ruling parties and leaders made the violence particularly bitter. To solve this brother's war they sign the comprehensive peace accord in 2000 Algeria. The Algiers Agreement established a ceasefire, created a 25-kilometre temporary security zone (TSZ) to be patrolled by UNMEE and the EEBC to delimit the border, and a claims commission to assess liability for war damages. On the issue of the border, the agreement followed African practice and confirmed colonial borders. Under Article Four of the agreement, the EEBC was charged to 'delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902, and 1908) and applicable international law' and this determination was final and binding. This agreement was not applicable due to different reasons and the countries Ethiopia and Eritrea have demonstrated the capacity and willingness to use proxy forces to undermine the other. The unresolved nature of the border issues moved the two governments to engage and provoke destabilization and proxy wars as means of influencing the position of one another. Such behaviors and denunciation finally perpetuated the animosity and the mistrust to be deep rooted (kidanu and Endalkachew, 2015)

Both countries have also paid direct costs related to the conflict. In Ethiopia, the government has survived the potential reputational damage of its failure to comply with the 2002 Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) ruling. However, the communities along the border areas have been divided, cutting long-standing economic and familial linkages and increasing vulnerability for some populations of Tigray region and Zelambessa communities in particular. In Eritrea, the loss of access to Ethiopian markets has been compounded with an insular economic policy framework, leading to a period of economic stagnation. As the stalemate in relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea has dragged on, external perceptions of the conflict, and the drivers of policy on both sides have stagnated (Mosley, 2014). But, after the new Ethiopian prime minister the deadlock among the two states was solved at the initial stage. Due to the peace process among the two governments the community of bordering areas of Zelambessa and other parts they meet each other and trading of different goods/products starts are among the new good starting of the political decisions. So, that this thesis is focused on the assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation among Ethiopia and Eritrea and its implication to human security in case of Zelambessa town. To do this study the researcher motivated by the problems faced to Zelambessa community due to the 1998-2000 war of Ethiopia and Eritrea and do you to its geographical and issue proximity.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The 1998-2000 war of Ethiopia and Eritrea forced hundreds of thousands of villagers and nomads to flee from both sides of the joint border, reducing them to a precarious existence in makeshift settlements. Over a million people became refugees, many because both sides resorted to mass dismissals (ICG African Report 2003). The border war between Ethiopia and Eritrea ended in December 2000 with the signing of the Algiers agreement. Despite the agreement’s terms that the Boundary Commission ruling would be accepted as “final and binding” by both parties, Ethiopia claimed that the judgment resulted from an inconsistent process and launched a legal and political fight to reverse or alter it, and still it is not applicable (Mosley, 2014).

Further escalation between Ethiopia and Eritrea would exacerbate already noticeable trend towards destabilizing intervention in the affairs of neighbors in the Horn and East Africa. Zelambessa town was one of the bordering areas between Ethiopia and Eritrea in which different wars.

The Algiers agreement, meant to be final and binding, has failed to address tensions between the two states this faces Zelambessa town was hamper human security problems. In other words the 'no peace no war' situation of Ethiopia and Eritrea, Tigray region in general and Zelambessa town in particular was affected its human security problems in general and economic, health food, personal/physical and social security particular. Due to lack of political transition, the issue of normalization of the Ethio-Eritrean relations is to be limited to the will of key political figures only thereby perpetuating the prevailing no-war no-peace situation (kidanu and Endalkachew, 2015).

Because of the war and then post Algiers agreement manly residence of Zelambessa town community was displaced and their family was disintegrated, for the sake of economy gain many woman's was participated in commercial sex works because of their access to military campus this leads them to different health problems, their land was used for war thrones and forts etc... This means Zelambessa community was face human insecurity problems at different period of times. Even though such problems are known it gives less attention by academicians, researchers and by the government at different levels (it is possible to say it was the neglected town). In addition to the above points, Zelambessa town community economy is from hand to mouth, construction and reconstruction of different government offices and health organization, low investment opportunities during the 'no peace no war' situation and high level of unemployment. Due to this and other problems the youngsters choose migration as a solution to its unemployment (economic insecurity in general) and the town's community lead their life under difficult way.

But the 'no peace no war' situation continues until the Asmara agreement in July 9, 2018 and then in Saudi September 16, of 2018. Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Eritrea's President Isaias Afwerki signed a "Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship," in July, 2018 that officially ending decades of diplomatic, armed strife's and restore diplomatic relations. ([Aljazeera news, 2018](#)).

There are a lot of researches that directly or indirectly shows the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea hampers its political, economic, social, health, and political security. Among the few researches are: - The Impact of War on Child Human Capital: Evidence from Children in Ethiopia by Samuel G. Weldezgi 2014, Wars and child health: Evidence from

the Eritrean–Ethiopian conflict by Richard Akresh, etal, 2012 and War and food security in Eritrea and Ethiopia, 1998–2000 by Philip White Independent Consultant, 2005 and Instability in the Horn of Africa: - An Assessment of The Ethiopia-Eritrean Conflict by Edwin M. Teka (2010). These researches focused on general issues of Ethio- Eritrean war and its impacts on few segments of human security. They have not assessed Zelambessa town’s human security issues in detail. Besides, these researches gave more focus to Badme areas. Hence, they neglect Zelambessa town local communities in which the problem of human security problems was challenged. In addition to this the above researches are not done at the community level and are nor interlinked with the concept of human security.

All in all there are scant researches done on human security problems of Zelambessa town. So, there is an empirical and methodological gap. In addition, to the above there is no research done regarding the assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation of Ethiopia and Eritrea and its implication for human security particularly for economic, health and community security of Zelambessa town at community level. Thus, this research attempts to assess the ‘no peace no war’ situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia and its implication to human security particularly economic, health and community security of Zelambessa town.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1. General Objectives**

The overall objective of this study is to assess the implication of the ‘no peace no war’ situation among Ethiopia and Eritrea, for its human security in case of Zelambessa town.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

Specific objectives of this study are the following:-

1. To explore the human security problems of Zelambessa town post Algiers agreement.
2. To examine the approaches and mechanisms in which the local government and the local communities practiced in the area to address human security.

3. To identify the existing challenges and opportunities in the area in improving the human security of Zelambessa town communities.

## **1.4. Research Questions**

### **1.4.1. Major Research Question**

What is the implication of ‘no peace no war’ situation of Ethiopia and Eritrea to human security of the Zelambessa town communities?

### **1.4.2. Specific Research Questions**

The study focuses on the following specific research questions to achieve the above-mentioned objectives:-

1. What are the economic, health and community security problems of Zelambessa town during post Algiers agreement?
2. How do the local government and the communities attempt to address their human security problems?
3. What are the challenges and opportunities in improving the human security of the local community in Zelambessa town?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

This study is limited to Zelambessa town because exploring effects of the no war no peace situation in the town can show the human security effects of the war. Because of the Ethio -Eritrean war of 1998-2000 many Zelambessa town community was displaced and their family was disintegrated, for the sake of economy gain many women’s was participated in commercial sex works because of their access to military campus. This leads them to different health problems, such as HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. In addition to this their land used for cultivation of different crops was overtaken by the government without any payment for the sake of forts and their land was used for war thrones. In terms of time the researcher it looks at the matters which are related to the assessing the ‘no peace no war’ situation between of Ethiopia and Eritrea ( post Alger’s agreement) and the study also limit in terms of the issue in which it focus its implication to the economic, health and community security of Zelambessa town.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This research has come up with valuable findings and recommendations which can really help the Zelambessa town administration, the Woreda Glomkada in particular and Tigray regional state in general to understand their economic, health and community security and the roles of other institutions to respond to human security problems in the study area. This research also has relevance at least in two ways: first, as there is no dipper and organized study in the assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation of Ethiopia and Eritrea and its implication human security particularly economic, health and community and it adds new insights to the body of knowledge concerning the implication of the ‘no peace no war’ situation of Ethiopia and Eritrea towards the human security issue of Zelambessa town particularly its economic, health and its community security.

Additionally, the findings and recommendations may initiate further research/study and will be used as references for those researchers who are interested in this study area. Moreover, policymakers, NGOs and social experts, may use the recommendations and finding of this research to evaluate and take the necessary measures to assure economic, health and community security of local community of Zelambessa in particular and the border area in general ( including Eritreans live in the bordering area) and create harmonized relationship between the people of both countries.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

Whatever its extent, conducting a research was passes though different process until the final report was completed. During this process many problems was face. When this study is conducted the researcher was faced the following problems. This includes: some targeted individuals were not voluntary for interviewing (particularly Eritreans) and forwarding information because of the current political situation in the region, financial problem and time related problems. Even though, the researcher tried some measures and exerted efforts in order to reduce the effects of the above problems as follows. The researcher tried to create a greater convenience with the targeted individuals and find out other individuals who have better experience and knowhow about the issue under the study. In addition to the above in order to address financial problems and time related issues the researcher used the available resources and time economically and effectively.

## 1.8. Organization of the Study

The content of the paper is organized under five chapters. Chapter one includes, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation/scope of the study, limitation of the study and the like.

Chapter two includes review of related literature on the concept of human security and its elements, the nexus between war and human security and the conceptual framework. Chapter three includes the methodology aspect such as, research method, data collection and analysis method, sampling size and techniques, as well as ethical considerations in research. Chapter four includes data presentations, analysis and interpretations. The final is chapter five which includes summery, conclusion and recommendations.

## 1.9 Definition of Key Terms

**Community security** means addressing protection against the breakdown of communities (such as clubs, tribes or extended families) that provide members with a reassuring sense of identity and a shared value system

**Economic security** means solving persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to credit and assuring economic opportunities.

**Health security** means guaranteeing a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. Free from Epidemics, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to basic health

**Human security** means safety from chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression, it protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions (freedom from fear and freedom from want).

**'No Peace No war'**- refers to a situations which is complex in its context in which a large-scale civil war that has just ended for nothing but for a dilemma. A termination of aggression brings armed groups for agreement and the introduction and implementation of disarmament and demobilization of troops from the conflicting area/position.

**Negative peace** 'is a lack of physical violence and confrontation, existence of peace which is not accompanied by existence of normalization and beyond.

**Positive peace**' is characterized by integration, social justice and equality and the absence of structural or indirect violence.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Review of Related Literature

#### 2. Conceptualizing Human Security and Its Relationship with war

##### 2.1 Conceptualizing the Human Security

Since its unequivocal exposition in the last decade of the twentieth century, human security has virtually transfigured the entire debate on security in its good turn. This new perspective on security symbolizes the changing landscape of the contemporary international security realities and offers a broad and comprehensive model to comprehend them. Human security, however, represents an effort to conceptualize security in a fundamental manner. It is primarily an "analytical tool" which focuses on ensuring security for the individual, not the state (Richard, 2006)

The term, 'Human security' had its origins in policy statements of the United Nations in the 1990s, and in particular the 1994 Report of the UN Development Program (UNDP) (Kerr 2010, 122). It is 'human' in that it focuses simultaneously upon people as individuals and as communal groups. It is 'security oriented' in that it centers - at least initially - upon freedom from fear, danger and threat (Thakur 2004; UNDP Report 1994; 22-33).

Human security goes beyond conventional paradigm of security in more ways than one (Michel S., 2005). For conventional paradigm, security is regarded as the protection of state's vital interests and core values from external threats. Whereas human security describes security as individual's personal protection and preservation, which materializes not just from safeguarding of the state as a political unit, but also from the protection against structural violence that often accompanies many aspects of non-territorial threats. The concept of human security represents a powerful, but controversial, attempt by sections of the academic and policy community to redefine and broaden the meaning of security (Acharya, 2007 Human security Chap28.indd Spec: 490). The first major Statement concerning human security appeared in the 1994 Human Development Report, an annual publication of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Human security can be said to have two main aspects. It means, first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life—whether in homes, in jobs or in communities (Roland, 2001).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 1994). The Report defined the scope of human security to include seven areas:- economic security (e.g., freedom from poverty); (2) food security (e.g., access to food); (3) health security (e.g., access to health care and protection from diseases); (4) environmental security (e.g., protection from such dangers as environmental pollution and depletion); (5) personal security (e.g., physical safety from such things as torture, war, criminal attacks, domestic violence, drug use, suicide, and even traffic accidents); (6) community security (e.g., survival of traditional cultures and ethnic groups as well as the physical security of these groups); and (7) political security (e.g., enjoyment of civil and political rights, and freedom from political oppression)

According to UN human security commission putted that ‘the objective of human security is to safeguard the “vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment” (UN Commission on Human Security, 2003). By focusing on the individual, the concept must necessarily include all aspects of human rights including the need for meeting basic needs and the demands of political and social freedom – both ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom from want’ (Sakiko Fukuda, 2012).

#### Types of human insecurities and possible root causes

Type Of Insecurity	Root Causes
Economic security	Persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to credit and other economic opportunities
Personal security	Physical violence in all its forms, human trafficking, child labor
Health security	Epidemics, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to basic

	health care
Food security	Hunger, famine, sudden rise in food prices
Community security	Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, terrorism
Political security	Political repression, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice

Sourced from UN trust fund for human security; 2018.

Commission on Human Security head Sadako Ogata in her succinct examination of the concept writes that human security comprises several key elements:- The possibility for all citizens to live in peace and security in their own borders. This implies the capacity of states and citizens to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful and nonviolent means and, after the conflict is over, the ability to carry out reconciliation efforts. (ii) People should enjoy without discrimination all rights and obligations- including human, political social, economic and cultural rights. (iii) Social inclusion - or having equal access to the political, social and economic policy making processes, as well as to draw equal benefits from them and (iv) Finally, the establishment of rule of law and the independence of the justice system. Each individual in a society should have the same rights and obligations and be subject to the same set of rules (Sadako O. 2002).

### **2.1.1 Definitions and Concepts of Economic Security**

Economic security is not a new concern for the government, economic instruments being part of the statecraft set of instruments for a long time now, a means to influence other states and their Policies (Kahler, 2005, pp. 23-24).

The ICRC defines economic security as the ability of individuals, households or communities to cover their essential needs sustainably and with dignity. This can vary according to an individual's physical needs, the environment and prevailing cultural standards. Food, basic shelter, clothing and hygiene qualify as essential needs, as does the

related expenditure; the essential assets needed to earn a living, and the costs associated with health care and education also qualify (ICRC, 2015).

According to ICCRC reports economic security concentrates on restoring one or several of what are known as "key livelihood outcomes." These are:

- Food consumption: What are people eating? Does their diet cover their nutritional requirements?
- Food production: Are people able to hunt, fish, produce food or forage as they normally would?
- Income: Do people earn or obtain enough money to cover their basic expenses?
- Living conditions: Are people protected against bad weather? Do they have the means to cook food? Can they maintain basic standards of hygiene?
- Capacity: Can the government, civil society, National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies and others help meet people's economic security needs.

Economic security addresses these matters through; - (1) Relief activities: These are implemented quickly and efficiently with a view to saving lives and protecting livelihoods at immediate risk. Examples include distributing food and essential household items, (2) Livelihood-support activities: These are designed to bolster livelihoods sustainably. Examples include microeconomic initiatives, cash transfers and distributing farming tools or seed – along with training and (3) Capacity-building activities: These aims to build up the capacities of important local institutions so that people affected by crisis or conflict can benefit from improved services. Such activities are often combined with livelihood-support programs for maximum impact. For instance, Economic security works with veterinarians to organize campaigns to vaccinate people's livestock in conflict-affected areas (ICRC, 2015).

### **2.1.2 Definition of Health Security**

Health security means guaranteeing a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. Those who take a broad definition of human security look not only at threats to the survival and safety of the individual and from violent conflict, but also from such

non-violent factors as disease, environmental degradation, and natural disasters. Below are some of the key trends in disease.

The world has seen the appearance of at least 30 new infectious diseases, including avian virus, HIV/AIDS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Hepatitis C, and West Nile virus, in the past three decades. Twenty diseases previously detected have re-emerged with new drug-resistant strains. AIDS is the leading cause of death in Africa and the fourth leading cause of death worldwide. Around 40 million people worldwide are infected with HIV, 95% of who live in developing countries. In 2004, approximately 5 million people were newly infected with the virus. HIV/AIDS killed more than 20 million people worldwide, and 3.1 million people died of AIDS-related causes in 2004 (Amitav Acharya, 2007).

The inter relationship between HIV/AIDS and conflicts has been a concern for policy makers over a recent years, when we see the prevalence of HIV/AIDS due to the war/eruption of the 1998-2000, Ethio-Eritrean war from the Tigray the northern most region in Ethiopia which was the principal theatre of operations for the war there is an increasing rate. The main vector for increasing the transmission were unprotected sexual encounters between soldiers stationed in Tigray and commercial sex workers who congregated in a large numbers in major garrison towns and pre-urban drinking and recreational spots near the front lines, and such increasing HIV prevalence affects the general civilian population (Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex, 2005). It is not only increases in civilian population but also within the military troop of young men For example;-

*Between the end of the war June 2000- 2001, 135,000 soldiers were demobilized. Of this 26,496 were tested in a VCT programs .these consisted of recent conscripts and pre-1998 serving soldiers, approximately proportional. The rate of HIV was 6.1 percent, which implies an increase of 76 percent compared with 2-3 years earlier. (Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex, 2005)*

HIV/AIDS have been a major health issue in sub-Saharan Africa countries for more than two decades. According to Ethiopia demographic and health survey of 2011, Ethiopian has one of the lowest HIV prevalence rate in East Africa. But, there are still more than one million people to be living with HIV. In Ethiopia HIV/AIDS related stigma were persists (EDHS, 2011).

### **2.1.3 Definition and Concepts of Community Security**

Community security is one of the seven dimensions of human security elaborated in the 1994 Human Development Report in relation to the security that people derive from the groups they belong to and that provide a cultural identity and a reassuring set of values. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the contemporary concept of community security includes both group and personal security, focusing on ensuring that communities and their members are ‘free from fear’, or, in broader definition, to ensure “freedom from want’. It supposes to bridge the gap between a focus on the state and on the individual, and to promote a multi-stakeholder approach that is driven by an analysis of local needs. ‘A key focus is on developing inclusive political processes to manage state-society relation (Svetlana, 2014).

Community security is a concept that seeks to operationalize human security, human development and state-building paradigms at the local level. This is in line with the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit in which global leaders recognized that ‘development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing’. A number of approaches have been developed to help implement these concepts in different contexts, including citizen security, community safety, and armed violence prevention/reduction and community security. These approaches are quite similar and there are no clear conceptual boundaries between them. In fact, in many contexts, different terminologies are used interchangeably or in tandem (e.g. community safety and security). The use of the term ‘community security’ is not new. Community security is one of the seven dimensions of human security highlighted in the 1994 Human Development Report (HDR). The report defines community security as primarily addressing protection against the breakdown of communities (such as clubs, tribes or extended families) that provide members with a reassuring sense of identity and a shared value system. The HDR saw the protection of ethnic minorities and indigenous groups as a central focus.

The contemporary concept of community security, narrowly defined, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are ‘free from fear’. Yet a broader contemporary definition also includes action on a wider range of social issues to ensure ‘freedom from want’. Like community safety

and citizen security, it promotes a multi-stakeholder approach that is driven by an analysis of local needs.

One advantage of the community security concept is that it bridges the gap between the focus on the state and other concepts that focus on the individual. At its core is the objective of developing effective states that are accountable to citizens for the effective delivery of services. A key focus is on developing inclusive political processes to manage state-society relations. By emphasizing the ‘community’ aspect it also seeks to embrace both cultures and contexts that are ‘individual-oriented’, including many in Latin America, and cultures and contexts that are ‘group oriented’, as are many in Africa and South Asia. While this is a simplistic portrayal of complex cultural and contextual phenomena, the community security concept can be framed in such a way as to leave room for interpretation depending on the context.

## **2.2 Human Security Nexus War**

In the post-cold war era, the importance given to human security has grown in salience. One reason for this is the rising incidence of civil wars and intra-state conflicts involving huge loss of life, ethnic cleansing, displacement of people within and across borders, and disease outbreaks. Traditional national security approaches have not been sufficiently sensitive towards conflicts that arise over cultural, ethnic, and religious differences, as happened in Eastern Europe, Africa, and Central Asia in the post-cold war era (Tow and Trood, 2000). Another reason is the spread of democratization and the post-cold war emphasis on human rights and humanitarian intervention.

According to the Human Development Report (UNDP 2005: 12) puts it: Conflicts undermines nutrition and public health, destroys education systems, devastates livelihoods and retards prospects for economic growth. According to the British government White Paper on International Development notes that in which it was cited by Acharya 2007: Violent conflict reverses economic growth, causes hunger, destroys roads, schools and clinics, and forces people to flee across borders. ... Women and girls are particularly vulnerable because they suffer sexual violence and exploitation. And violent conflict and insecurity can spill over into neighboring countries and provide cover for terrorists or organized criminal groups (Acharya A. 2007 chap 28, p8).

As cited by Acharya 2007, Wars also damage the environment, as happened with the US use of Agent Orange defoliant during the Vietnam War or Saddam Hussein's burning of Kuwaiti oil Wells in the 1990–1 Gulf War, leading to massive air and land pollution. Similar links can be made between conflict and the outbreak of disease: 'War-exacerbated disease and malnutrition kill far more people than missile, bombs and bullets' (Human Security Report 2005: 7). Disease accounts for most of the 3.9 million people who have died in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (UNDP 2005: 45). Just as wars and violent conflict have indirect consequences in causing economic disruption, ecological damage, and disease, levels of poverty and environmental degradation contribute to conflict.

According to (Alkire , 2004, p.360) which is cited by Archaya A. (2007) Some focus mainly on threats from wars and internal conflicts, sometimes including a focus on criminal and domestic violence; others focus on threats from preventable disease, economic hardship, or financial crisis - the threats of poverty and want; while a third group considers both types of threats - often described as 'fear' and 'want' ... as well as the processes by which people protect themselves and are protected.... Human security shifts the focus away from the protection of the state borders to the protection of individual lives within them. Thus, the key struggle for human security is to identify priority issues without becoming self-indulgent (Acharya A. 2007).

War erodes human progress, degrades the institutional infrastructure and capacity for sustainable peace and development. It disrupts commerce, learning and the provision of health services, and plunges people into poverty and destitution, with the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of society bearing the disproportionate burden of violent conflicts (UNDP, 2012). The potential for political upheaval or war as a consequence of environmental problems is evident in a host of poor regions around the world, including North Africa, the sub-Saharan Sahel region of Africa (including Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Mali, Niger, and Chad) the islands nations of the western Pacific Ocean, the Ganges River basin (principally north-eastern India and Bangladesh), and some parts of Central and South America (Petzold- Bradley, Carius, and Vincze 2001).

Contemporary conflicts can cross repeatedly into cycles of violence and cycles of peace building. This exhausting cycle breeds a vicious process which often saps the energies of

peoples, economies and states. Importantly, contemporary conflicts also involve far more than two actors – ‘win-win’ outcomes are made meaningless on the ground, where, inter alia, marginalized voices in peace processes often act as spoilers to ceasefire and peace agreements between the key actors in the conflict, thereby creating added complexities in the journey towards a just and lasting peace (Sanjana, 2004). The art of the possible, in countries in the throes of, or coming out of violent conflict, is often determined by inter-linkages between traditional seats of power and their contestation by new societal forces. The complexity of mapping these forces in order to draw up holistic interventions for peace building is not an easy task. Too often, stale theories and imported ‘experts’ erroneously determine the contours of conflict, thereby inadvertently sowing seeds for exacerbating existing conflict, or creating new schisms between and within social groups that may give rise to instability in the future (Sanjana, 2004).

As Clements (2003: 6) notes “stable peace, by which is meant the persistence of non-violent cooperative relationships through time cannot be delivered simply by addressing the presenting tension, contradiction, disputes and manifestation of violence (Sanjana, 2004. P43)

### **2.3 Geopolitics in Boundaries Area and Human Security**

When talking about borders we immediately think about air borders, land borders and sea borders as predominant types. As a line, which marks national soils, we can distinguish borders under the aspect of process management and channeling of border traffic (Detlef K. 2014).

Boundaries are product and process of geopolitical agency (Flint, C. (2006). As cited by Tesfamichael M, 2011, in which (Cohen 2009:406) stressed that border are center of contestation and leads to conflicts due to dynamics of multiple disputes such as “control of natural resources, access to the sea and reunification of peoples (Tesfamichael M., 2011)

Understanding why some parts of the world see borders, as markers of identities, have to be examined as Anderson 1996a highlighted (cited in Donnan & Wilson 2001:5). Violence and conflicts are not sudden event but a slow process, hiding many tactical strategies from both domestic and international politics. Geopolitically driven boundary

issues will be important to research; accordingly, some authors look at the question of power and the impact of regional and international implications in such conflicts. For instance, Donnan and Wilson (2001) argued that borders are “sites and symbols of power” (2001:1).

A broader vision of human security is seen to underlie the health determinants and take into account the interdependence of the risk and protective factors that affect people and communities everywhere. This perspective recognizes the multidimensional relationships between these factors as well as the interaction between economic development, poverty reduction, sustainable development, democratic governance, and the rule of law, including respect for human rights, peace, and security.

The broader concept of human security should draw on input from both the public and private sectors, including government organizations and civil society groups, and calls for states to ensure the survival, livelihood, and dignity of their inhabitants. The new paradigm centers on the security of people and on the responsibility of states to “protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment.

This idea is of vital importance for U.S.A – Mexico border communities, nestled between two countries, two cultures, and two governmental systems. Many are dealing with new threats such as climate change, environmental deterioration, and food insecurity as well as with epidemics and diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and diabetes. This complex health scenario poses serious challenges for communities struggling to provide an integrated, well-coordinated response (Maria T. 2012).

The human security concept calls for strategies to protect people from critical and pervasive threats and to empower them to take charge of their lives. This is a fundamentally new way of thinking about a range of challenges that include hunger, poverty, ill health, poor education, armed conflict, forced migration, and human trafficking. In border regions, violence and injuries of external causes are the major human security problem facing public health. Epidemiologic surveillance for preventing and controlling violence in cities and urban areas has become a priority on the public health agenda of many countries (Maria T. 2012)

Every day, the lives of more than 15 000 people are cut short as a result of an injury. Among the causes of injury are acts of violence against others or oneself, road traffic crashes, burns, drowning's, falls, poisonings, and wars. The deaths caused by injuries have an immeasurable impact on the affected families and communities, whose lives are often changed irrevocably by these tragedies (Maria T. 2012).

Along the U.S.–Mexico border, thousands of lives are lost annually to road injuries and violence; many more individuals and their families suffer the consequences of violence in the form of physical disabilities, mental illness and psychological disorders, drug and alcohol abuse, reproductive health problems, and sexually transmitted infections. Furthermore, violence affects human health across the lifespan: child abuse and neglect; domestic and interfamily violence; sexual violence, especially against women; elderly abuse; homicide; and suicide (Maria T. 2012). The importance of this boundary dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia has to be understood as a question of territorial integrity i.e. the sovereignty of a state well as a symbol in state-building (Tesfamichael M. 2011). Eritrea and Ethiopia, like most contemporary states in Africa, owe their constructions, present geopolitical formations and respective international boundaries to imperial division, conquest and partition of territory in Africa. As Tesfamichael M. (2011) cited in his thesis War may have further long term intergenerational implications through the disruption of trust and social networks which can raise barriers for people to reunify and work together for mutually beneficiary activities such as trade (Buvinic, Gupta and Shemyakina, 2013).

#### **2.4. Public Participation in Peace Making**

Reflecting on the central importance of war, Gorge Clemenceau, French President during the First World War once said that, “War is too important to be left to the Generals”. Likewise, the stakes in peacemaking are too high to be left to politicians alone (Barnes 2002a: np). Barnes as cited by kalewengel (2008), points out that “Peacemaking is too important for it to be left only to the political leaders who had created the violence in the first Place.” According to her, “... There has to be movements and efforts beyond and outside the parties in conflict to help bring about negotiations and a climate in which peace measures are possible.” Traditionally, conflict resolution approaches have been top down. Peacemaking and peace agreements have been understood as the realm of government and intergovernmental organizations. As a result, the crucial task for

mediators has been to bring together the political and military leaders of opposing groups to dialogue and negotiation to the settlement of the conflict. This approach has been guided by the belief that the leaders retain the power of making decisions. It takes for granted that leaders can mobilize support of their constituencies for the final settlement they have reached. As a result, the participation of other social forces in the process of negotiation has been minimal. Nevertheless, according to McKeon as cited by Kalewengel (2008), said that contemporary peacemaking efforts should be undertaken with a holistic approach, involving the civil society and the public (Kalewengel, 2008).

In examining the participation of the people in the peace processes, a distinction could be made between the general public and those who are directly affected by the conflict. The involvement of the public at large in the making of the peace agreements is an integral feature of a democratic government and democratic decision-making. However, participatory decision-making becomes far greater and crucial for those who are directly affected by the conflict and victimized by the armed violence (Kalewengel, 2008). Those who are directly affected by the conflict maintain an interest to take part in the peace process. McKeon indicates that local people who are affected by the conflict and the ensuing armed violence naturally develops a strong interest in the resolution of the conflict. In his words, “When people become directly affected by armed conflict, they develop a central interest in contributing to the resolution of it.”

Indeed, addressing the concerns of those people who are directly affected by the conflict is a key principle of peace making. As Kalewengel cited in his thesis, Barnes (2002b: 2) reports that the key principle in the making of peace is the creation of the feeling of ownership among those who are affected by the conflict, both in the process and the terms of the final peace agreement.

## **2.5 The Ethio - Eritrean Relation and the ‘No Peace No War’ Situation**

### **2.5.1 The Ethio Eritrean Relation**

The Tigrian liberation movements in the early 1970s were inspired by the aspirations and success of the Eritrean movements, and they also shared their organizational structures, modus operandi and internal problems. EPLF– TPLF relations began with the emergence of the Tigray People’s Liberation Front in 1975. At its formation, it dispatched 20 of its 41 founder-fighters to Sahel, the EPLF’s rear base, for military training (Redie B. 2009).

The collapse of the Derg regime began a new era in Eritrea and Ethiopia. The former liberation fronts assumed power, and, as rulers of their state, their relationship was expected to take a new form (Mengisteab and Yohannes 2005: 229–30). This was manifested in July 1993, when Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a friendship and cooperation agreement. It included the preservation of the free flow of goods and services, capital and people; Ethiopia's continued free access to Eritrea's sea ports, paying for port services in its currency (the birr); cooperation in monetary policy and continued use of the birr by both countries until Eritrea issued its own currency; harmonization of customs policies; and cooperation and consultation in foreign policy (Worku A., 2016). The root causes of the Ethio- Eritrean conflict as cited by Redie Bereketeab (2009), in his work include contested identity, history, processes of state formation, the claims and counterclaims within various mythologies and master narratives and their construction and deconstruction (Mengisteab and Yohannes, 2005; Bereketeab, 2007; Iyob, 1995; Gebre Medhin, 1989).

His central argument is that the conflict is centrally concerned with Eritrea's very independence. The majority of Ethiopians appear not yet to have reconciled themselves to the separation of Eritrea, and it is reasonable to contend that they would be prepared to take any opportunity to pressure the government of President Isaias Afwerki into reversing Eritrea's independence (Sorenson and Matsuoka, 2001; Lata, 2005: 44). The 1998–2000 war seemed to have provided one such opportunity. On Eritrea's side, the conflict resulted from the chronic mismanagement of the relationship between the newly independent country and its most important neighbor, Ethiopia.

In the years following Eritrean independence, the discord between the two countries grew wider. Given those tensions, a border dispute coupled with economic and trade differences, provided the immediate catalyst for the 1998-2000 war. The outbreak of hostilities was triggered by gunfire on 6 May 1998, in the locality of Badme (Liam c.2018). The war exacted high human and economic tolls for both countries. The violent conflict is thought to have left as many as 100,000 people dead, up to one million people displaced and, indirectly, around eight million people vulnerable to a severe famine in Ethiopia. After entering into a ceasefire agreement in June 2000, both countries signed an internationally-brokered peace agreement in Algiers in December called the "Algiers Agreement" (Liam C. 2018).

Further, an inadequate understanding (or perhaps deliberate neglect) of the some of the more deeply embedded causes of the conflict prevented the international community from taking proper measures to limit the war once it had begun. An unbalanced treatment of the two states was one of the main reasons why the international community was unable to stop the war and to implement the Eritrea–Ethiopia Boundary Commission verdict Redie B. (2009). The writer supports is argument by this kind of conclusion; - ‘big power syndrome’ – whereby Ethiopia is seen by the international community as the superpower of the Horn of Africa, and therefore its wishes should be respected above those of its neighbors – is the basic cause of the inequitable treatment of the region, and that in turn hinders efforts to bring about a durable solution to the Eritrea–Ethiopia conflict.

The “no war, no peace” stalemate that has persisted over the past 20 years can be attributed to a number of domestic and international developments. The stalemate, in which neither country actively sought peace nor prepared for war, was largely the amalgamated outcome of the high political cost of that a potential war would entail, poor economic conditions, the enduring sense of betrayal relating to the 1998-2000 war and the continuing political use of the interstate rivalry by both governments (Liam C., 2018).

According to ERI-Palteform (2018) due to the occasion of the historic visit of Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, to Asmera, during 8-9 July 2018, Eritrea and Ethiopia have signed a Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship. The Joint Declaration puts an end to the state of war between Ethiopia and Eritrea and commits the two countries to forge close political, social, cultural and security cooperation; resume transport, trade and communication links and diplomatic ties; implement the decision on the boundary; and endeavor to ensure regional peace, development and cooperation.

This momentous event brings to a close a particularly unpleasant and harsh chapter in the history of relations between the two neighboring countries and brotherly peoples: the politics of irrational war and hostility; the tragedy of mass deportations and population displacements; the unkindness of a ‘lose-lose’ relationship; and the lost opportunity for economic development, social progress and human welfare of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples (Eri-Palteform, 2018).

The increased integration of the two countries would extend to the telecommunications and infrastructure sectors and joint work on security issues in the Horn of Africa. Formal negotiations are unlikely to begin until the United Nations lifts its sanctions against Eritrea, but Eritrea, anticipating that event, appointed an ambassador to Ethiopia on 21 July. The recent request from Ethiopia to visiting UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, to lift sanctions against Eritrea indicates that Addis Ababa is keen to see the progress continue (Lima C., 2018). This was successfully achieved. The U.N. Security Council unanimously voted on Wednesday to lift a nearly decade-old arms embargo and targeted sanctions on Eritrea after a rapprochement with Ethiopia and thawing of relations with Djibouti (www.reutres.com, Nov.14, 2018). The end of the state of war, the resolution of the boundary conflict, the normalization of bilateral relations, and the promise of close political, social, cultural and security cooperation augur well for a durable peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia as well as for the prospects of peace, security, stability and regional cooperation in the Horn of Africa (Eri-Palteform, 2018).

### **2.5.2 ‘No Peace No war’ Concept’**

‘No war no peace’ refers to a situations which is complex in its context in which a large-scale civil war that has just ended for nothing but for a dilemma. A termination of aggression brings armed groups for agreement and the introduction and implementation of disarmament and demobilization of troops from the conflicting area/position. In addition the recitation of compassionate, development or post-war reconstruction and settlement program may propose that there is much positive advancements and new changes in the ‘no war no peace’ situations (Mac Ginty 2010:146).

Several articles and research studies were so far done on the relationship between peace and war and particularly on the ‘no peace no war’ situation. Among these include the case of Chechnya over Abkhazia and Karabakh (Walker, 1998), the case of Northern Ireland (Mac Gintyetal. 2007), and the case of Cambodia (Sen. A., 2005). In these situations the cause for the ‘no war no peace’ situation were different. In some cases like in Chechnya the reasons were secessionist forces for self-determination; in Cambodia the issue is linked to international crime of genocide by the act and/or of intervention of the state as a Rogue Terror. The case of Northern Ireland is characterized with less degree of physical confrontation after the Belfast or Good Friday agreement followed by sectarianism and repression of specific group’s rights.

'No war no peace's' situations happened in three forms. Primarily, the situation of 'no wars no peace' may happen in a time where a fierce conflict has largely been controlled in a limited geographic region of a larger state. The second form of 'no war no peace' situation happens in a time when a peace agreement has been reached between the main opponents in a civil war but the implementation of the accord becomes hindered and fails to move towards a truly peaceful transformation and settlement. The third form of 'no war no peace' situation happened in cases of peace process during a ceasefire and an occasionally during an inter-group meetings for peace settlement and accommodation.

While the peace process provides an interval from hostility and make possible inter - group discussions or further interns of national thought and consideration, it fails to develop into a means of expression to have a skill to bring an all-inclusive peace agreement. The peace process becomes a long-lasting, but ineffective, contest; a calm zone that fails to support the warring factions to compromise, which is necessary to attain a peace resolution (Mac Ginty 2010:162). During bilateral talks the conflicting parties mainly solve the basic issue of direct violent armed conflict mainly from the institutional level highly relying on external actors and aid connections which makes the peace processes to be complex (Shanmun G., 2002:3). However as argued earlier, according to Galtung, the end of armed conflict is not the same as peace (Galtung 1969:183). These ideas was guide this study of 'no war no peace' situation of Ethiopian and Eritrea and its implication to human security in case of Zelambessa town. When

When see the African experience of the 'no peace no war' situation between Morocco and Nigeria in which, Morocco claims not only to Western Sahara but also to Mauritania and parts of Mali and Algeria in furtherance of her dream of a 'Greater Morocco'. In her renewed quest for territorial aggrandizement, Morocco sought to capitalize on a hostile world opinion against the anachronistic Spanish colonialism. When Mauritania attained independence in 1960, Morocco narrowed her attention to the Western Sahara, which is rich in phosphate deposits. Moroccan acquisition of the Western Sahara had the potential to considerably increase her size and bring about her encirclement of Algeria, thereby denying the latter access to the Atlantic Ocean. Algerian support of the Polisario liberation war was, therefore, born out of her national economic and geopolitical self-interest, including the preservation of "a stable equilibrium" which could uphold Algerian

regional leadership that Moroccan acquisition of the Western Sahara could upset (Emmanuel, 2015)..

The OAU support of the Sahrawi right to self-determination, (Yet, Morocco remained defiant, and in fact withdrew her membership of the OAU. Moroccan intransigence is accounted for by the backing which she enjoyed from the United States of America) and the increasing support for the cause of nationalism by Libya, South Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, and the countries of the Sahel region alongside Algeria did not end the conflict in favor of the Polisario. Rather, it exposed the duplicity of France and Spain, which in reality, encouraged Morocco, to inaugurate a new phase of the war in 1980 to effectively blunt the tip of the Polisario push for a decisive military victory. Morocco adopted the wall-building warfare strategy which involved the building in the disputed territory of a series of electronic warfare walls, complemented with tens of thousands of troops. Algeria, in her support of the Polisario, was comfortable with the relative isolation of Morocco over the crisis, which helped to thwart the latter's regional ascendancy ambitions (Emmanuel, 2015).

## **2.6 Conceptual Frameworks**

According to the British government White Paper on International Development notes that in which it was cited by Acharya 2007: Violent conflict reverses economic growth, causes hunger, destroys roads, schools and clinics, and forces people to flee across borders. ... Women and girls are particularly vulnerable because they suffer sexual violence and exploitation. And violent conflict and insecurity can spill over into neighboring countries and provide cover for terrorists or organized criminal groups (Acharya A. 2007 chap 28, p8). Conflicts and wars erode human progress and degrade the institutional infrastructure and capacity for sustainable peace and development. It disrupts commerce, learning and the provision of health services, and plunges people into poverty and destitution, with the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of society bearing the disproportionate burden of violent conflicts (UNDP, 2012).As Tesfamichael M. (2011) cited in his thesis War may have further long term intergenerational implications through the disruption of trust and social networks which can raise barriers for people to reunify and work together for mutually beneficiary activities such as trade (Buvinic, Gupta and Shemyakina, 2013). After the cease fair agreement between Ethiopia

and Eritrea in which due to implementation failure of the Alger's agreement the 'no peace no war' stalemate situation was continued until the historic day of September 2018. During the 'no peace no war' situation among Ethiopia and Eritrea the border of Zelambessa - Serha was closed. The community was disintegrated, they live in fear, and their economic and health situation was deteriorated. To show the nexus and the implication of the 'no peace no war' situation to human security elements particularly economic security, community security and health security the researcher develops a conceptual frame work that seen in below

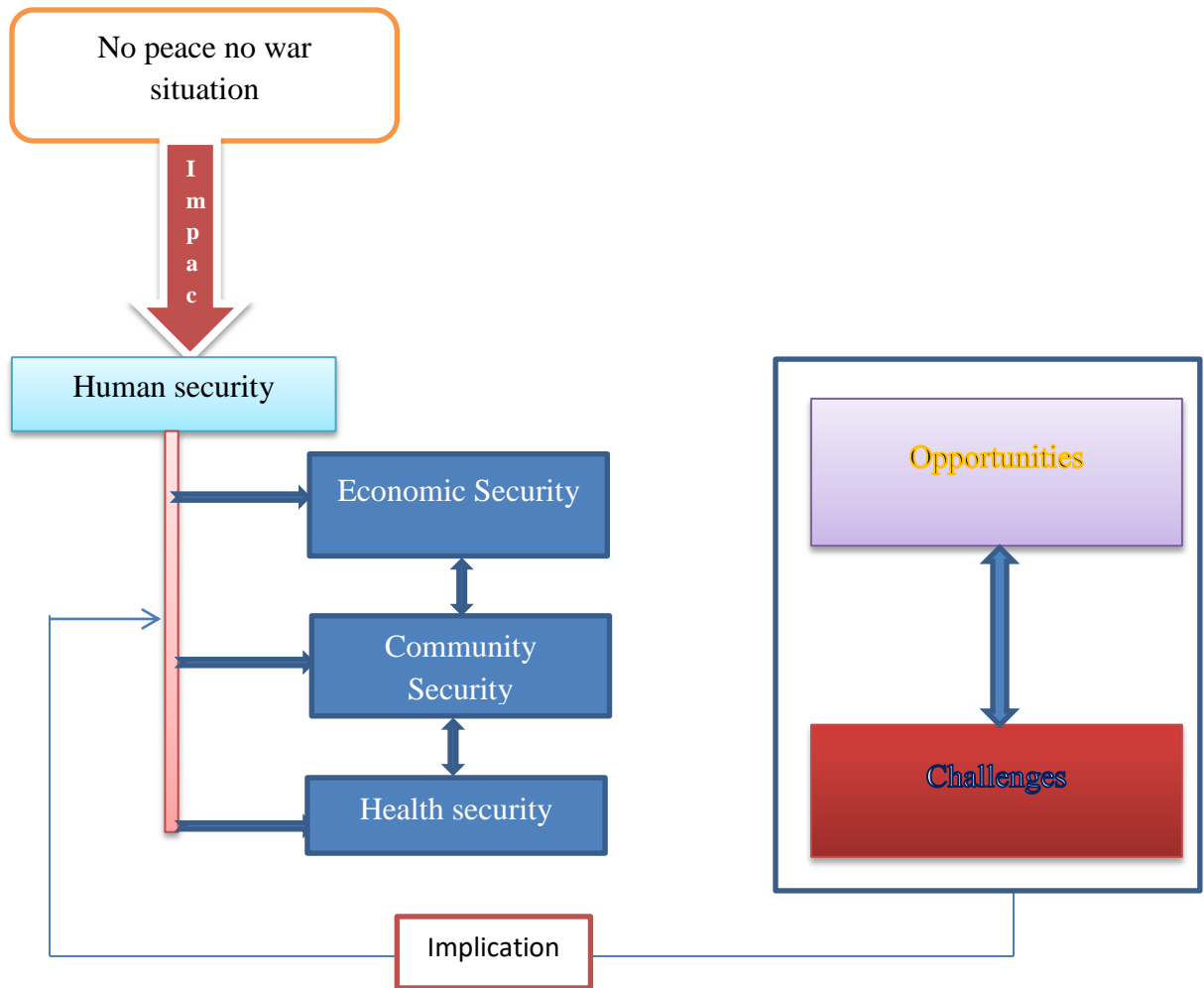


Figure1. Conceptual framework developed by the researcher

## CHAPTER THREE

### Research Design and Description of the study Area

#### 3.1 Research Design

A research design constitutes decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or research study. It also constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004).

Methodologically, this thesis employed qualitative research approach. The rationale for employing such methods is that since it enables the researcher to answer questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and the experience of humans' lives and social worlds with some measurable quantitative data (Davidson & et' al., 2002). It also provides rich data and a deeper understanding of the phenomena under consideration (Hancock, 2002). Besides to the above, qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior, cross country trade experiences, social relations of different community and other employment activates from the participants point of view in the context specific setting through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD), interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under consideration and through observations around the research (Creswell, 2009).

Additionally, the researcher used explanatory research approach. Explanatory research is defined as an attempt to connect ideas to understand cause and effect, meaning researchers want to explain what is going on. In this research, case study strategy was employed in order to explain and explores a restricted case or multiple restricted cases over time through detailed and in-depth data collection by using multiple sources of information's (Creswell 2009). Accordingly, the researcher it used qualitative research method and explanatory research design for the sake of closely looking participant's economic activities, health security's issues, observe accessibility to health cares, community interaction among the two country bordering area with Zelambessa town communities, and the way they make sense of their lives or experiences and basically post Algiers agreement and during the current peace process, and it's challenges to improve the human security of Zelambessa community.

Qualitative research provides an opportunity for researcher to empower individuals to share their stories, hear their voices and minimize the power relationships that often exist between researcher and the participants in a study and it can identify the health situation in numbers and percentages used for analysis.

Hence, Assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation between Ethiopian and Eritrea and Its implication to Human security, particularly its economic, health and community security in case of Zelambessa town communities was studied in a best manner through these types of approach.

## **3.2 Sampling Techniques and Sampling size**

### **3.2.1 Sampling Technique**

For this particular study, a non-probable purposive sampling was used, because this technique allows the researcher to select respondents based on their knowledge, skill and experience about the identified problem. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling strategy that the researcher selects individuals and sites for study because they can purposefully understand of the research problem and central phenomena in the study (Creswell, 2009). The sampling design is based on the judgment of the researcher as to who will provide the best information to succeed for the objectives of the study. Therefore, this study was employed non-probability purposive sampling technique.

In these study merchants both Ethiopians and Eritreans, Eritrean migrants found in Zelambessa town, academicians (researchers), local elders of Zelambessa town community member’s, government officials, police, health officers of Zelambessa town, Eritrean communities bordering with Zelambessa town and other stakeholders working in the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea were participants of this research. The selection and inclusion criteria for the research participants are based on the skills, experiences, knowledge’s and exposures of the research participants to the problem. However, the selection of participants was done based on purposive sampling technique. This is because of the researcher believes that the identified research participants which have detailed knowledge and experience regarding to the research problem. In addition to the above sampling techniques to gate the relevant and necessary information the researcher was employed snowball sampling.

### 3.2.2 Sample Size

According to the Zelambessa town municipality report of 2011 the total population of Zelambessa town is 11,406 (Zelambessa Town municipality, 2011 E.C.). The sample size for this particular study is 43 peoples. The following table shows the sample

R. NO.	The name of government or non-governmental Office/ its economic sector	Number of interviews and its Nationality		Total
		Ethiopian	Eritrean	
1.	Merchants and traders	2	2	4
2.	Tigray Eastern Zone administration	1	0	1
3.	Woreda Glomkada administration	1	0	1
4.	Woreda Glomkada security administration	1	0	1
5.	From Woreda Glomkada women's and child affair office,	1	0	1
6.	Woreda Glomkada youth and sport affairs office	1	0	1
7.	Woreda Glomkada early warning and emergency response office	1	0	1
8.	Zelambessa town administration	1	0	1
9.	Zelambessa town small and medium level enterprise office	2	0	2

10.	Zelambessa town municipality office	1	0	1
11.	Zelambessa town health office	1	0	1
12.	Office of refuge branch Zelambessa office	1	2	3
13.	REST ( Reliefs society of Tigray)	1	0	1
14.	Social associations (that is one (1) person from farmers association and one (1) person from women's association	2	0	2
15.	Persons from black marketers	2	1	3
16.	Zelambessa police station	1	0	1
17.	Members of Ethiopian defense force lived in the Zelambessa border	1	0	1
No.		FGD		
1.	Lecturers from Adigrat University	6	0	6
2.	Local community elders	6	0	6
3.	Merchants and traders	5	1	6
Total number of targeted population		37	6	43

Table 2:- sampling of the targeted population

Creswell (2009) notes that there are two major goals that sampling can achieve. The first is to establish representatives of what is being studied and conversely to reduce bias , the second is to be able to make inferences from findings based on a sample to a larger

population from which that sample was drawn. The size of sample refers to selected units of population that should neither be excessively large, nor too small and generally it must be optimum. The size of sample depends to some factors like size of population, the nature of population and the kind of study (Creswell, 2009).

Thus, the reason behind selecting 43 people in the study area is to generate data which is more representative to a larger population, to avoid bias, to avoid overload of information and to gather the required data within a reasonable time limitation.

### **3.3 Method of Data Collection and Source of Data**

#### **3.3.1 Sources of Data**

A study which was used Qualitative research method, typically to gather multiple forms of data through different means such as interviews, focus group discussion, observations, and document reviews rather than depend on a single data source (Creswell, 2009). So, the researcher used both primary and secondary data.

Primary data are fresh by its nature and original in character. Primary materials are those that are written or collected by those who actually witnessed the events which they describe. They are gathered first-hand and have a direct relationship with the people, situations, or events that are studied (Matt Henn, etal, 2006). On the other hand, secondary data are those data collected by someone else, for purposes other than the rapid needs assessment. In other words Secondary documents are those that are produced after the event which the author had not personally witnessed, and as such they provide a summary of primary source materials (Matt Henn, etal 2006).

Hence, for the purpose of accomplishing the essential objective, the study was used qualitative types of data which is obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data is obtained by using an in-depth interview (semi structured), Focused Group Discussion and Observation. On the other hand, secondary sources are like books, published and unpublished materials, relevant academic literatures, official reports, and research documents was used to complement the data that was collected from primary sources for the successful accomplishments of this study.

### **3.3.2 Data Collection Instruments**

Collection of data refers to a relevant to the subject matter of the study from the units under investigation. The researcher uses multiple methods of data collection. The justification behind using multiple types of data collection instruments are for the purpose of triangulating and ensuring the reliability of the data.

#### **3.3.2.1 Interview**

The researcher was used both structured and semi-structured interviews collect data from key informants. The researcher employed these two types of interview to obtain sufficient primary data based on the willingness of the key informants. Structured interview provides an opportunity to the researcher to ask a predetermined set of questions, using the same wording and order of questions (Kothari, 2004). As a result the reason behind using this type of interview is to obtain fixed facts by asking interview questions which are more important for the study that was conducted in the study area.

Whereas, Unstructured interview gives freedom for the researcher to order sequence of interview question in terms of content and structure and in terms of the wording the researcher use and the way explaining questions to respondents (Kothari, 2004). It enables to collect data from respondents based on the situation of the interview question and the knowledge, skill and experience of respondents about the issue under studied. Hence, it is important in terms of posing questions for explanation during the interview periods.

One of the greatest strengths of the interview is direct verbal communication and it also a source of weakness because variability is so common in social interactions (Lammers and Badia, 2013). The researcher used 25 key informants for the interviews are from NGOs (REST) working on the issue of reducing human security problems of Zelambessa town, higher and local government officials, local police officers, defiance force, merchants both Ethiopians and Eritreans, traders, residence of the Zelambessa town and Eritreans communities near to Zelambessa town, black marketers, the refuge office coordinator Zelambessa branch and Eritrean migrant live in the camp and the new comers. The reason behind purposively selected (some of them also selected by snowbell data collection approach) theses respondents by the researcher are based on their knowledge, skill, exposure and experience about the issue that was studied.

### **3.3.2.2 Observations**

Observations involve the use of our sensory systems (including eyes and ears) to record behavior (Lammers and Badia 2013). According to Lammers and Badia (2013), Data derived from human observers are playing an increasingly important role in research, particularly in applied settings. Observations such as these (judgments that behavior has or has not occurred) are inherently more subjective than other data collection procedures. Because judgments are based on our perceptions, the same event occurring in the environment will be perceived differently by different people.

The researcher concern is to make observations that are both objective and reliable in which it observes the economic activities, the health conditions, and the physical security issues of the studying area. I want to maximize “pure” observations and minimize the degree to which our observations are affected by our own interpretations and inferences. To avoid biasedness the researcher used triangulation (data, source and method triangulations).

The researcher used non participant observation to observe the destroyed private houses and factories due to the 1998 Ethio- Eritrean war, the community interaction among two states (the communities of the bordering area of Zelambessa and Eritreans), the economic, health and community security issues of Zelambessa town. Nonparticipant observers conduct their observations “from the outside”; the researcher does not interact with those being observed. The result of the researcher observation is put in pictures and used in analysis

### **3.3.2.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

Focus group discussion (FGD) is important technique collecting information from various stakeholders. It was applied with people who have a similar background. On some specific issues different people may have different concerns. Furthermore, FGD is effective for accessing a broad range of opinions and views on a specific topic. For the sake of accessing broad information and ensuring data validity the researcher organizes three focus group discussions in which each focus group discussions are comprises of six (6) peoples and totally they are Eighteen (18) peoples was employed.

The researcher was used three FGD in in which one group is from local community elders in which have knowledge and experiences about the community of Zelambessa town and its brother community of Eritrean lived near the border area. The second group is with Merchants/traders found in Zelambessa town irrespective of its nationality that have dippiest knowledge and Experience about the economic and trade actives within and among the Eritrean communities particularly near to the border area before the ‘no peace no war’ times, during the ‘no peace no war’ situation and at the current times. And third group is with academicians and researchers from Adigrat University that have critical knowledge about the Ethio - Eritrea community relations, economic ties and besides to the current situations among and between the communities of Zelambessa and the Eritreans of the border area.

#### **3.3.2.4 Document Review**

The researcher was used a secondary source of data through reviews of published or unpublished documents from already existed available materials such as books, articles, journals, official reports about the issue and other materials which had a significant advantage for this study.

The reason behind in which the researcher was employed document review to triangulate data gathered from different sources and data which is obtained from different documents used as a reflection of figurative data about the issue of study that was conducted which is obtained from document review such as published and unpublished books, Reports and articles which are integrated with the research that was conducted to produce a coherent body of knowledge.

#### **3.4 Method of Data analysis**

The mixed research analysis is usually based on an interpretative philosophy, to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of mixed data. In order to assess the ‘no peace no war’ situation between Ethiopian and Eritrea and Its implication to Human security: - The Case of Zelambessa Town Tigray regional state, Particularly its economic, health and community security frame work analysis method is used in this thesis. After collecting the necessary data by employing the identified data collection tools, the next task is interpreting, categorizing, and analyzing the collected data. Before the actual analysis of

the data, the collected data is organized and categorized in accordance to its source and type. Therefore, the researcher after selecting all the information from both the primary as well as secondary sources, the relevant information's was coded, decoded and triangulate for assuring the validity of the research. In addition to this Secondary data was used for addressing the background, literature review, analysis and finding section of the study. While, primary data also used for the analysis, findings and the conclusion section of this study.

### **3.5 Ethical Considerations**

This study is conducted in a manner that dependable on ethical issues which is mandatory to be considered it. Ethics has become a basis for conducting effective, valid, and meaningful research. It is true that all of the respondents of this study was selected based on their consent. Before administering the interview the researcher asks the respondents consent or interest for participation. While collecting data the ethical and cultural background of the respondents was recognized by the researcher. Based on this context, the researcher considers all the ethical rules of a research and values of the community on which the research that was conducted.

All issue concerning the respondents were based on confidentiality and transparency. Furthermore, any kind of harm (physical or psychological) was not applied to respondents. Finally, this study is conducted by respecting all respondents regardless of their religion, gender, age, politics and other characterizes. The last but not the least , showing respect, for my research participants, and I explained the purpose of the study , the reason why they were selected, the amount of time that they have involved, and their responsibilities also explained in their understanding.

### **3.6 Validation and Reliability**

Validity is the degree in which results gathered from primary and secondary source represents the phenomenon under study. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), describe validity as the quality of measurement procedure that provides respectability and accuracy of the data gathered. Data which gathered from primary and secondary sources were triangulated to enhance the validity of the study which was carried out on the study area. As a result it was analyzed in order to ensure that the instrument of data collection correctly reflected what it was supposed to collect the data when the research was done.

Validity in this research is used to determine the clarity and relevance of the data collection instrument structure that was used in the study. So that questions found inappropriate for measuring the variables in this study were either rejected or adjusted to ensure that the right data was gathered for the study that was conducted.

On the other hand, reliability measures the degree to which a research instrument produces reliable results (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). To enhance the reliability of data collection instrument in order to conduct research on assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea and its implication to human security in case of Zelambessa town :- method triangulation and data triangulation was employed on primary and secondary data that was collected from research participant. The response that was given from interviewees conducted to respondents was checked against the responses they give when asked the same questions in a face-to-face interview or FGD was conducted. If the data collection instruments that was in the research is found to be consistent with research finding then it becomes reliable.

In addition to the above any researcher using the same method of data collection tools you get the same result and the researcher follow all ethical considerations. Therefore, the analysis of the research findings was done to establish the reliability and validity of the research by triangulating both primary and secondary source of data by using data triangulation and method triangulations.

### **3.7 Descriptions of the study Area**

Within Woreda Glomkada they are seven Kebeles which are share common boundaries with Eritrean and they are affected its peace and security (faces human security problems) of the community. This are; - Tabiya lemlem(Shewit), Tabiya Sobeya, Mareta, Adiss alem, Adiss Tesfa, Zelambessa town and Mezabr. Among this the worst is Zelambessa town due to its geographic settings and its population density and way of settlement. Before the war of Ethio-Eritrean Zelambessa town was served as the head quarter of Woreda Glomkada.

Geographically Zalambessa town is found in the northern part of national regional state of Tigray which is 933 km far from Addis Ababa and 135 km from Mekelle city and its absolute location is lies between 14°20’00’’N to 40°30’00’’latitude. This town shares

two boundaries with Eritrea which are Ambesete Geleba in the West and Serha Mariam (Serha) in the North part of Tigray. The town shares boundaries with four directional areas namely, in Marta kebele in East and Addis Tefsa in South. The town has a total area of 428 hecter which is divided in to four zones (sub-towns). These are;- Adi-Hqi, Mibraktsehay, Aratkilo, and Aragro (Zalambesa Town administration, 2004).

The land mass of the town has an altitude of 2005 meter above sea level and geopolitically it has a prorupted shape. This is to mean that, same of the part of the town is entered to the Eritrean border territory example enter to the Ambesete Geleba and Serha Mariam, on the other side the Eritrean boundary also entered in to the town boundary ( Zalambesa Town administration,2004).

When we see its climatic conditions of the town it classified under the Weynadega type of climate. Like the other part of the Woreda Gulomekeda, in Zalambessa its annual temperature is 31°C. December is the minimum temperature of 9°C. The rainy (the wettest) season is during summer of June, August including September town receives an average annual precipitation (650mm) and with driest month is February, January, March, and April (150mm).

According to the Zelambessa town municipality report of 2012 the total population is 11,406. When we see in percentage the economic active population (15-64) years were 50%, below 15 year were 45% and old age (>65years) rate was 5%. Based on sex the number of females larger than males is due to the migration of large number of males to different countries (Zelambessa Town municipality, 2012E.C).

The dominant religion in the town is Orthodox with an account higher than 98%. The remaining 2% belongs to catholic, Muslim and protestant (Tourism and cultural office of Woreda Gulomakada, 2012). In addition to this the main economic source is small trade, aid, very small agriculture and support from their families that are lived outside. Map of the study area you can see in the appendix 4 of photo/figure 1.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Data Presentation and Analysis

#### 4.1 Zelambessa town and the Ethio-Eritrean War of 1998-2000

In the post-cold war era, the consideration given to Human security has grown in salience. This is due to the reason that the rising incidence of civil wars and intra-state conflicts involving huge loss of life, ethnic cleansing, displacement of people within and across borders, and disease outbreaks. Traditional national security approaches have not been sufficiently sensitive towards conflicts that arise over cultural, ethnic, and religious differences, as happened in Eastern Europe, Africa, and Central Asia in the post-cold war era (Tow and Trood, 2000).

Africa is a vast and varied continent made up of countries with historical and geographical conditions as well as uneven levels of economic development. The Horn of Africa is a region well known in African politics of being a volatile, hostile and poor region due to numerous conflicts, wars, and impact of colonization. In the aftermath of the overthrow of the Derg regime Ethiopia and Eritrea received considerable attention in international forums both countries leaders (Meles Zenawi and Issaias Afewerki) were praised as part of the promising New African leadership. As Tekeste Negash and Kjetill Tronvoll claim cited by Alexandra (2005)

*In four weeks what had started as a minor border skirmish had escalated into a full scale bilateral war- the first such war on the continent in decades* (Alexandra 2005).

The cause of Ethio Eritrea has been difficult to explain by the wider international community as they were perceived as brothers' countries since the independence of Eritrea in 1991 and the new government of Ethiopia in place since then (Tsfamechiel, 2011). Obviously, Tigray region is found in the northern part of the country Ethiopia and it has been one of the battle fields. The invasion of khedive Ismail of Egypt at the battle of Gundet and Gurae and the battle of Adwa in 1896 which was accomplished by the victory of Ethiopians was took place in the region. Similarly Zelambessa has been one of

the victims of war since the town is found in the northern part of the region. It is important to mention the recent event of war which was took place between Ethiopia and Eretria in 1998. Zelambessa town had been destructed by the trouble action of the Eritrean government without direct fighting on the town, rather with the use of dozer and excavator; the town had totally destroyed. You can see in the appendix four are some photos among the many destroyed and unconstructed houses found in the study area.

According to commander Berihu and Ato Grmay Hadish the head of police commander of Zelambessa town and the head of security administration of woreda Glomkada respectively said that, during the war Zelambessa was destructed, factory were destroyed and communities were displaced (KII, March 11 and 27, 2019). Prior to the war, Zelambessa was the economic corridor of the two countries and communities because of, their shared borders. In addition to this, the communities of the two countries were living in harmonization condition and peaceful manner with exchange of common culture, trading system and other socio - economic issues together in the town (Werku A.2016). However, as the result of the break out of the war in May 1998, conditions have been changed. Some of the two communities (Ethio-Eritrea) deported to Adigrat and other town and cities up to Addis Ababa. Others also want to Eritrean towns such as Senafe and Adikeyih. Moreover, the structure of the town had completely changed and destructed by the Eritrean government (KII, March 11, 2019). The war also adversely affected the socio-economic life of the town including human life which can be seen as a lot of households and families lost their properties and even left their home in order to escape from war.

On the follow up to the June 2000 Cease- fire, the parties signed a Comprehensive Peace Accord under the auspices of the OAU in Algiers on 12 December 2000. Under the terms of the Peace Agreement the parties agreed on the deployment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation along a Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), on the creation of an independent Boundary Commission to settle the delimitation and demarcation of the contested border and on the establishment of a Claims Commission. The TSZ comprised an extension of 1000 km along the disputed border and further 25 km for a buffer zone between the two states (Alexandra, 2005 and Liyon, 2009). But later, after the Algiers agreement Zelambessa has recovering and reconstructing from time to time. However

the researcher observes there are a lot of houses and buildings which left distracted and destroyed totally that could not be reconstructed.

The June and December 2000 Algiers Agreements produced a ceasefire that ended the 1998-2000 border war between Eritrea and Ethiopia and specified a mechanism to settle the conflict peacefully. The full and expeditious implementation of the Algiers accords aimed to accomplish the delimitation and physical demarcation of the boundary, address the socio-economic impact of the war on the civilian populations, and set the stage for the restoration of peaceful and cooperative relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia. However, reality did not match the intended aims (Eri-plat form, 2018 and Liyon, 2009).

The normalization of the relationship between the two countries and the opening of the borders took place in September 2018, that ending two-decade hostility, following a bloody border war (1998-2000). Several countries besides Eritrea and Ethiopia played a role in the peace process efforts, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the United States (US) (Nikola Z. 2018), in which the two nations restored all ties of friendship severed by a bitter border war that claimed the lives of thousands. The Ethiopian PM is largely hailed for his instrumentality in promising, offering and delivering peace. Since the restoration of all friendly ties, telephone lines have been restored, they have exchanged ambassadors and reopened embassies, flights have resumed between them and the effect of that one deal has spread across the region. Political and humanitarian watchers have however reported a shoot in the number of Eritrean refugees arriving into Ethiopia since borders were opened (African news, 2019, News 24, 2019).

## **4.2. Human Security Problems in Zelambessa town following the ‘No Peace No War’ Situation**

### **4.2.1 Impact on Economic Security**

According to the Human Development Report (UNDP 2005:12) puts it: Conflicts undermines nutrition and public health, destroys education systems, devastates livelihoods and retards prospects for economic growth. Zelambessa town was economically insecure and physically damaged due to the war and then the ‘no peace no war’ situations. Like the ICG African Report (2003), the 1998-2000 war of Ethiopia and

Eritrea forced hundreds of thousands of villagers and nomads to flee from both sides of the joint border, reducing them to a precarious existence in makeshift settlements, over a million people became refugees. The economic impact of the ‘no peace no war’ situation over Zelambessa town explained as follows;-

#### **4.2.1.2 Inaccessible to Trade and local Markets**

The local communities of Zelambessa town during the ‘no peace no war’ situation they are unable to access the local market. Unlike that of the honey moon period of 1991-1997 in which Ethiopia and Eritrea was working together in terms of trade, finance, education, finance and other polices after the war of the 1998-2000 the cooperation and its relation was terminated. According to FGD with business peoples and merchants said that, Zelambessa town before the war it was very warm trade market in which big super markets, stores, different factories and the relationship of the town communities and counter border communities was very tight and strong. Due to the war of 1998-2000 among Ethiopia and Eritrea intern to closing of the Zelambessa –Serha border in which the economic exchange, trade (import export) among the two countries and the border communities was vanished and breaks. This in turn leads to unemployment of the whole community particularly the productive population (FGD 2, April 1, 2019).

Due to the absence of peace and security in the bordering area the local communities are unable to make their economic business (economic activity). The community of Zelambessa was lived in fear, suspicion and they doesn’t move freely to search works, as source of income. Due to fear of aggression and attacks it hinders them the whole community to access to the local market in which business actives was very small. The police commander of Zelambessa town and the participants of the market (traders) said that “there are some appalling incidents during the ‘no peace no war’ situation for example during the military trainings of the Eritrean government defense force the residents of Zelambessa hear very blithering sounds of tanks and other heavy armaments. It is not only for trainings but also for the sake of killing and arresting Eritrean migrants that cross the Eritrean bounders. They pop (shoot) them using different military armaments (particularly submachine guns, machine gun and Sniper rifle) on the other hand, the Ethiopian army in order to save the life of Eritrean refuges crossing Eritrean border they shoot with each other. This makes direct attack during day and night from the

mountains of Serha (Eritrean military strategic area found at the border) to their private houses, pedestrians and market places (KII. March 11, 2019).

In accessible to the local market and increasing of unemployment is not only related to fear of attack but also they have faced physical security challenges. Based on Zelambessa town administration report and security head of Woreda Glomkada as a result more than 100 private houses tin was damaged particularly in Adi -Haqi, four women's (one woman is a pedestrian near to the border and three are in the market place during market day in 2006) was victimized their leg and their hands respectively, 10 men's by explosives (Zelambessa town administration report of 2011) (four is cattle shepherding and four during farming and two in his private house) faced physical harms and also one child was dead by explosive when playing football at end of 2018 . This makes them frustrated, feared, dismayed, hopelessness and lives in suspicion of aggression and killings (KII, March 27, 2019). Because of this, they are unable to make their market business with freedom to solve their economic security. This is also supported by literatures like Buzan (1991) which is cited by Gabrieleal (2015) in his working paper said that economic security is related to access to resources, finance and markets which are needed to support acceptable wealth and power levels in the state (Gabrieal ,2015).

#### **4.2.1.3 Unable to Use Agricultural Land**

The local communities of the study area are not used their small agricultural land for irrigation and agricultural cultivations, because it was occupied by the Ethiopian defense forces for the purpose of bastion (fort) and housing of the military camps. In addition to this different kinds of plants which were existed in the study area for many years were deforested for the military camp, for fortification and some are carry off (betake) by Eritrean militaries and Ambesete-Geleba residents (KII, March 21, 2019). This means that the communities are unable to plough and produce food production, unable to practice dairy farming and a cattle ranching's near to their house because their land was built for the military camps and housings. For example, figure 4, shows some of Zelambessa town agricultural land it used for fort/garrison.

This fort was built on the agricultural land in which it was the source of food production to the local community. According to Commander Berihu and Gebresenbet Teklu, there

is also one place called Adiss Tesfa which has high potential for irrigation. But, this land was not used by the local communities because as a result of the ‘no peace no war’ situation it conducive for Eritrean’s military strategy than Ethiopian in which its military base is behind the Kebele moreover it is very lowland and near to the Eritrean forts. The Eritrean solders come and takes what they want for example cattle, agricultural products and local youths forcefully. The Ethiopian defense force were unable to protect them because of its land settings (military strategic inefficient).

In order to escape from this forcefully hostage and fear the youths leave their agricultural lands and their old age families. They are also migrating to other countries and they are unable to produce agricultural products and solve their economic problem due to the existence of frustration and insecurity (KII march 11 and 21, 2019). You can see in the appendix 4.

#### **4.2.1.4 Unemployment and Migration**

The existence of lasting peace and security is one of the pre-conditions to attract investments. The existence of investments play significant role in employing the youths and the local communities. Due to the existence of fear and suspicion following the ‘no peace no war’ situation there are no investors and the investment activities. The investors are not willing to come and invest even if there are a lot of opportunities and investment incentives. The local community life is depends on aid from REST (relief society of Tigray). According to Ato Gebresenbet Teklu the head of the office of early warring and emergency responses of Woreda Glomkada said that, “there are more than 7000 individuals who are depend their life with the aid which is 15 kilo gram of wheat and half litter of cooking oil per month (KII, March 21, 2019)”.

Moreover, according to Hadish Animshet who is the head of youth association of Woreda Glomkada, said the following point about the Zelambessa town, as a result of the ‘no peace no war’ situation there are no NGO, investors and government projects that solves the problem of unemployment of the youth in particular and economic insecurity of the town in general. One of the key informants also added that, “Right now we are living under darkness. We are jobless, and without any income to lead our lives. We spend each and every day wandering around and drinking Tella (local liquor) (KII, April 5, 2019)”.

In addition to the above points according to data the researcher got from municipality office of Zelambessa town particularly youth and sport office there are 1025 youths in the town. Without including the youths migrated to other countries. From the above figures 464 (44.87%) youth are employed either on government offices, REST or in private enterprises, but the remaining 561 (55.12%) youths which is more than half are unemployed.

According to the head of security administration of Woreda Glomkad Ato Grmay Hadush said that, “due to the issue of unemployment few youths of Zelambessa town they Join to the Tigriyan people democratic movement which is known in its Tigrigna acronyms called De.M.H.T (this party was consider as terrorist in Tigray) and gives national security information to the Eritrean government. But latter it was controlled by the joint security committee which is established in Glomkada Woreda (KII, March 27, 2019)”. As Kalewengle (2008) put in his thesis explained how the communities in Zelambessa are enduring strong economic pressures by citing the local communities idea as follows;-

*We have been devastatingly affected by the war. Everything we had was demolished by the war. As a result when we came back after the end of the war, we had to start life all over again. Our suffering did not end with the end of the war. The continuing impasse and feeling of enmity between the two governments is worsening our living conditions. We are suffering tremendously as a result of the breaking up of relations and absence of any trade exchanges. Most of us in Zelambessa were traders. Our life was dependent on the income that we used to earn as a result of the trade exchange between the two countries. As a consequence of the war and the continuing impasse, we ended up being jobless. We have the capability, potential and the experience, but we sat down idle. Right now we are indeed enduring worsening living conditions (Kalewengle, 2008).*

All in all due to the above problems the youths and the community of Zelambessa town were economically unsecured. The economic security of Zelambessa town during the ‘no peace no war’ was so bitter even if there are some changes from time to time.

## **4.2.2 Impact on Health Security**

Due to the breakdown its relationships between Ethiopia and Eritrea as a result of the no peace and no war situation as well as the lack of guaranteed peace and security in the area, there are tremendous effects on Zelambessa town health security. It is characterized by different health security problems like transmission of diseases, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, rape and lack of health centers. This is mostly because of presence of military camps and high number of soldiers in the areas. Even the numbers of soldiers are more than the total population of Zelambessa town Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex (2005). The following are the major health security problems in the Zelambessa town.

### **4.2.2.1 HIV/AIDS, Unwanted Pregnancy and Abortion**

According to the British government White Paper on International Development notes as cited by Acharya (2007), violent conflict reverses economic growth, causes hunger, destroys roads, schools and clinics, and forces people to flee across borders. ... Women and girls are particularly vulnerable because they suffer sexual violence and exploitation. One of the major effects of the war is that there is high rate prevalence of HIV/AIDS as a result of the presence of young soldiers/defense forces and other related issues. There is lack of awareness towards the way of the transmission of the diseases among the society and the soldiers because of lack of responsible institution to work on it.

According to Tigray regional Health Bureau which is cited by Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex (2005) in their essay for the Eastern Zone Tigray of the 1997/1998 E.C the HIV/ADIS prevalence is 12.4 percent in urban and 6.4 percent in the rural areas. During the war and the 'no peace no war' situation Adigrat town is one of the major recipient of Zelambessa displaced communities (which is ranged its population before the war 44,000 and during the war 120,000) and front line which served as a major supply center. In addition to this during the 'no peace no war' situations many soldier were lived with in the community private houses, build small camps near their Zelambessa community houses and soldiers from front lines or forts visited temporary villages bars and hotels which are open by the framers and CSWs (commercial sex workers) and also come to town for rest and recreations (Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex, 2005). The communities especially the women's and children's are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Due to lack of work

in the town the women's are forced to engage in commercial sex. They make forced and unsafe sex with the soldiers.

This idea is also supported by the literature. According to demographic and health survey report on HIV prevalence of Ethiopia:-

*The act of paying sex introduces uneven negotiation grounds for safe sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favor or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases because of compromised power relations and the likelihoods of having multiple partners (FDRE demographic and health survey 2016).*

Even though there is no an official data which shows the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in Zelambessa town in which the number of the infected person with HIV/AIDS among VCT only. According to the Woreda Glomkada health office report about the prevalence of HIV/AIDS during the year of 2003 shows that they are 576 voluntary counseling testing (VCT) and (PITC) provider- initiated HIV testing and counseling among this 11 male and 18 females are positive totally 29 (Zelambessa town health office, 2003). Women and child affairs of Zelambessa Town supports the above ideas in such a way that, "One of the obstacle of them to attain health and other economic security is the presence of high numbers of soldiers in the Town resulting the 'no peace no war' situation. We have a report of 2006 that four children's which are under 11 years are raped by soldiers and one of the children were make suicide because she is unable to accept psychologically what the soldiers are did to her. The other children's are affected by HIV/AIDS. And also the report of 2016 there are (4) four under age women's raped by the members of the Ethiopian defense force lived in the camps of Zelambessa town. From this one girl is infected with HIV/AIDS. The rest are free. Our office tries to support those children's both psychological and economically (KII, March 3, 2019)".

One participant from key informant interview points out that "After the end of the war between the Ethio-Eretria there were high number of soldiers stationed in our area, as a result of economic problem I was worked as waiters in the cafe at military camp. And also I was grade 9 students. One day the soldier was forcefully raped me when He was a duty officer. I am very shocked and traumatized. The soldier ordered me not to tell the

issue to anyone otherwise he said I will kill you. He ordered me to go to the town and to find house to be rented. I accept what he ordered me because I was no any option during that time. I start to live with him and I was become pregnant. But after five months He betrayed me and I decide to make abortion in traditional way. I saw him with other girlfriend. When I know this I go to Zelambessa clinic and I make voluntarily counseling testing (VCT) the virus was found in my blood. I was lose my hope, because that time I have no enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS and my family economic burden was laid on me, even the society stigmatized and discriminated me. Because the society believed that being affected by HIV/AIDS is considers as a sin and it will transmitted easily with direct contact with someone. After several years when the knowhow of the society became improved they were helping me both morally and economically. There are other woman's whom I know affected by the virus and feared to expose themselves to the public because of stigma and discrimination (KII, March 3, 2019)".

The above story shows that the existence of stationed defense forces has its own health impacts on the local communities of the study area. The increasing of HIV/AIDS transmission during the t 'no peace no war' were largely confined to this soldier commercial sex worker (CSW) link and most of CSWs and soldiers (due to the soldier's demobilization) left the region the male and females or the civilian population in large have remained shielded from the risk factor and lack of awareness and inaccessible to health cares (Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex, 2005).

According Tadesse, Hagoss and Alex, (2005), the most significant impact of the Ethio-Eritrean war of the 1998-2000, HIV/AIDS in Tigray have indirect and long term on changing the social and economic situations of the region the social and economic disruption visited on Tigray during and after the war , including an increases a number of CSWs and changing the pattern of commercial sex workers (from patrolling to different military campus to live in one place by opening bars and small drinking house to attract civilian's and stationed soldiers), a growing number of orphans, and street children's.

According to FGD, the effect of the war and 'no peace no war' situation, does not limited to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS; it has also impact on other health and psychological problem on women due to unwanted pregnancy and abortions. Because of lack of awareness of contraception method they are vulnerable to unwanted pregnancy. When

they become pregnant they are not happy because they did not know the soldiers (boyfriends) very well, some of them they betrayed them and the soldiers may change to other duty station. Due to this they are forced to make abortion which faces health problem and their lives become miserable (FGD 1, April 1, 2019).

#### **4.2.2.2 The Existence of Different Explosives (Physical Disability)**

Moreover, due to the existence of equipped Ethiopian soldiers in the study area and its nearness to the war thrones and forts knowingly and unknowingly they left different underground explosives which leads them to the health and physical insecurity. Most of the time these explosives are blow on the society even in the children's while they are playing. One of the interviewees discusses that; "Before I losing my legs and hands due to the underground explosives, I was engaged in farming and I was full healthy. I have three daughters and I was able to feed my family in a good way. But know as you see (the researcher) I am not healthily enough and it was very pain full. Sometimes even i didn't sleep because of its pain and some medicines (anti infections) are not easily available in this clinic. I always feel sorrows because I am not able to feed my children's. My children's at this age have to go to their schools but, in reverse they try to assist our family by selling eggs around bars and hotels at day and night (KII, March 3, 2019)". In addition to this there is recent phenomenon in which at the end of 2010 one 11 years old student was died due to explosives when he was playing football near to the border area (FGD 1, April 1, 2019).

As it is noticed in the above discussion the society health security problems are adverse effect on economic security moreover women and children's are highly affected. Even though there are some changes following the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea there are still health security problems in the Zelambessa town.

#### **4.2.2.3 Lack of Health Care Centers**

Besides the above problems what makes difficult to achieve health security in the town is lack of health centers in which health centers are destroyed due to the wars. Even though the regional government plans to build the hospital in the Zelambessa town, due to lack of peace and security in the town it is shifted to other city (Fatsi). Because of this the communities have forced to go long distance to access health care which is far from their home. This in turn affects the life of the community in such a way that when there is an

emergency health situation it is unable to solve with in a time. So most of the society lost their life's because of lack of access to health care.

As the town health bureau discussed, “Zelambessa town community economic status is very poor. Transporting long distance for accessing health centers is costly. There are no private clinics, hospitals and medical centers that the local communities can easily access. We have only one health care center without necessary medical equipment's and trained human power. The health workers are not feel safe, they cannot work with full potential and some skilled professional personnel's are not interested to come and work in our health center because of lack of medical equipment's, electric city problem and lack of peace and security in the study area. Due to this our society health condition becomes risky (KII, March 3, 2019)”.

Even though, they are tries their best the town administrator are not able to protect the society from diseases and provide health care accesses to the society. There are transmissible and non-transmissible diseases in the town. This shows that lack of permanent peace and security between the two countries have impact on construction of hospitals, opening of private clinics and medical centers. This intern worsens the Health security problems of Zelambessa town.

#### **4.2.3 Impact on Community Security**

Zelambessa local communities were among other communities of Tigray which have strong cultural, religious, blood and economic bonds or ties with both their respective communities as well as counter boundary communities (Eritrean communities). But, as a result of the war from 1998-2000 and the ‘no peace no war’ situation from 2000 up to the end 2010 it was excluded and disintegrated.

##### **4.2.3.1 Community Disintegration and Identity Crises**

According to women's and children's office, and women's association as a “result of the presence of more young soldiers and military campus many women's particularly young women's attracted them to work in the campus as waiter, cleaner, and cooker. This creates conflict and quarrel among the families. Due to this some families are disintegrated and some are also divorced (KII. March 26, 2019)”. She also adds that there are children's who are born from solders who are lived in the camp, due to the change, rotation and fare well policy of the government they left their children's with their

mothers and the mothers didn't know the address of their husband. This also creates identity crisis for children's because the children's doesn't know their fathers, family ties, ethnicity and whom they belongs. And also there are the increments of orphans because of the death of their families especially their mother with HIV/AIDS. This creates bad feelings, identity crises of the children's, stress, and economic dependency within the families in particular and in the community in general.

In addition to the above there is an identity and grazing land conflict among Eritrean communities that are bordering with them particularly with Ambesete Geleba (Eritrean) communities. They insult each other. Some of the Eritrean communities consider themselves as heroes, the victors on the other hand Zelambessa communities are the losers, uneducated and back warded community. According to FGD the small conflicts due to the grazing land are that many Eritrean s they come and plough near our house. Besides on the above there are small conflicts among the bordering communities due to cattle's grazing land, especially in agricultural production area during autumn season. Even if, this identity conflict is not a new phenomenon it creates hate/ gap among the two counter boundary communities (FGD1 April 1, 2019 and FGD 3, and April 4, 2019).

The 'no peace no war' situation also resulted community disintegration among both countries communities According to Ato Gebresenbet Teklu (retired member of the 1998 Ethiopian defense force) one of the key informants said that during the 'no peace no war' situation if the families lived in Eritrea faced an acute problem for example death, they go to funeral ceremony through their foot (foot transport) by crossing the Eritrean troops forts, military strategic underground explosives and the very difficult mountains. Because they were families and have a strong community ties before the situation is erupted. They face a lot of misery challenges and problems. For example; - bombing or explosives, frustrations, difficult air conditions, if they are arrested by law enforcement officials they are imprisoning and beatings by soldiers. This is also true for the Eritrean communities. Unlike Ethiopian communities the Eritrean communities face challenges by their governments. But, after they crossed the border the Ethiopian government and the local community's accepts them with peacefully and friendly manner (KII, March 21, 2019).

In addition to this there is also a place called Adiss Tesfa which has high potential for irrigation. But, this place is military strategic place and conducive for Eritrea. The

Eritrean soldiers come and take what they want for example cattle, some agricultural products and youths forcefully. The Ethiopian defense force can't protect them because of its land settings (military strategic inefficient). So the youth are forced to migrate illegally to other countries especially in Middle East countries in order to escape hostage taking, their economic problem, frustration and their insecurity. This leads to family disintegration (KII march 11 and 21, 2019). Moreover there are also risks while they are migrating through unsafe means. They used ships through Red sea as means of migration this results the death of the youths in Siena desert.

Due to the segregation of the community which are directly influenced by the war in the peace making peace process, communities of Zelambessa lives is very misery and lives in apprehension (risk). The community has snap attention and ready to fly or defend and unable to make relations with the Eritrean brothers and sisters (families). In addition to this the communities are unable to celebrate the cultural and religious ceremonies like wedding ceremony and epiphany celebration's in freedom. In short during the 'no peace no war' situation was halt the community relationships among the two brothers and among Zelambessa community themselves (FGD 3, April 4, 2019).

Addressing the concerns of those people that are directly affected by the conflict is a key principle of peace making. As Kalewengel cited in his thesis, Barnes (2002b: 2) reports that the key principle in the making of peace is the creation of the feeling of ownership among those who are affected by the conflict, both in the process and the terms of the final peace agreement.

### **4.3 The Role of Different Actors in Solving Human Security Problems of Zelambessa town**

The human security problem of Zelambessa town is not only the concern of the government but also the concern of the nongovernmental organization and the community as a whole by their representatives called local elders.

### **4.3.1 The Role of NGOs**

#### **4.3.1.1 Relief Society of Tigray (REST)**

There are no NGOs except REST working on Zelambessa town to solve the human security problems of the local community. This may be due to either on the side of the government to attract them or lack of interest by different NGOs. According to Ato Gebresenbet Teklu head of the office of early warning and emergency responses of Woreda Glomkada there are more than 7000 individuals who are depend their life on the aid from REST which is 15 kilo gram of wheat and half litter of cooking oil per month for the concerned individual.

In addition to the above there are actions which are taken by the government at different level of administration in coordination with REST to solve the economic security of the community and indoctrinating them not to wait the aid and it starts town based safety net program.

### **4.3.2 The Role of Local Elders**

Community elders as a result of knowledge and experience that have gained by virtue of their age could have played a constructive role in the resolution of the border and land conflict. During the formal peace process their social role in managing local conflicts has been neglected and they feel alienated by the peace process for example the Algiers agreement and the September, 2019 peace process. They were not engaged in or were consulted in the peace process with his brothers and sisters of Eritrean communities near the border that aimed at resolving the land and border disagreements. They believe that the decision is against their imposition, because at the end of the day the outcome of the peace process is appeared their interests. That is why the two brotherly communities disintegrated and their social relation was blocked.

The people on both sides, particularly the local elders know where the traditional border lays. They are lived in harmony with a shared understanding of this borderline and mutual respect. In addition, they have also well-known and respected elders in both sides that possess adequate information about the traditional line of the border. These people were not consulted in the effort to resolve the border and/ land disagreement. Unfortunately, both governments ignored the role of elders. If the elders from both sides

of the border have been given such a role in the resolution of the border conflict ever since the inception of the conflict, then they wouldn't have had all the problems they are facing now (Kalewengele, 2008).

As it mention in the above there are different conflicts and disagreements among the neighboring communities of the two countries due to grazing land and cattle's. But, after 2015 and until the breakdown of the deadlocks among the two countries they try to solve their deadlocks and disagreements by the strategy of alternative conflict resolutions what is called *Shimglina* mainly co-ordinated by Glomkada Woreda Administration and some prominent Eritrean singers including Kahsay Berhe.

According to head of security administration of Glomkada Woreda, in collaboration with farmers and women's association elected community elders (shmagles) which have knowledge, good behavior and respecting by the community, start discussions with Eritrean community elders by crossing the Eritrean border. In addition to this the Eritrean community elders they come and meet at Addis Tesfa kebele and they discuss in detail. This was starting from 2015/16. This discussion paves the way for the communities to develop and reintegrate the ancient social bonds and relations in merge, funeral ceremonies and other religious issues. In addition to this He adds that when the border was opened the brotherly communities were meet each other with tear and yearning (KII March 27, 2019).

#### **4.4.3 The Role of Government**

Following after the end of the war of the 1998-2000 the federal and regional government bodies only they focus on the issue of state/national security issues. It almost neglects or gives low emphasis to the human security issues particularly to economic, health and community security issues of the local community of Zelambessa town. But, after the peace process, the regional and Woreda administration they gives due emphasis in solving human security problems of the town. According to one participant of key informant interview said that; - "even if it was so minimum to in solving the economic security problem of the youth population of the local community the concerned government body (Woreda) by organizing the youth in different groups (each group from 12 to 15 individuals) they give credits with low interest to create different jobs for

example, cattle fattening, hen production, dare farming, wood and metal works (KII, March 21, 2019)".

In addition to the above Woreda administrative in collaborating with the eastern Zone administration also introduce cobblestone works in order to solve the unemployment of the youth both graduated from different universities, colleges and others. According to the municipality office of Zelambessa in coordination with the investment office of Tigray regional state in order to attract the investees they make a scientific study about the business opportunities, prepared lands for investors and develop modern plan of the town.

To solve the health security problem of the town by coordinating from the region up to town they give training to upgrade their experience and knowledge of the health workers and in addition to this even if it was far from Zelambessa but before it was proposed to build in the town it has built one hospital. According one of my key informant interview with health officer of the Zelambessa town, this town remains with only one health center in which its catchment population is 23733 which includes three Tabyas which are Marta, Adiss Alem and Adiss Tesfa (KII April 2, 2019) with no doctor and unequipped.

In addition to the above efforts in collaboration from federal to regional and Woreda administration they accept the Eritrean refugees to enhance and build its strong community and social relations. In general, even though the effort of the government and the society had tried to reconstruct the town and to solve the human security of the town, there are a number of problems still in Zelambessa which did not solved. From this we conclude that there are different governmental activates in reducing human security problems but it was minimum.

#### **4.4 Opportunities and Challenges Due to the current peace process between Ethiopian and Eritrea**

##### **4.4.1 Its Opportunities in Solving the Human Security Problem of Zelambessa Community**

The reopening of Zelambessa-Serha borders shut over two decades ago has often come with multi-pronged advantages, from the communal, familial and person – to – person exchanges. Another essential point is of the business interaction especially between

people crossing from Ethiopia – the Horn of Africa’s biggest economy into the yearning Eritrean market keen for products (African news, 2019).

Due to the peace agreement between the two governments the long lasting ‘no peace no war’ situation and deadlock among the two governments and brotherly communities was come to an end. The disintegrated communities, brothers and sisters after which are previously have strong relationships and bonds culturally, economically and by blood they meet each other after beater yearning and longing. The feeling happiness of meeting each other was expressed with crying.

Following the opening of Zelambessa-Serha border the economic activates and trading of different goods was so warm, like that of pre the war. The economic productive youngster’s (youths) of Zelambessa and its surroundings actively engaged in the merchandizing activates. According to some participants of FGD with merchants and business persons, due to opening of the border they are 24 hours transporting of different materials it includes metal products, cement, tin roof, agricultural products, coffee, food and different plastic products. According to African news (2019) it said that, Traders with materials are crossing from Ethiopia into Eritrea with reports showing long lines of trucks waiting for permission. There is also a thriving market for beds heading to Asmara and other towns (African news, 2019).

All things they take and transport it to Eritreans including soil and stones. From Ethiopian side initially they imports few refrigerator, used cloths and silvers ornaments, but it stopped early due to the closing of the border.

In addition to the above According to interviewee with the land management and the investment office of Woreda Glomkada due to the opening and meeting of the two brotherly communities (opening of the border) and the national political issues many investors they come and summit business plan proposals, some of them the receive land for construction and some of them are also invest at different business activates. Among this two highland water factory, one biscuit, pasta, macaroni and flour factory, three motels, two Nile factory, one nappy production factory, one Aloe Vera sop factory, one five star hotels, modern entrainment, two gas stations and milk product are among the many (KII, April 6, 2019). As I put in below in photo/ figure five , It not only Ethiopians, but also Eritrean’s they open some hotels for example Asmara hotel which

have also one Branch, and other small business and they are working as waiters with full of freedom and rights.

This agricultural land as shown in the photo below are found in between the two countries forts they are not cultivated and used for many years. Due to the re-opening of the border and the withdrawal of military from the forts and boundary areas of two countries, the Zelambessa farmers they start plowing their agricultural lands. As I put in figure/photo 6 as below, the farmers put their hop to farm and solve their economic problem and feed their children's. This photo shows farmers of Zelambessa start to plow the uncultivated agricultural land due to the 'no peace no war' situation.

This all warm economic activates hoes to solve the economic security problems of the mass community of the bordering region in general and Zelambessa town unemployed youth generations in particular. But unexpectedly with unknown reason the border was closed again after three to four months. According to BBC;-

*Since the closure of the border, no one from the Ethiopian side is allowed to enter Eritrea and similarly, the Eritrean government is not giving permits to its citizens to cross the border to Ethiopia and Ethiopian traders who went to Eritrea planning to come back were prohibited from crossing (News 24, 2019).*

This event shocked the community and they create fear and suspension of the peace process for its returning back to the previous situation. But, Eritreans they come by foot and buy what they want and they go up to the border by Cart, Bajaja, carrying by themselves and/ or some of them are transported by donkey.

The researcher observes that still there is a limited trade activities, the existence of illegal money exchanges (Black markets). Eritreans are free to enter to the Zelambessa town but Ethiopians are not allowed to cross the border of Eritrea because the Eritrean government was closed the border. In relation to the Nakfa and Birr rate of exchange (One Eritrean Nakfa to two birr and ten cents or (1:2.10) which is more than double of the Ethiopian Birr and the prohibition of Eritreans to export any economic valued equipment's to Ethiopia (zero importing from Eritrean because it was closed by the Eritrean government) Eritrean's are more beneficiary. Zelambessa communities are suffered by market price inflation.

#### **4.4.2 Challenges Faced to Zelambessa town Due to the Current Peace Process**

Crating peace, ending of the two decade of deadlocks and restoring of the strong bonded relationships among the brotherly communities of Ethiopia and Eritrea is very important and has advantages to both communities in alleviating human security problems. But, Zelambessa town local communities were challenged by the following problems as result of the current peace process. This are;-

##### **4.4.2.1 Increases Migrations (Refugee)**

The coming of Eritreans refuges was not new to Tigray region in general and Zelambessa town in particular, they crossed the border during the ‘no peace no war’ situation even by costing their life. But after it was re-opened the Zelambessa-Serha border the refugees was increased in number. According to the secretary of refuge office branch Zelambessa said that “Before the reclosing of the border (after the 2018), Eritreans they come and go to ask their families without any problem. During this period they are many Eritreans with his families and properties they come to Ethiopia and particularly to Zelambessa town to live permanently and buy residential house in Zelambessa and start to live and become beneficiary of the governmental services (for example, water, light, security and soon like our communities (KII March 21, 2019)”. In addition to this the head of security administration of Woreda Glomkada Ato Grmay Hadush adding that, the Tigray regional government in collaboration with Woreda Glomkada administration they start returning back of their private house owned by Eritreans before the 1998- war to the Eritreans who come to live permanently in the town (for example, to the owners of Asmara hotel and Mereb hotel) (KII March 27, 2019).

According to the head of Refugee offices of Zelambessa branch said that, “after the reclosing of Zelambessa – Serha border the incoming migration was increased. When we see its numbers those who entered to the refugee camps are reached from 100 to 130 individuals per a day is maximum and from 80 to 90 individuals is the minimum number. This shows that they are highly migrated. The migrants/refugees are families with their children’s and youths. When we see the refuges/migrants in the age category 60% -70% are form the age of 16 to 30 and the rest are below 10 and above 45 that is from December up to March, 2018. In addition to this women (Females) are the majority (KII, March 21, 2019)”.

One of my key informant interviews from the refugees discusses that; “except creating peace among the two brotherly and sisterly communities there is no change in the internal politics and administration of our country Eritrea. I am 18th years old and 11<sup>th</sup> grade student. I terminated it and come to Ethiopia because to escape from the forced training and militarization of the young generation. She add that when you join the military until you finish the national service duty women’s have no right to marry and to birth. My key informant adds that my sister’s age was around 38 and 32 but, have no husband and child due to the national service policy of the military. I come to this; if it is possible to continue my education, if not i need to live here and I need to marry to give child to my parents (KII, March 21, 2019)”. I support this idea as follows;-

Article 13 of Proclamation No 82/1995; - states that:

*(1) Those citizens who have been declared unfit for military [service] by the Board composed of the Ministry of Regional Administration of other Government Organs under the directives given by the Ministry of Defense will undertake 18 months of National Service in any public and Government organ according to their capacity and profession.*

*(2) After completing 18 months of service they will have the compulsory duty of serving according to their capacity until the expiry of 50 years of age under mobilization or emergency situation directives given by the Government (Proclamation No 82/1995, 1995)*

According to OHCHR, Advance Version of the Report of the detailed findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea in which it is cited by Home Office (2018), the exemption is, however, applied on an ad hoc basis and women who are married or had children have been taken to national service against their will. The Commission received recent reports indicating the Government of Eritrea is trying to restrict girls and women who have not completed national service from marrying. One report suggests the Government is prohibiting churches and mosques from officiating marriages of women and girls of conscription age without permission from the Government, which is only issued if the woman has completed national service. Such a prohibition would amount to a violation of the right to form a family.

The provision of a certificate of completion to a woman who is leaving national service also appears to be a non-standardized practice that is effectively at the discretion of a recruit's leader. The timing of release is also at the leader's discretion and women are not always permitted to leave directly after marrying, rather many must serve until they are visibly pregnant (Home Office, 2018). As one key informant from refugees said that "we left our country to escape from the irrational national service policy and merciless administrations. We expect many changes but, no change after the agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea (KII, March 21, 2019)".

#### **4.4.2.2 Black Market**

In the study area the researcher observes that the black marketers asking for Ethiopian and Eritreans in market place and near the border by saying "Dollar, Dollar, Dollar, Euro Euro or Nakfa, Nakfa and exchange, exchange". The working legality of Nakfa in Ethiopia and its exchange rate with Birr was not decided by law. But the black markets they exchange it to One Eritrean Nakfa to two birr and ten cents of Ethiopian birr or (1:2.10), which is more than double of the Ethiopian Birr. There is no legal body that stops this black market activity. The nakfa and birr unbalanced exchange was created bad feeling and discontent with the peace process and it creates market inflations in the town. According to the local elders said that, we are no happy with the exchange of the Eritrean currency with our currency, the government should solve in short period unless it leads to disagreements', superiority / inferiority feelings and useless of our money (FGD, April 1, 2019). In the trading process both the Eritrea and the Ethiopia communities exchange their currency however, in this process the local communities have no know how about the accuracy of the Eritrean Nakfa, Dollar and Euro .This led the Zelambessa local community to fraud and risk their economic activity.

#### **4.4.2.3 Market Price Inflation**

In addition to the above problem market price increment/ inflation is also the problem that faced Zelambessa community after the opening of Zelambessa – Serha border. The opening of the border paves the way for both Ethiopian and Eritreans to make a warm economic and trading activates but, incidentally after few months the border was re closed due to unknown reason. The Eritrean traders and communities they come and buy what they wish as the Ethiopian trader's price stated, because of the Ethiopian Birr Vs

Nakfa exchange were unbalanced. The one side economic activity (no imports from Eritrea) benefited the Eritrean buyers more than the Ethiopian sellers (KII, March 11, 2019). As FGD with merchants said that, after the opening and reclosing of the border there are increases in price of foods, vegetables, whet, Teff, Coffee, Peppercorn (Chili) and soon when we comparing with the price before. This market price increment was affected the poor and unemployed local communities (FGD, April 1, 2019).

#### **4.4.2.4 Crimes and Crime Related Issues was Increased**

In addition to the black market activates there are also forged currency exchanges of nakfa, dollars and euros as Zelambessa administrator said (KII, April 1, 2019). According to discussions with police commander of Zelambessa town after the border was open officially Eritrean youths was come to different purposes for example for market, recreations and soon.

Among this very few Eritrean individuals drank in the town bars, drinking houses and hotels. After they drank they start fight and quarrel with the customers of the hotels, local youths and bars. Those individual who commit serious crimes like that damaging of different house, business materials of the hotel (bar) and materialized physical injury, the police control them and starts investigation. But, for the case which are minor issues we solved by our alternative conflict management called shimglna and send them free by giving advices. He adds there are also thefts of mobiles, different birrs /nakfa notes and insulting to the Zelambessa community and Tigrian as a whole (KII, March 11, 2019).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Summary, Conclusions and Recommendation

#### 5.1 Summary

Zelambessa community was faced economic security, health security and community security challenges due the 'no peace no war' situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The researcher stated this insecurity challenges as follows;-Due to the absence of peace and security in the study area the local communities challenged by economic insecurity in which they are unable to make their economic business (economic activity). The community of Zelambessa was lived in fear, suspicion and they doesn't move freely to search works, as source of income. Due to fear of aggression and some appalling attacks it hinders them the whole community to access to the local market in which business actives was very small. This makes them frustrated, feared, dismayed, hopelessness.

The of the local communities of Zelambessa are unable to plough and produce food production, unable to practice dairy farming and a cattle ranching's near to their house because their land was over taken by the Ethiopian defense force for bastion, for building of the military camps and housings. In addition to this different kinds of plants which were existed in the study area for many years were deforested for the military camp, for fortification and some are carry off (betake) by Eritrean militaries and Ambesete-Geleba residents. In addition to this there is high rate of unemployment which is due to low investment and low governmental projects in solving the unemployment problem of the local communities because of the threat and insecurity in the study area.

When we see its health security issues the local communities was challenged different problems like transmission of diseases, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, rape and lack of health centers. The communities especially the women's and children's are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Due to lack of work in the town the women's are forced to engage in commercial sex. They make forced and unsafe sex with the soldiers. In addition to this due to the lack of awareness towards the way of the transmission of the HIV/ADIS diseases among the society and the soldiers, lack of responsible institution in providing

condoms and contraception's, the existence of either movable or settled CSW and the young soldiers living with in and near to the local community. From the reports they are 9 rapes by the soldiers which is four under 11 ages and the rest are under age. From this five women's/girls become HIV positive. They are also physical disability in which some individuals lived with painful infections and the local communities of Zelambessa are also challenged with the lack and inaccessible to private and governmental medical stores, clinics and health cares.

Zelambessa local communities were among other communities of Tigray which have strong cultural, religious, blood and economic bonds or ties with both their respective communities as well as counter boundary communities. As a result of the presence of more young soldiers and military campus many women's particularly young women's attracted them to work in the campus as waiter, cleaner, and cooker. This creates conflict and quarrel among the families. Due to this some families are disintegrated and some are also divorced. The issues of migration, divorce, the existence of orphans and street children's, rapes, unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS forceful hostages because of the 'no peace no war' situation leads to the economic insecurity. This economic insecurity in terms the above problems and lead them to family and community disintegration and identity crises. In addition to the above points due to lack of peace and security in the study area the local community are un able to practice and celebrate the shared cultural traditions and values with freedom.

To solve the above problems the REST in giving direct aid and introducing town based safety net program, the local elders in solving different conflicts, in strengthen community to community relations, and the government in giving trainings ,providing credits and attracting investors played a significant role.

Due to the current peace process there are a lot of opportunities in the study area. Such as, increment of investments (like that of two highland factory, two Nile factory, dairy farming factory, pasta and biscuit factory, hotels and moles), job opportunity increases, community relation also increases/become strong. But, in contrary to this they are challenged by the increment of refugees, contrabands, black market activates, the reclosing of the Serha-Zelambessa border, price inflation and crime and crime related are the main challenges in which the local community of Zelambessa town faced.

## 5.2 Conclusions

The people of Eritrea declared their formal independence from Ethiopia after majority of its populations voted in favor of separation in the 1993 referendum. Since the secession, governments of the two countries forged cordial relations and concluded different agreements to regulate their bilateral relations. However, the alliances formed and agreements signed were far from promising and short lived. The various divergences observed in socio-economic and political fields bedeviled their relations which later led for an all-out war of the 1998-2000. Though the war was ended with signing of the Algiers Agreement in 2000, the relations between the two countries for the last fourteen years remained hostile and at the core of the two countries' hostility is border issue that moved the two countries into different infringes.

The failure of the Algiers agreement to implement the decision and to meet its main objective the communities' of Zelambessa lived in a worsen situation for two decades in which it face human security problem's. During the peace making process the community elders of Zelambessa town was neglected. This makes it worsen its imposed solution of the border and the land. People tend to be committed to the implementation of the peace agreements when they feel that they have had a role in the making of the agreements.

The 'no peace no war' situation of the Ethio-Eritrean adversely hampered its human security of Zelambessa towns community, particularly its economic, health and community security. Economically Zelambessa community was initially the base of its income generation is trade, and small agricultural activities. The closing of Zelambessa-Serha border it also close the source of income because there is no exchange of goods and services among and between the brotherly communities. In addition to this the small agricultural land is occupied by the Ethiopian defense force for forts and living comps and the different tress also cute for fortifications. The big super markets, importers and exporters, and factories were destroyed.

The unemployment was rising from time to time. The young economic productive was unemployed due to this they Migration to different corners of the world take as a solution to problem of unemployment. Some other youth of the town they inters to bad habits like that of chewing chats, smoking cigarettes and drinking. After they drank sometimes they

fighters and committed a crime. This leads them to prison. In addition to this the young women's also unemployed to solve this and to feed their families they work as waiters in the military camps and also they engaged in to CSW. This leads them to different health problems such as HIV/AIDS. The communities they are always under fear, frustration due to the absence of durable peace. Even some times they are unable to make markets, because of fear of attacks.

It is not only unemployment but also the presence of many soldiers and military camps in number it has its own impact on the health of the civilians of the town. For example they are four rapes under age in which one from this is infected with the HIV. In addition to this they also CSW comes from different corners of the country and some of them are working in the town of Zelambessa which is near to the fort having different partners including civilians of the town are the main reason for the increasing of HIV/AIDS prevalence.

The other core problem is the disintegration of families and the two brotherly communities which have not only economic, religious and cultural bonds but also have blood relationships. Due to the no peace no war the communications, all transportations, and relationships among the counter boundary communities (Eritrean communities) during wedding ceremonies, funeral, and other religious celebrations were stopped. Thus issue suffers and live in misery were for two decades. The 'no peace no war' situation comes to end and make history on September 2018 when Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed makes a peace deal with the president of Eritrean Isayas Afewerki. These historical decisions were bring same important changes and hopes. One important point is the reopening of the Zelambessa-Serha border. This event brings the disintegrated communities meet each other with crying after long yearning and longing. This creates job opportunities particularly trade, increasing investment's in the town and its surroundings. In addition to this the withdrawal of the military force are also important issue. This also brings the community use the agricultural land for its cultivation and productions of different food crops. In addition to this the rape by deceit for young women's particularly poor students and (paid sex in which forced unsafe sex was happen) commercial sex workers also decrease in number. This all actions hope to solve the human security problem of the Zelambessa community but unexpectedly the hope was obscure due to closing of the border.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

On the basis of the research conducted on the assessment of the ‘no peace no war’ situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea and its implication to human security: - in case of Zelambessa town, the researcher would like to make the following recommendations:

To solve the above problems of the study area both the federal and the local government should work coordinately to ensure sustainable peace and security in accordance with public interest and national security. In addition to this to ensure human security in the study area the researchers, politicians and civil socialites cooperatively works and recommends to both governments of the brotherly communities to solve the human security problems.

The general public in Ethiopia should have a say in the resolution of the Ethiopian and Eritrean conflict particularly the communities lived in the border area. Other than the public, the specific category of the people that should be consulted in the resolution of the border conflict is the people living along the border. Those people, living in these areas, are those who were directly affected by the conflict and the subsequent war. Hence, incorporating their concerns in the resolution of the border disagreement is very crucial. People tend to be committed to the implementation of the peace agreements when they feel that they have had a role in the making of the agreements. If the people felt alienated by the peace process, and perceive the agreements as impositions, they tend to resist implementation. To put the above in action Intellectual Autonomy and space is a necessary precondition for engaging in peace process. They studied the problem for such a long period of time and should be given due credit. If a genuine peace is needed the two governments or at-least the Ethiopian government must approach the scholars and search for mechanisms for peaceful resolution.

The Tigray regional state government and the Woreda Glomkada administration should support and create good conditions to researchers (ether local or international), non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage in reducing and solving the economic, health and community problems of the study area. For example in building health institutions, planning different problem solving projects etc.

Reconstructing the common history and preparing a document of Ethiopian and Eritrean history. In addition to this Developing Psychological and mutual understanding among the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea is also good to build strong community based relations to solve the human security problem in the bordering area. The ‘no peace no war’ situation is equated with fragile peace and one day it may erupt into full blown war. There should be promotion of mutual respect and tolerance. Finally, Develop duty office and solve Nakfa vs. Birr currency exchange rat Ethiopian federal government should give due emphasis. In order to bring about peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea, it needs decisive and progressive efforts both from the international community and educated elites of both nationals. The Collaboration of Ethiopian and Eritrean intellectuals by setting aside their political differences are the necessary precondition to actively engage and resolve the conflict.

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## APPENDIXES

### Appendix 1

#### Focus group discussion one; - Community elders

R.NO	Name	Marital status	Sex	Occupation
1	Priest bizen g/silasie	Married	M	Priest
2	Ato Girmay tesfay	Married	M	Director of Zelambessa secondary school
3	Ato Mebrahtu Baryagabr	Married	M	Administrator of Zelambessa town
4	Co/l kidane kassa	Married	M	Merchant
5	Ato tekay Haylu	Married	M	Militia
6	W/ro Alem Teklu	Married	F	-----

#### Focus group discussion two

R.NO	Name	Marital status	Sex	Occupation	Nationality
1	Ato Dagniew W/silsaie		M	Merichant/owner of Mereb hotel	Eritrean
2	W/ro Mhret tsehat	Married	F	Merichant/distributor	Ethiopian

3	-----	Married		Merichant/Owner of Asmera hotel	Eritrean
4	Ato Brhane Gebremariam	Married	M	Merchant/ supermarket	Ethiopian
5	Ato Teame Lemlem	Married	M	Merichant/owner of Ethiopia hotel	Ethiopian
6	W/ro Samrawit Haylu	Single	F	Merichant	Ethiopian

### Focus group discussion three

R.NO	Name	Sex	Occupation	Name university	Nationality
1	Ato Girmay Tadele	M	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian
2	Ato alem aregawi	M	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian
3	Ato gebregiorgis tekelay	M	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian
4	Ato brhane kunom	M	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian
5	W/ro Tsigie Tesfay	F	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian

6	Ato yohanns halefom	M	Instructor	Adigrat university	Ethiopian
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## Appendix 2

### Interview guideline questions

1. Did you face any conflict among/ between the residence of Zelambessa and the neighboring Eritrean's during post Algerias agreement? If there were conflict, what are the root conflicts? What were the mechanisms used by the local people to managed the conflict?
2. How do you see the family interaction and intimacy of Zelambessa with their counterpart Eritrea side? How did the people practice their cultural and other social needs under the circumstance?
3. What health security problems faced the community as a result of the 'no peace no war' situation?
4. What was the role of NGOs and other institutions to control the health problem?
5. How did people attempt to maintain their economic security during the situation? Were there trade activities between people? Who were the participants and the beneficiaries?
6. How was the safety and physical security of the people? Were there fear associated with explosives, crimes and others?
7. What problems faced the communities due to the existence of military campus in the area?

## **Appendix 3**

### Focused Group Guideline Questions

#### **Focused group discussion questions for local community elders**

1. Is there any change/ difference before the war and after the war on you relationships with the bordering communities of Eritrea?
2. What methods and strategies do you use when different conflicts rise between Ethiopia and Eritrean bordering communities?
3. Can the new peace deal between Ethiopia and Eritrea bring a solution to human security of Zelambessa?
4. What are the source of income for this community and how it was influenced by the 'no peace no war' situation? How does the recent development influence the situation?
5. What are the challenges that face to improve the human securities in the area?
6. What problems the community of Zelambessa faced do you to the existence of military camps?

#### **Focused group discussion questions for merchants/ business people**

1. How the 'no peace no war' situation does affect you and your family? What kind of problems you faced?
2. How did you attempt to maintain you economic security during the situation? Were there trade activities between people? Who were the participants and the beneficiaries?
3. How can you see the regional and local government commitment to solve the problem you identified?

4. How did you see the current situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea? Is bring you a change in solving your identified problems?

#### Appendix 4

##### Maps and Photos

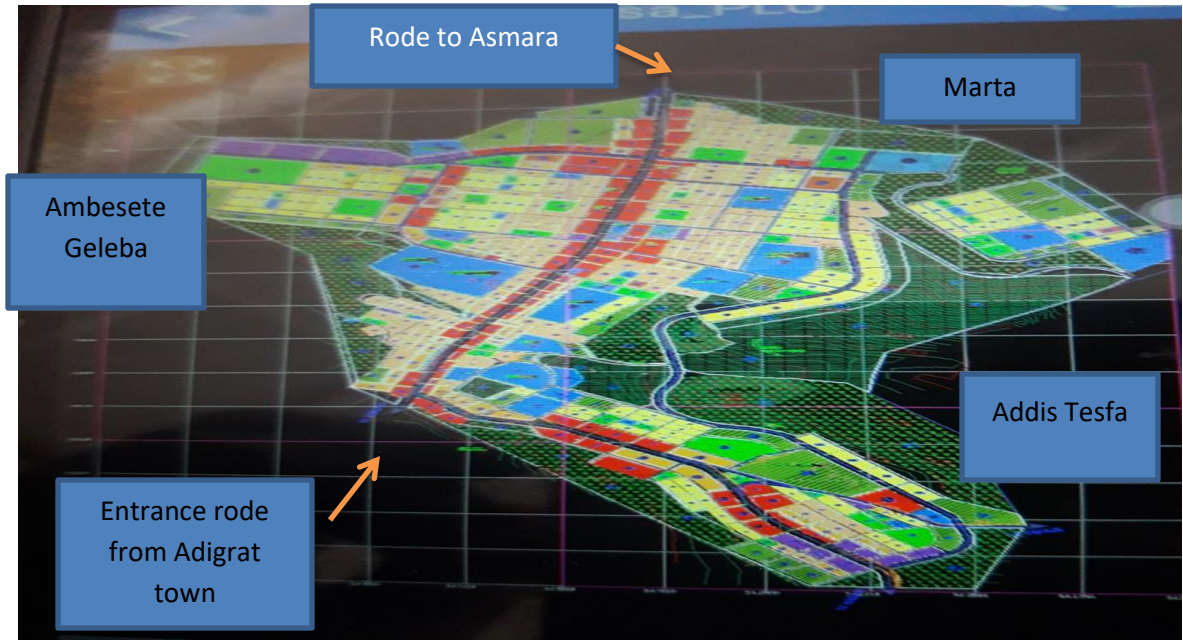


Figure 2 Map of Zelambessa (source; - Zelambessa town Municipality, 2019)



Photo: Zelambessa flour factory by the researcher March 24, 2019

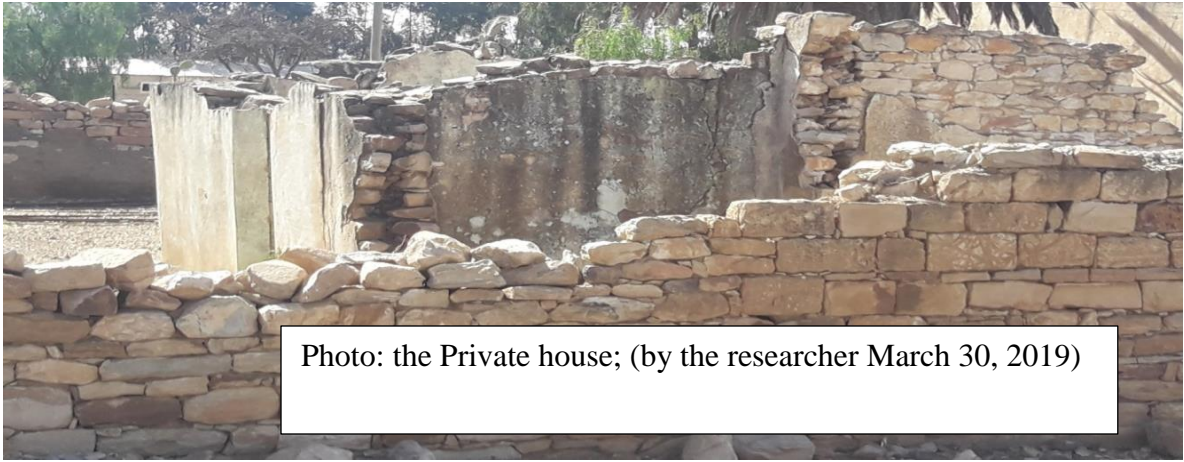


Photo: the Private house; (by the researcher March 30, 2019)



Photo: Marta hall (by the researcher March 30, 2019)



Photo: agricultural land used by Ethiopian defense force for forts (March 29, 2019)

These photos shown in below are taken by the researcher on March 29 and 30, 2019)



A Construction of Five star hotel



Building of Dairy farming factory



Ongoing building of oil station



Zelambessa community during market day