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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

**Challenges and Opportunities of Displaced Migrants' Access to Social Services in  
Oromia Regional State: The case of Burayu Town, Ethiopia**

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**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for Master Degree in Social Work**

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**November, 2020**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Approval**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by MohammedAwol Seid, entitled: Assessment of the Challenges and Opportunities of Displaced Oromo Migrants' access to social services in Oromia Regional State: The case of Burayu Town, Ethiopia and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank my advisor Dr. Adamnesh Bogale for her constructive comments and substantive input so as to finish this study.

After My Special Thanks to the Department of Social Work, Addis Ababa University for helping me when it was needed, Dr. Firehiwot Alito for consulting me in managing my family problem during my study times and the research periods, Hagera Community Development Association/HCDA for the financial support, Burayu town Administration for facilitating to get enough data's from the migrants. I would like to forward my generous appreciation to Dr. Seife Mikael, Mr. Seid Adem, Yetenayet Fida, for their material and Psychological support that helps me to finish this study effectively. No word except thank you.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank, Sofiya Ali (my Mother) and Fatuma Temam (my Wife) and all my parents and friends for their love and support during this project and throughout my life.

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

DTM- Displacement Tracking Matrix

ERC- emergency relief coordinator

ERCC- Emergency Response and Coordination Centers

FAO- Food and Agricultural Organization

HRW - Human rights watch

IDMC- Internal Displacement Monitoring Center

IDP- internally displaced persons

IFSW- International federation of social work

IOM - International Organization for Migration

MOLSA - Ministry of labor and social affairs

NGO- nongovernmental organizations

OCHA- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

RMMS- Regional mixed migration secretariat

UNESCO - United nations education science and cultural organization

UNGA- united nation general assembly

UNHCR- United nation for human rights convention

UNOCHA- united nation office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs

USDS- united state department of state

WASH- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WHO- World Health Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

*Accessing basic social services remains a major global challenges for internally displaced people around the world. Thus, the main objective of this study was to assess the challenges and opportunities of internally displaced people from Somali regional state in terms of accessing social services in Burayu town, Anfo area of Oromia regional state. The study employed qualitative research approach with phenomenological study design. The lived experience of displaced people on their challenges and opportunities were assessed through an in-depth interview of 12 research participants who were purposively selected based on their age, sex, marital status and level of education, and observations to the camp setting. The study found that ethnic based conflict between Somalian and Oromo group was their main causes of displacement. The study also found that internally displaced people lived in Burayu settlement camp around Anfo area encountered a number of challenges in terms of accessing basic social services, such as inaccessible educational services, insufficient health care services, lack of adequate food ration assistant, scarcity of water for drinking, domestic and hygienic use, and inadequate psychological counseling services. The study found that the opportunities provided by the government were inadequate and limited to involve in business. The study also found that significant number of the displaced people are interesting to interwoven with the local people. Therefore, the stakeholders like the government and civic association should design appropriate and feasible strategies by which internally displaced people can solve their problems, create opportunities and integrate with the host communities in the study area.*

**Keywords:** *Anfo, Burayu, internally displaced persons, Oromia region, Somalia region*

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Along with increasing world population and persistent claim over resources, forced displacement has been a major global challenge for millions of people around the world (International Organization for Migration, 2020). Globally, there were 50.1 million internally displaced people across the world at the end of 2019. Of these, 45.7 million internally displaced people were due to conflict and 5.1 million were as a result of disaster (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2020).

Moreover, the available data indicated that in 2018 alone, there were 28 million new displacements associated with conflict and disasters across 148 countries and territories IDMC (2018). Moreover, according to Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) (2020) report, there were 33.4 million new internally displacement across 145 countries and territories in 2019. Of this countries, five countries with constitute higher number of internally displaced person: Syria (1,847,000), Democratic Republic of Congo (1,672,000), Ethiopia (1,052,000), Burkina Faso (513,000) and Afghanistan (461,000). The report also pointed out armed conflict and disaster were main causes of displacement. Conflict and violence triggered 8.5 million new displacement in 50 countries in 2019. The majority of them were in low and middle income countries, Syria, DRC and Ethiopia accounts for more than a million new displacement each.

More recently, in Sub-Saharan African countries, 8 million new internally displaced person in 2019 due to conflict (4.6 million) and disaster (3.4million) (IDMC, 2020). There were also an estimated of 16.5 million conflict Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in SSA as of the end of 2018, including more than 3 million in Democratic Republic of Congo. In Somalia, regional clashes, fighting between al-*Shabaab* and pro-government forces, and forced evictions caused the highest number of new displacements in a decade.

In Ethiopia, conflict over resources and ethnic violence displaced 2.9 million people as the end of 2018 (IDMC, 2019). Likewise, Habtie and Kweon (2018) also confirmed that in 2018, over 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ethiopia, compared with an estimated 291,000 in July 2012. Drought, floods, ethnic/clan tensions and conflicts over

resources and borders are the leading causes of internal displacement, with conflict accounting for 70% of cases of displacement.

Ethiopia's Somali Regional State, which borders Somalia to the north, east and south, accounts for the largest number of IDPs in Ethiopia, with nearly one out of six residents of the region currently an IDP. The available data confirmed that a combination of urban expansion, conflict over land and resources, vulnerability to the ongoing seasonal floods and drought triggers many thousands of new displacement every year in Ethiopia (IDMC, 2020). The displacement of people has been almost in all regions of Ethiopia. For instance, IOM (2017) indicated that more than a million people had been displaced by the Somali-Oromia conflict prior to September, 2017. These IDPs are settled in close to 400 locations, either in IDP sites, with host communities or in "collective centers" along the border areas and in major towns or villages across Oromia, Somali, Harar regions, and Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa cities (IOM, 2017).

Even though Ethiopia is actively involved in the drafting of the African Union convention on internally displaced people, there is a growing evidence to suggest that conflicts in the country have far-reaching implications for protection and humanitarian assistance for internally displaced people (IDMC, 2018). As a result, governmental and non-governmental reports, and eye witness indicated that the problem of forcibly internal migrants increasing from time to time and suffer from lack of basic social services like education, health, water, electricity, food and security.

Although the above substantial number of internally displaced people in Ethiopia, due to Somalia-Oromo conflict, the issue has received scant international attention, as it is mainly considered as the nations' duty. Nonetheless, the then government alone also can't provide long lasting solution. Thus, In Ethiopia, the ongoing devastating problem prevail in almost in all regions of Ethiopia is resulted in crisis in almost all aspects of life. This resulted in the existence of forced displacement across the regions in different times in which the majority of IDPs live without accessing adequate social services. Therefore, the central theme of this thesis is to assess the challenges and opportunities of displaced Oromo returnees in terms of access to social services in Burayu town, around Anfo area, Ethiopia.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is experiencing one of the worst internal displacement crises in the world. For instance, in 2018, Ethiopia recorded the third highest number of new displacements worldwide, with 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Of these displacements, conflict-induced, due to ethnic and border-based disputes took the lion's share (IOM, 2020).

According to Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) (2018), more people have been displaced by conflict along the Somali-Oromia regional boundary since 2017. Moreover, Emergency Report and Coordination Center (ERCC) (2018) reported that inter-ethnic conflict and violence continues to lead to large scale displacement in Ethiopia. 2.35 million People are internally displaced due to the violence (out of a total of 2.9 million IDPs in the country) in 2018 alone.

Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (2018) also reported that as of mid- April 2018, at least 1, 073, 764 Ethiopians were internally displaced from their habituated area due to ethnic based conflict. Of these, 6,355 in Addis Ababa, 4,007 in Afar, 4,979 in Amhara, 11,950 in Dire Dawa, 12,277 in Gambella, 4,027 in Harar, 576,680 in Oromia, 424,838 in Somali and 28,651 in Tigray. Moreover, during the late of the above reference period, renewed violence between the Borana (Oromo) and Garre (Somali) communities living in Moyale has led to new internal displacement and protection concerns. This new clash triggered new displacement from Somalia to Oromia region and continues to cause loss of life and diminished livelihoods, and further exacerbate the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia. The most critical needs are lack of food, shelter, water & sanitation, and health and nutrition services that require immediate interventions (Dereje, 2019).

By realizing the urgency of conducting a study on displacement issue, some research work have been conducted. For instance, Tamrat (1998) conducted a research on the challenges of rehabilitation of IDPs in northern Ethiopia and found that inability of the communities to resume the cross border trade and lack of alternative income sources as challenges of IDPs. Shandam (2015) conducted a research on the challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and peace building process, and found that internally displaced person go

through numerous challenges, from shortage of food supply, poor sanitation and health care, to lack of security, and the prevalence of rape and abuses in the camp.

Mehari (2017) conducted a study on the causes, dynamics, and consequences of internal displacement in Ethiopia and found that conflict induced displacement, drought, flood and wildfire were main causes of internal displacement. Dereje (2019) also conducted a research on psycho-socio-economic problems and coping mechanisms of internally displaced people in Burayu town, Ethiopia and found that displaced persons in Burayu settlement camp have been facing different psycho-socio-economic problems such as trauma, marginalization and discrimination, unemployment, lack of access to financial resource, inconvenience and lack of infrastructure in the camp setting and lack of power to decide on their future and non-existence of institution that deal with their issues.

However, prior studies did not investigate the challenges and opportunities of displaced persons' access to social services. Thus, this study hopes to fill this research gap by giving due attention on the challenges and opportunities of IDPs' access to social services. Moreover, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there were no previous empirical research works that attempt to examine the challenges and opportunities of Oromo displaced migrants in terms of access to social services in the study site. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to assess the challenges and opportunities of displaced Oromo migrants in terms of access to social services in Oromia regional state in the case of Burayu Town, *Anfo* area settlement camp.

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

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The overriding objective of this study was to assess the challenges and opportunities of displaced Oromo migrants in relation to access to social services in Oromia regional state, Ethiopia.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

Specifically, this study was aspired to:

- identify the basic challenges related to schooling, health facilities, food assistant, WASH, and psychological counseling services faced by the displaced Oromo migrants' in Burayu town.
- examine the opportunities (jobs, trainings and businesses) provided to the displaced Oromos' from Somalia region in the study area
- identify the integration aspiration of the displaced Oromo people with the local people in the study area.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

In line with the gaps substantiated in the problem statement and the objectives designed, the following research questions are posed:

1. What are the major challenges related to schooling, health facilities, food assistant, WASH, and psychological counseling services faced by the displaced Oromo migrants in the study area?
2. What are the opportunities got the displaced Oromo migrants from Somalia regional State in terms of accessing social services in the study area?
3. Do the Oromo displaced migrants from Somalia regional state want to integrate with the local people in the study area?

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

The findings of the study will serve to the benefit of the society in diverse ways: for instance, the findings are expected to enrich migration literatures. That is, as it assesses the various literatures related to migration and its impact, and bringing to the ground; adds important insights to the development of existing literatures. It also gives methodological and problem formulation insight for researchers and students who are interested in further research in similar or other related settings on the issue under investigation. The findings of the study might be an input for policy makers and reformers who engaged in the formulation and designing of strategies and policies on migration issues.

#### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study was mainly emphasizing on assessing the major challenges faced and the opportunities got the Oromo displaced Migrants in relation to access to social services in

Burayu Town, Oromia regional state. Geographically, this study is restricted to one of the newly emerging towns of Oromia Regional State, Burayu as a case study site. This is due to the serious challenges of resources and time.

### **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

As the major concern of the study was assessing the challenges and opportunities of Oromo migrants' encountered in their access to basic social services. Conceptually, the study is restricted to the main topic of the research. In light of this, the findings of this study have to be seen in light of some limitations. The first limitation is related to inadequate literature review. That is, since plenty of researches are conducted on international migration, little research was conducted on internal migration. The second limitation was the political instability prevail in the study area in which the researcher faced serious frustration and fear. Hence, the findings of this study should be viewed against the above limitations.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an insight into various studies conducted by pioneer researcher on the issue of migration. Under this chapter, the author tried to assess the definition, concepts, theories, causes, challenges and opportunities of migration in general and internally displaced peoples in particular in terms of their access to social services. The insights gained from this chapter will fetch essential information pertaining to the main theme of the investigation to compare with the other findings and give clues on how to analyze the data in the subsequent chapters.

### 2.2 Definition of Internally Displaced People

Different scholars define the term “internally displaced people” differently. For instance, Researcher like (Mooney, 2005) the concept of the term “internally displaced persons” refers only to people uprooted by conflict, violence and persecution while people who would be considered refugees if they crossed a border. Others like Mooney, however, consider internal displacement to be a much broader concept and to encompass the millions more persons uprooted by natural disaster and development projects (Mooney, 2005:9). However, the first official attempt of defining IDPs was made by the then UN Secretary-General, Boutros B. Ghali in his Analytical Report in 1992, which defined IDPs as:

*Persons or groups who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made calamity, and who are within the territory of their own country.*

This definition reflected two basic elements: the major causes of displacement and its fundamental feature. Of course, the movement is coerced or involuntary and that the peoples affected remain within their national borders (WHO, 2000).

However, the definition of IDPs in 1992 definition was struggled to be tricky in certain aspects. In relation to this tricky aspects Mooney (2005:11) stated as follows:

*the definition of displacement has temporal (...suddenly or unexpectedly . . .) and numerical (. . . in large numbers...) dimensions. The temporal benchmark or the prerequisite of ‘...suddenly or unexpectedly...’ is excluded those cases of internal displacement in such countries as Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq and so on, where the displacement of population was not a spontaneous event but an organized state policy implemented over years or even decades.*

Its numerical standard was also held awkward in that in reality many displaced often flee in small numbers or even on an individual basis in order to make themselves less noticeable as happened in Colombia

As a result of the above criticisms, subsequent efforts were made to revise the definition of IDPs. Thus, the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) in 1998, define IDPs as:

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

Thus, this modified and the currently operative version comprised certain aspects of the former definition and introduced new regimes addressing the gaps in the former definition of IDPs. Therefore, for this study, the modified and currently operative definition of IDPs is adopted.

### **2.3 Global Situation of Internal Displacement**

There are 70.8 million people around the world who have been forcibly displaced. This was the highest level of displacement since World War II. The forcibly displaced population increased in 2017 by 2.9 million. By the end of the year, 68.5 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict or generalized violence. As a result, the world’s forcibly displaced population remained yet again at a record high (UNCHR, 2017). Over 4.89 million children required humanitarian assistance in the year

2019. Displacements due to inter-ethnic conflicts, food insecurity triggered by natural and man-made crises, and disease outbreaks drove humanitarian needs (IOM, 2019).

With more than 700,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the IGAD region, Ethiopia produces 10.4 percent of the total IDP population. More than 17 percent of the global number and half of Africa's IDPs are in the Horn of Africa (Mehari, 2017).

#### **2.4 Internal Displacement in Ethiopia: Over View**

The total number of internally displaced persons in Ethiopia was over 1.7 million at the end of 2019, of whom 80% were displaced by conflict and 20% because of climate change related events (UNHCR, 2019). During 2017, nearly one million people were displaced following clashes between Oromo and Somalia ethnic group in Ethiopia's. Hundreds were killed, on both sides, mostly by regional security forces (Gardner, 2019).

In addition, Ethiopia had the highest number of new internal displacements associated with conflict worldwide in 2018. The country's crisis has been deepening steadily since 2016, but conflict and inter communal violence escalated significantly and spread to new areas last year, triggering almost 2.9 million new displacements, four times the figure for 2017. Conflict and displacement were recorded along three of the Oromia region's borders, with the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region in the south-west, the Benishangul-Gumuz region in the north-west and the Somali region in the east (Addis Firtun, 2018).

Contemporary IDPS report in Ethiopia (2019) displayed that Oromia and Somalia regions host the largest number of displaced population followed by Tigray and Amhara regions that have far smaller IDP. While 80 percent of the IDPs are living with the host community, 20 percent are sheltered in sub-standard collective sites/camps. The two major recent displacements (Gedeo/ West Guji and Benishangul Gumuz/Wollegas), where there was a greater focus and the situation is still volatile, constitute 31 percent of the total IDP caseload. The remaining 69 percent are in areas with fewer reported constraints (security, access, services). Where security is assured and rehabilitation support provided, most IDPs

opt to return to their areas of origin. IDPs who still feel insecure and have experienced trauma prefer to relocate elsewhere or integrate within the community.

The Ethiopian state has a constitutional and legal framework that requires a national Socialprotection policy to underpin actions necessary to fulfil constitutional requirement In this regard, Article 90 states that:

*To the extent the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security.*

Thus, in this paper, by contextualizing the above human right claim, an attempt is made to see the existing social service provisions to IDP in Oromia region, Burayu Town, around Anfo area.

## **2.5 Theories of Displacement**

Migration theory is primarily formed from three disciplinary spheres: sociology, economics and geography (Bijak, 2006). Migration theories seek to understand the reasoning behind drivers and motivations for the decisions of individuals and households to move from one location to another – domestically or internationally – as well as the factors that explain the maintenance of migration flows over time.

Different theories employ different concepts, assumptions and have frames of reference depending on their discipline of origin and the time in which they were formulated. Thus, there are theories with diverse views about the phenomenon of displaced migration. As per Cassarino (2004) the drivers of and motivations for displaced migration understood as temporary or permanent displaced migration have been considered from the perspective of neoclassical economics, new economics of labor migration, transnationalism and social network theory.

### **2.5.1 Neo-classical Economic Theory**

This theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and their economic incentives, but those wider social entities must be considered as well. One such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a

result of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income. The household, in this case, is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labor abroad. These remittance can also have a broader effect on the economy of the sending country as a whole as they bring in their capital (Alexander, 2012).

Proponents of this theory assumes people are temporarily move from one area to the other to offset the market deficiencies at home. According to Cassarino (2008), neo-classical economists assumed migrants are expecting to stay for long in the host countries or areas needing permanent settlement, employment and family reunification, but return migration is the outcome of a failed migration experience which did not yield the expected earnings, employment and duration. Moreover, the neoclassical economics perspective combines an individual decision motivated by income maximization with country-level structural determinants such as wages and employment conditions (Cassarino, 2008).

The main criticism of this theory is that it grounds the migration rationale exclusively in wage differentials across countries and does not consider other dimensions like legal restrictions, cultural differences or family-related issues (Arango *et al.*, 2000). Neoclassical economics theories of migration were developed by envisioning young rather than old labor migrants. The neoclassical perspective consolidates the conceptualization of push and pull factors in the subsequent theories of migration. One of the prominent theory is dual migration systems or the new economics of labor migration.

### **2.5.2 New Economics of Labor Migration Theory**

Proponents of this theory conceptualize return migrants as assumes that people move abroad permanently to maximize lifetime earnings. The new economics of labor migration theory derives from the neoclassical perspective and considered to be most refined version. The key feature of this theory is that it regards migration as a family or household decision rather than an individual decision (Stark, 1999). According to this perspective, migration allows for the diversification of household resources in the event of a failure or risk regarding local income sources. Consequently, older relatives and other kin who stay in the country of origin can rely on remittances, thus ensuring the well-being of older cohorts,

especially in developing countries where institutions do not always have mechanisms for welfare support (Massey, 1999).

Proponents of the dual labor market theory like (Piore, 1975) focused on destination countries only whereas the new economics of labor migration theory incorporates the consequences for the sending countries.

The dual labor market theory also switches from the micro level view of previous economics theories to a macro level explanation of the structural factors determining migrations. Piore's approach states that a constant labor demand for foreign workers is an intrinsic characteristic of labor markets in modern industrial societies. Aging processes in developed countries also contribute to perpetuating a labor demand for second segment jobs in personal care and health services for older adults, which are often filled by foreigners (Warnes & Williams, 2006). The dual labor market theory has been criticized for ignoring the role of push factors in the countries of origin and for not being aware that a great deal of migration flows today happen outside of recruitment processes (Arango 2000).

### **2.5.3 Relative Deprivation Theory**

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbors or other households in the migrant-sending community is an important factor in migration. The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbors and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success (European Union, 2016).

The significant of relative deprivation theory for the present study might be attributed to the fact that return migrants have different socio-economic factors that motivate to return in their place of origin.

#### **2.5.4 Social Network Theory**

This theory points to the transmission of the migration experience from migrants to their relatives and friends in the countries of origin as a driver of international migration (Massey *et al.*, 1987). As a result, there is a multiplier effect often known as ‘chain migration’ (Arango, 2000) where new migrants relocate with the advantage of lower costs and risks of migration. This process is cumulative. That is, easier for every new migrant, until reaching a saturation point. Network theory has been a useful perspective for understanding family reunification processes and global migration care chains. Likewise, institutional theory operates at the meso-level, pointing out how profit (i.e., smuggling networks) and nonprofit organizations mediate the migration process by capitalizing on the mismatch between large numbers of potential migrants seeking to migrate.

Proponents of social network theory regarded returnees as being the bearers of tangible and intangible resources and evaluates the impact of those resources on migrants’ condition to return. Regardless of the impact of resources on decision to return, returnees constantly maintain strong linkages with their former places of settlement in other countries (Cassarino, 2004). Moreover, the exponent of this theory also views the migrant as an actor collecting resources needed to secure and prepare to return to the home country. These resources are acquired through the attributes of commonality such as languages, ethnicity, friendship, family ties and other common interests that are available at the socio-economic level (SIHMA, 2015). The same author further clarified that, for social network theorists, linkages are rather a reflection of past experience acquired through migration or curtailed from patterns of interpersonal relationship.

The presence of social networks augment trust among migrants and also provide information perceived to be up date and relevant about socio-economic and political conditions of home country (Willams, 2006). Therefore, this theory contribute to understand the overall challenges and opportunities of return migrants in relation to the social network they created both the place of origin and in the host community.

#### **2.5.5 Transnationalism Approach to Displacement**

Trans-migrants are those migrants that developed and maintained multiple ties: familial, institutional, religious, economic, and political, both with their country of origin and

settlement. According to Cassarino (2004), transnationalism constitutes an attempt to formulate a theoretical and conceptual framework aimed at a better understanding of the strong social and economic links between migrants' host and origin countries.

Proponents of this view believe that returnees prepare their re-integration through periodical and regular visits to their home country and retain links by sending remittances to their families and households. In fact, transnational activities are implemented by regular and sustained social contacts over time across national borders (SIHMA, 2015).

Migration literatures indicated that internal as well as international migrants cultivate multi-layered identities not only through the social and economic links sustained within the heritage and host countries, but also through various ways the migrants are attached to one another by their ethnic origins, kinship and in group solidarity (Kunuruglu, *et al.* 2016). Prominent writers like Cassarino (2004) described migrants' self-identification as well as the perception of the "homeland" is taken to influence their return decision. The same author further explained that returnees know how to take advantage of the "identity attributes" they acquired in the host area, with a view to distinguishing themselves from the locals though the probability of marginalization by their own society is there while at the same time trying to negotiate their places in society without denying their own specificities.

The importance of transnational theory for the current study might be manifested in my attempt to understand the opportunities and future prospects of the returnees. Whether the returnees have developed transnational networks or not, whether they want to re-migrate or not might be described from the transnational point of view.

#### **2.5.6 The Structural Approach to Displaced Migrants**

Under this approach, return is not only analyzed from the perspective of the individual migrant but also from the institutional and social factors in home societies. It establishes that financial and economic resources brought back by returnees to their home countries are crucial to their return decision as well as reintegration. Unlike the New Economics of Labor and Neo Classical Economic theories, success/failure under the structural approach is determined by comparing the reality at hand with that of the returnees' expectation. This

approach also considers local power relations, traditions and values as having a significant impact on returnees' capacity to invest their migration experiences in their respective home countries (Cassarino, 2004).

### **2.5.7 Unifying Theory of Migration**

This theory essentially equates displaced migration with the violation of human rights as the all-encompassing cause for the prospective migrant to decide to take action and leave from the area they live to another destination (not necessarily being the one intended), and so slipping into a state of vulnerability with limited rights. Its validity is determined because it is nascent from a paradigm that goes beyond the utilitarian perception of migration and promotes the inclusion of the protection of migrants' rights in the political parameters of migration. This theory was proposed by Villa (2019) by integrating the push-pull model of migration and economic theories of migration.

To sum up the importance of theories in explaining the present problem, the author conceptualize that all the above theories might have at least some contributions in explaining internally displaced migration. However, unifying theory of migration helps to guide this research. The reason behind this assumption lies in the fact that this theory takes into consideration of the situation on the ground. Moreover, the unifying theory of migration basically consider the violation of human right as an overall causes of migration. Violation of human right also impact the reintegration of displacement in their home societies as can be clearly seen from the case at hand.

### **2.6 Causes of Internal Displacement**

Although internal displacement is caused by a several causes, there are a number of literatures in classifying the basic causes of internal displacement in the context of occurrences that force people to flee. Therefore, it was necessary to explore those causes that result displacement. Terminiski (2013:10) distinguishes four root causes, which he calls the dominant classification of internal displacement including conflict induced, environmentally induced, disaster induced and development induced internal displacement. However, some other writers like Robinson (2003) categorize into conflict, disaster and

development induced internal displacement by subsuming environmentally induced displacement into natural disaster induced categories of disaster induced displacement. Whereas, Terminiski (2013) countering this argues that “taking into account recent scientific studies it seems reasonable to distinguish between population displacements were related with sudden natural hazards and industrial accidents (disaster-induced displacement) and those caused by more long-term and slow-onset environmental transformations (environmentally-induced displacement)”. On the other hand, Mehari (2017) stated that there are five causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia. These are Natural Disaster-induced Displacement (NDID), Conflict-induced Displacement (CID), Pastoralism and Internal Displacement, Development-induced Displacement (DID) and Man-made Disaster-induced Displacement (DID).

## **2.7 Challenges of Internal Displacement**

Literatures related to migration mentioned lots of challenges encountered by displaced migrants. For instance, many of the returnees face a great deal of shame once home, where relatives might view the return home as a failure to provide. In fact, many returnees arrive home having undergone emotional trauma before they were returned, in addition to the extortion and physical abuse suffered while in journey (Human Right Watch, 2015).

Emebet (2002) described the displaced migrants in their area of origin as the returnees of yesterday have ended up as victims of trafficking today because they have no job opportunities up on their return. Moreover, today’s returnees will be tomorrow’s victim of trafficking if the problem of unemployment persists. If returnees are not assisted to get training and jobs upon their return, they will become a burden on their families and once again, seek employment again. Overall, eye witnesses indicated that displaced people faced lack of adequate social services such as education, health care, food ration, shelter and housing, training and counseling.

### **2.7.1 Educational Services**

Ethiopia is the second largest host of refugees in Africa and the educational needs of these children place additional pressure on regions which already face challenges in delivering quality education services to their own host populations. The country is prone to prolong a

multiple climate-induced and conflict related emergencies that directly impact children's access to education. Weak capacity of systems to deliver quality services and encourage accountability exacerbates these challenges, making it difficult to meet the basic educational needs of children (UNICEF, 2018).

According to Displacement Tracking Matrix of IOM (2018), there are about 1,071,129 internally displaced school aged children (ages 5-18) in Ethiopia. Likewise, UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet (2018) reported that 407,623 school-aged refugee children (ages 5-18) in Ethiopia. Moreover UNICEF (2018) report on Ethiopia many out-of-school children in Ethiopia are from pastoralist, internally displaced or refugee communities. For pastoralists, UNICEF ensures school attendance by implementing the pastoralist education strategy and demonstrating innovative ways for school to be flexible and accessible. Internally displaced children are supported through school expansion and temporary learning spaces. These internally displaced children are in an urgent need of education services in their respective places of destination. Thus, investigating the bottle necks of not accessing the education service is indispensable to forward the possible recommendation as well as design mitigation strategy.

### **2.7.2 Health Care Services**

Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world which has adopted Primary Health Care (PHC) as a national strategy since 1976. However, displacement associated with conflict is increasingly recognized as an important issues in global health. Evidence shows that conflict-driven displacement has profound impacts on both the physical and mental health of those displaced persons (Thomas, 2004). There are two broad categories of forced migrants: internally displaced persons (IDPs, those who remain within their national border) and refugees (those who cross an internationally recognized national border). While both groups may flee for similar root causes, their experiences with displacement and subsequent health needs are heterogeneous and multidimensional (Heudtlass, *et al.*, 2014).

Contemporary researcher in the field of migration found that the IDP group had almost a double risk of mild depression than the host population, although the association was weak (Burns *et al.*, 2018). Similar studies in post-conflict settings detected higher prevalence of

depression among IDPs, e.g. 67% in Afghanistan and 22% in Ukraine (Cardozo *et al.*, 2004). Studies conducted by Somasundaram and colleagues in Sri Lanka have explored the effect of ‘collective trauma’ caused by the conflict’s disruption of traditional family and community networks on the mental health of affected communities (Somasundaram, 2020). Burns and his Colleagues (2018) found an important need to provide adequate mental health care to conflict-affected persons and those who returning to their areas of origin after prolonged displacement. There fore, the inverstagor of this study tried his best in analysing the health care provison to internally displaced persons in Oromia region, Burayu town.

### **2.7.3 Food Assistance**

Food is necessary for survival; its provision, therefore, is an essential precondition for the exercise of virtually all other human rights. The right to an adequate standard of living includes the right to adequate food. Williams (2008) reported that IDPs should have access to adequate food at all times or the means for its procurement, in particular through the direct provision of essential food aid when necessary. The right to adequate food applies throughout displacement, although food security should be secured over the medium term through a transition from direct provision of food or means for its procurement to provision of assistance to IDPs in achieving or resuming self-reliance.

Up to date researchers on the field of food security revealed that more than 70% of their study subjects were food insecure in their respective study sites, indicating the problem of food insecurity even among the non-displaced population (Guy, 2016; Mejid, 2020). As a result, commensurate food assistance or the means for procurement seems to be inevitable.

Food assistance is a fundamental platform of the humanitarian response to displacement, seeking to empower displaced people and to protect household and community access to nutritious food. Comprising not only food, nutrition and cash transfers but also several supporting activities and institutional platforms such as early warning and preparedness systems and vulnerability analyses, food assistance is typically the earliest and most sustained form of support provided. It therefore represents a vital stabilizing force early in crises and an important platform for recovery efforts (World Food Program, 2018). It can also provide a vital nutritional safety net for population groups (pregnant women, children) caught in crises at critical times in their lifecycle. Food and Agricultural Organization

(FAO) & World Food Program (WFP) (2018) reported that countries with ongoing conflicts have the highest numbers of food insecure people. For the current updates, the deteriorating food security situation is a concern in Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia and the Lake Chad Basin region. Moreover, contemporary non-g-Governmental organization report revealed that population displacement, food access constraints, declining food availability, and lack of coping and food consumption were the main drivers of food insecurity among IDPs.

#### **2.7.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights declare “the right to water” as “everyone has to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses”. Water and sanitation are essential to life, health and dignity and are a basic human right. During displacement, populations must urgently secure access to water and basic hygiene facilities to ensure their survival and their dignity until they can return home or find another durable solution (Burns *et al.*, 2018).

In addition, UNHCR (2018) declared that everyone has the right to access the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. This includes not only the right to timely and appropriate water for drinking and hygiene but also to the underlying access to adequate food, water, sustainable livelihood, shelter and sanitation (UNHCR, 2018). As the result, whether the IDPs have accessed portable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in their settlement camp or not is one of the main concern of this paper

#### **2.7.5 Psychological Counseling Services**

Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in low-income countries experiencing a war; their psychosocial health has not been well addressed (Rahman, 2015). However, the psychosocial needs of the displaced population continue to remain unmet, due to the instability of the situation, direct exposure to violence, and family separation. This situation is further aggravated by the limited access to social, educational and health services for the displaced population. The capacity to provide psychosocial support to the affected population by the various governmental actors involved in humanitarian assistance (IOM, 2015).

Being displaced can have severe adverse effects on the physical, social, emotional and spiritual well-being of a person. Exposure to violence or disaster, loss of or separation from family members and friends, deterioration in living conditions, the inability to provide for one's self and family, and lack of access to services, can all have immediate and long-term consequences for individuals, families and communities, including post-traumatic stress disorders, psychosomatic illness, depression, anxiety and even violence (UNHCR, 2015) .

Rahman (2015) conducted a research on internally displaced person and found that being displaced from their residence exposure to trauma come out to be the important causative factor in creating psychological disturbance among internally displaced persons. His study also found that these IDPs (who were exposed to trauma) had clinically recognizable depression and anxiety symptoms along with emotional distress. These patients may not recognize the link between these symptoms and an exposure to the traumatic event.

## **2.8 Opportunities of Displaced Migrants**

Three quarters of internally displaced households do not receive aid assistance, and half have trouble meeting their food needs. Many resort to harmful coping strategies (skipping meals, child labor) (Samuel *et al.*, 2018). Given the economic challenges faced by IDPs in lower and middle-income countries and the wide-ranging consequences of these challenges, there is an emerging consensus that IDPs should be allowed to pursue self-reliance through local economic integration. Some of the greatest opportunities for expanding IDPs' economic integration are in urban areas, where the presence of economic activity clusters are in box (Huang & Graham,2019). **Opportunities**

UNHCR (2018) indicated that internal displacement has many impacts on the lives of IDPs, their hosts and the communities they leave behind. Consequences are felt in the dimensions of health, livelihoods, education, housing and infrastructure, security, the environment and social life. Aside from their number and range, the close and complex links between them and their mutually reinforcing effects are striking. Thus, creating various opportunities to overcome such constraints are indispensable to maintain in life as well to decide their future fate.

## 2.9 Integration of Displaced Migrants

Internal displacement affects the lives of displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind in many ways. The most urgent are threats to their physical safety, wellbeing and human rights. It can also have significant and long-lasting effects on socioeconomic development of the host community (IDMC, 2018)

Local integration is particularly relevant to protracted internal displacement. Displaced people in protracted displacement are often unable or unwilling to return to their homes or places of habitual residence and remain in the area of displacement for a number of reasons. Insecurity in the place of origin is often the main obstacle to return. People may feel it is not safe to return because of the conflict which led to their displacement continues; they fear attacks by armed groups or criminals; landmines and unexploded ordnance limit mobility; or the causes of the conflict have not been resolved. The lack of security is often the main impediment to IDPs being able to access their property and pursue livelihoods and can also impede governmental efforts to restore services (Alzabet & Nina 2011).

Integration of displaced persons into host community services is seen as a more sustainable and cost-efficient approach than camps (UNHCR, 2014). For the forcibly displaced in camps, services provided by agencies may be better to what is available locally and moving to country systems may result in a net loss of welfare (WBG, 2017). However, the overwhelming majority of refugees and IDPs do not have access to basic social services and their welfare depends on the strengthening of host community systems. Therefore, in the medium term, scaling up such systems and including forcibly displaced persons into them is viewed as the most cost-effective and equitable option. So that the transition needs to be managed carefully, in particular in those poor and remote regions where local systems are weak (ibid.).

Most IDPs live in situations of prolonged displacement, and their needs and vulnerability may increase over time. Possible solutions to displacement may also change over time. Moreover, there is no data on the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs who have chosen to return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country as per the criteria in the IASC framework on durable solutions for internally displaced persons (Alzabet & Nina, 2011).

Local integration is a dynamic and multifaceted two-way process between IDPs and their hosts in which refugees gradually become integrated members of society legally, economically and socially. The social dimension of local integration uses social and cultural frameworks to enable refugees to access education and social services as well as to participate in the social life of the community. Developing a sense of social and cultural belonging leads to better social cohesion in the long term (UNHCR, 2008).

Mariia (2018) conducted a research on integration of IDPs into the host communities of Ukraine in the context of representation theory and participatory communication. Her findings showed that 74 % of IDPs have established relations with host communities, only 23% of IDPs do not regularly interact with their new community. This number is higher in the big cities. For example, in Kyiv, 71% of respondents do not have regular contacts with Kyiv citizens. Her findings, further confirmed, 48% of respondents do not plan to return to their previous homes once the conflict is over, while 36% plan to do so when circumstances allow and 11% still haven't decided. More inclined to return to their hometowns are older people (54% of 60 respondents have expressed the willingness to return).

### Studies in Ethiopia about Integration

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This section of the study highlights the research methodology which included the researcher's philosophical stance, research design and methods used in collecting and analyzing data from the key informants. The chapter also shows the process of the study or how the study was conducted using the selected research tool. As the methodology part of a research is considered to be the heart of the study, utmost caution has been taken to use appropriate and up to date method to address and answer the research objectives and questions, respectively. In doing so, since the issue of internally displaced migrants' needs intensive and persistent investigation, in nature, interpretative philosophical stance was used. To this effect, the researcher followed the qualitative data analysis technique.

Moreover, the chapter attempts to disclose the detailed accounts of methods involved in data acquisition and analysis, including study population, methods of data collection, sampling procedures and sample size. Data analysis techniques and ethical consideration were also treated in this chapter. The insights gained from this chapter will provide essential information about the general procedure of the research process that could be applied in the subsequent chapters.

#### **1.1 The Research's Philosophical Stance**

A research philosophy starts with philosophizing the ultimate nature of existence (i.e., ontology) for which there is no right or wrong answer as different people view topics differently depending on their role, value set or background (Dilts & Delozier, 2000 cited in Mezyd, 2020). In short, ontology concerns our beliefs about the kind and nature of reality and the social world (what exists). Therefore, ontology is the starting point of all research, after which one's epistemological and methodological positions logically follow (Ormston *et al.*, 2014).

Epistemology is concerned with the question of what is (should be) regarded as an acceptable knowledge in a particular discipline (Bryman, 2000). It is about the assumptions that one makes about "the very bases of knowledge." The same author also emphasized on how the kind of epistemological assumptions, which we make about knowledge profoundly affect the way of searching to uncover knowledge. Concomitantly, the researcher's

epistemological assumption influences the decision of choosing what kind of method(s) he or she could use in his/her entire research process. For instance, if a study or knowledge is viewed as objective, hard and tangible, this needs the investigator's observer role together with an allegiance to the methods of natural science. At this time, the researcher may design a survey or experimental research method and uses quantitative research approach to explain the data. Hypotheses testing and analyzing statistical data are their best ways of acquiring knowledge (epistemology). If knowledge or a study, on the other hand, is viewed as personal, subjective and unique, then this enforces the researcher to reject the methods used by natural science. Instead contextualizing and interpreting the events using qualitative data are preferred. Then, the researcher uses a qualitative research method to describe facts, thinking, feelings and beliefs. The former believed that the knower and the known are independent in the process of knowledge acquisitions, and the latter strongly dictated that the knower and the known are inseparable while knowledge seeking (Degefa, 2005). Thus, the researcher believe in the existence of multiple and socially constructed realities (Patton, 2003) in which multiple individuals in multiple contexts construct multiple realities depending on their own subjective understandings.

Accordingly, this study explicated the participants displaced migration experiences through the interactions I made with them that let me reveal their views about their phenomenon. As per the assumptions of constructivists, individuals develop subjective meanings of their experiences (meanings directed toward certain objects or things) which are varied and multiple, leading the researcher to look for the complexity of views. The goal of research, then, is to rely as much as possible on the participants' views of the situation being studied (Creswell, 2009). On the basis of displaced migrant's own interpretation of the situation, "humans are capable of forming new meanings and new lines of meaning" as Manis and Meltzer cited in Rizer (2011) stated. Therefore, the intent of the researcher, then, is "to make sense of (or interpret) the meanings others have about the world to generate a pattern of meanings" (Creswell, 2009).

## **1.2 Research Approach**

In any research inquiry, there are three research approaches: quantitative, qualitative and mixed approach (Bryman, 2008). The investigator employed either or a combination of

these approach according to the nature of the problem they intended to look for. Moreover, the issue being addressed is considered to be the main point that the investigator should consider while choosing the research approach (Cresswell, 2014). Therefore, qualitative research approach is selected to conduct the present study. This is due to the fact that qualitative research gives due emphasis for individuals' own interpretations of their experiences and study in detail what they said and done (Kalof *et al.*, 2008). Bryman (2008) also stated that qualitative research approach permits social researchers to construct meanings and knowledge inductively through interpretation and examination of the participants' subjective understanding of the social world. Besides, the researcher has his own justification of employing qualitative research approach for this study:

Firstly, investigating the challenges and opportunities of displaced migrants needs intensive extracting of information from what encounter and provided as the goal of qualitative research is to understand and describe human nature (Chilisa, 2011). Secondly, according to Dawson (2007) the qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior and experiences from the point of view of the people who participate. This implies that if researchers need to understand social realities, they should stick primarily on those social actors whose views and actions will enable the researchers to interpret the meanings construct about the phenomenon they are experiencing. Thus, qualitative approach was significant for this study since my intention was to understand the internally displaced migration phenomenon from the participants' point of view regarding what they encountered and provided. Consequently, as this study was intended to understand and describe the challenges and opportunities of involuntarily returned migrants from Somalia regional state, it was described by the participants' point of view. Thus, for the present study, employing qualitative research approach seem appropriate and feasible.

### **1.3 Research Design**

Research design is defined as a framework of methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to combine various components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled. It shows how, when and where data are collected and analyzed. It also expresses the researcher's overall structure for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis (Polit *et al.*, 2001).

In this study, a qualitative research design was used. Qualitative research is concerned with life as it is lived, things as they happen, and situations as they are constructed in the day-to-day, moment-to-moment course of events. Qualitative researchers seek lived experiences in real situations. Therefore, the qualitative researcher seeks to discover the meanings that participants attach to their behavior, how they interpret situations and what their perspectives are on particular issues (Woods, 2006). This research employed qualitative techniques to understand and interpret the life experience, challenges and opportunities of displaced peoples in terms of their access to social services.

Among the qualitative research designs, phenomenology is employed in this research. Phenomenology is both a philosophy and a family of research methods concerned with exploring and understanding human experience (Langdrige, 2007). Phenomenological research paradigm is important to describe, translate and explain as well as interpret the return process from the perspectives of the returnees who are the subject of the research. In addition, phenomenology is a useful research method for collecting data from interview and allows participants' to describe what items, objects and phenomena mean to them. Participants with firsthand experience with the subject of the study can explain what it's like. Phenomenology also uses broad open ended questions that invite the participants to respond anywhere within a wide range of answers. The participants' response are noted and compared to other participants' responses and checked for similarities and differences.

### **3.5 Study Population**

The study population for this study was those people living in Anfo area of Burayu settlement camp after internally displaced from Somalia regional state due to the inter-ethnic conflicts that happened between ethnic groups of Oromo and Somali around the borders. There are 2800 internally displaced people living in Burayu settlement camp near Anfo area. Hence the study population are internally displaced people living in this camp.

### **3.6 Sampling Methods and Sample Size**

For this study, research participants were purposively selected for in-depth interview based on heterogeneous selection criteria. The research participants were selected based on their age, gender, educational status, women headed and male headed household. The rationale

behind making the research participants selection heterogeneous was with the assumption of collecting multiple perspective from the research participants and to assess the cross-cutting issues of displacement across these criteria. According to Creswell (2007), the maximum variation or heterogeneous selection approach is used because, it increases the likelihood that the findings will reflect the issue from different perspective.

Regarding the adequate amount of sampling size included in phenomenological study, prior researchers proposed different sample size. For instance, Creswell (2014) proposed 3 to 10 are enough to conduct an in-depth interview that have all experienced the phenomenon. Likewise, Polkinghorne cited in Creswell (2007) recommends 5 to 25 participants are needed in any phenomenological study. Moreover, Gentles *et al.* (2015) stated that 10 to 30 participants are recommendable for conducting a phenomenological research depending on the degree to which the researchers intensively follow up the research participants. Consequently, by considering the literatures recommendation on the adequate amount of sample size, the researcher interviewed 12 displaced household heads, among 437 households, who were all experienced the phenomenon of forced migration and temporarily lived in *Burayu* resettlement camp, in *Anfo* area. Moreover, the researcher interviewed one coordinator in the camp and the representative of local governance from the town.

### **3.7 Data Collection Methods and Procidures**

In-depth interviews and observations were the main data collection methods used in this study.

#### **3.7.1 In-depth Interviews**

To get pertinent information, conducting in-depth interview is indispensable. In this regard, Hovorka *et al.* (2009) cited in Mezid (2020) stated that in-depth interviews are employed by specially designated persons who have ample experiences in a particular community or specialized knowledge in certain topics. Moreover, Creswell (2007) described that data collection in phenomenological studies consists of in-depth interviews with participants (Creswell, 2007). Interviews help to obtained vital insight into things that cannot be observed directly such as peoples experience, knowledge, feeling, attitude, perspectives, activities that happened in at some point of time, how people organize and define their activities or the world through questioning them (Patton, 2002).

By considering the significance of an in depth interview mentioned above, the researcher employed structured interview as an essential data collection instrument. In this type of interview, the researcher attempts to achieve a holistic understanding of the interviewees' point of view or situation (Dawsen, 2002). Thus, in-depth interview was important in eliciting essence from the participant's experiences. Then, to answer the research question designed, the researcher prepared an structured open-ended interview guides.

These open-ended guiding questions were enabled to understand the participants' experiences deeply. The guide was prepared, first, in English which later translated in to Afaan Oromoo (the study area's official language) for the interview purpose. The interviews lasted from 30 minutes to 1 hour. The researcher undertook certain procedure to conduct in-depth interview. Firstly, according to the criteria set before, the researcher selected the participants purposively. Secondly, the researcher secured a verbal informed consent from the participants by explaining clearly the objective of the interview. Thirdly, the researcher himself conducted interview. The interviews were tape recorded with the consent of the participants, and transcribed verbatim and translated to English following the sessions.

### **3.7.2 Observations**

Observation is one of the data collection instruments in which the observers note down what s/he sees in reality (Hovorka *et al.*, 2009 cited in Mezid, 2020). Using observation, as a data collection tool, the researcher collected information pertaining to the main challenges and opportunities of internally displaced persons in the study area. Creswell (2007) pointed that observation is one of the data collection instruments for a phenomenological research design. Observation also enables to provide data that could be helpful to complement and cross check the data gathered using in-depth informant interviews. Field observation checklists were developed and the researcher himself noted down what he absorbed in the field. Next, the researcher conducted non- participant observations in attempting to grasp the main challenges and opportunities of internally displaced persons. Through observations, internally displaced persons' physical settings, the place where they lived, and the assets they possessed, and the activities they engaged in were understood. The researcher also acquired insights from the participants' nonverbal

expressions like facial expressions, body movements and lifestyle during the interview period.

### **3.8 Data Analyses**

The data collected were used to analyze the challenges faced and the opportunities provided to displace returnees from Somalia regional State and settle in Oromia region, specifically in Burayu town. It is through a qualitative data analysis that the mass of words generated by interviews and observational data is summarized and the relationships between various themes are identified and described. Moreover, data analysis in phenomenological inquiry includes analysis of significant statements, generation of meaning units and the development of essence descriptions (Creswell, 2014). For this study, the researcher utilized a qualitative approach of thematic data analysis method because it is a good fit for analyzing interviews. Thus, thematic data analysis techniques were followed for this particular study in extracting and examining each unit of data related to the researcher's research objectives. The researcher conducted a series of procedures to analyze the collected data:

At the beginning of the analysis, the researcher transcribed the audio taped interviews, in Afan Oromo, verbatim. Then, the researcher frequently listened to them in order to make the transcription precisely before writing out from the audios. Next, the researcher translated the transcribed data in to English. Subsequently, I read and reread the data and become familiarized

Going through each line of the transcriptions, I highlighted significant phrases and statements related to the participants' experiences that enabled me to understand their underlying meanings and make margin notes or codes. Meanwhile, I manually coded the specific highlighted pieces of data depending on the research questions they feed. Then, I created catalogues (file folders) and named them after the major objectives of the study. Next, I stored the data-driven codes in the catalogues I created according to their nature of relation to the study objectives as described by Babbie(2008). Subsequently, I thoroughly went through the data stored in each catalogues, organize them according to their nature and captured their key ideas in relation to the researcher research questions. It was through this inductive process that different themes which represent the some level of patterned

responses or meanings emerged (Thomas, 2003). A number of themes were emerged from the organized data and clustered to six super themes in line with the research objectives. These are educational services, health care services, WASH, and psychological counseling services, prospects and aspiration for incorporation.

Following the generation of themes inductively, I described the study findings under each theme, setting them (the themes) as topics, sub topics and sub of sub topics (Creswell & Clark, 2006). Consequently, I conveyed the findings in narrative passage through which I discussed the themes in detail including important quotations. Thus, the identified themes were shaped into a general description of the participants' experiences (Creswell, 2014).

Lastly, the author interpreted the study findings. Through interpretation, I explored the general statements (essences) about the participants' challenges and opportunities in the resettlement camp. I discussed the study findings, relating to the previous studies to verify whether they are diverging from or conforming to them. Moreover, from the interpretations, I grounded the implications and the ways forward.

### **3.9 Data Quality Assurance**

To check over the credibility of this study, the researcher took some essential measures: the researcher established rapport with the participants prior to the interview sessions which enabled me become entrusted. By doing so, I minimized the possibility of creating social behaviors in the participants (during the interview periods) that would normally not have occurred (Creswell, 2014) which, in turn contributed to the data credibility. After data collection, the participants were also provided with follow-up interviews.

Since the participants are at the heart of this research, I had been providing them follow-up questions either physically whenever I was there (Burayu town) or on telephone while I return back to Addis Ababa for the analysis. I benefited from the follow up interviews while I was describing their experiences, establishing themes and analyzing. In addition, in order to make this study resonates with people other than me, I invited peers and they debriefed me after reviewing the whole process of the study. In addition to the colleagues, my advisor provided me critical comments. I incorporated their comments and, thus contributed to the credibility of my study. Lastly, I raised different questions for the

participants, especially, in which same questions are asked in different ways just for acquiring thick descriptions about their experiences that, in turn, scale-up the data credibility.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

In conducting this study, the following ethical issues were consensus due considerations: the ethical clearance was obtained from Addis Ababa University. Verbal informed consents were obtained from the displaced migrants. They were asked permission for participation and also briefed about the issue under concern. The main objective of the interview was clearly told to the participants and assured informed consent. Hence, the participation was gained only through the internally displaced persons' free will without any compulsion. The researcher also informed them that whatever information they provide, their identity would not be disclosed and passed to the third party. Therefore, the privacy of participants was kept. In order to assure the anonymity of the study participants, fictitious names were replaced their real name. Moreover, so as to assure the confidentiality of the study participants, the provided information were unconfined without specifically linking the participants to the responses.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the key findings of the study that are derived from the collected data among the research participants and observations. Consequently, the study participants' background profile is presented briefly in concise manner. Then, the causes of internally displaced people are also explained as well in this chapter of the study.

The challenges encountered by the displaced migrants and the opportunities provided were clearly explained in this chapter of the study. Moreover, the way how the displaced person are re-integrate with the host community also presents in this chapter of the study. To this effect, the author classified as emerging themes like Challenges related to education, Challenges related to health care, Challenges related to food assistant, Challenges related to WASH, Challenges related psychological counseling These findings are classified in Furthermore, the author tried to discuss the key findings of this study against the previous literatures.

In addition, the findings obtained from the key informants were substantiated or otherwise by observational check list. The insights gained from this chapter will inform us fundamental information for the conclusion remarks and the implication of the study in the subsequent chapter.

### **4.2 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Participants**

To address the research objectives of this study, twelve participants were interviewed. Of these, 9 of them are male and 3 of them are female. Their age compositions were between 25 and 46 years. This implies that almost all of the participants are young adults who migrate to other region in search of better life. Regarding the participants marital status, among the 12 participants, 9 of them were married, 2 divorced and 1 separated. The number of children the participants have ranges from 1-5. In terms of the educational status of the participants, 2 of them are illiterate and the rest are literate. With regard to the duration of the participants stay in the destination area, the participants are stayed 2-8 years in Somalia region. The majority of the participant were actively searching for a job around their settlement area.

Table 4 1: Characteristics of the Research Participants

Pseudo Name	Sex	Age	Marital status	No. of children	Relationship to HHD	Education al status	Years of stay in Somali region	Former employment in Somalia re	Current employment status
Fatima	Female	35	Divorced	3	Head	Grade 9	4 years	Merchant	Job seeker
Nuru	Male	29	Married	1	Head	Grade 12	2 years	Tailor	helping parents
Toyba	Female	33	Divorced	2	Head	Illiterate	3 years	Merchant (Snack house)	Job seeker
Ahmed	Male	26	Married	2	Head	Grade 6	2 years	Merchant	Job seeker
Abdella	Male	46	Married	3	Head	Illiterate	7 years	Merchant	Job seeker
Umer	Male	35	Married	4	Head	Grade 10	5 years	Day laborer	Job seeker
Abdu	Male	37	Separated	3	Head	Grade 8	2 years	Merchant	helping parents
Ferede	Male	44	Married	4	Head	Read& write	6 years	Merchant	Job seeker
Guyatu	Female	38	Married	3	Head	Certificate	5years	Government employee	Housewife
Tolosa	Male	34	married	2	Head	Grade 7	3years	Day laborer	Job seeker
Keneni sa	Male	46	Separated	3	Head	Read & write	8 years	Merchant	Job seeker
Muleta	Male	42	Divorced	5	Head	Grade 12	7 years	Farmer	Job seeker

Source: Field Survey, 2020

As clearly indicated in the above table, all of the research participants were displaced from Somalia regional state, 26-46 years old, ever married, have children, able to read and write or not, and spent some years in Somalia regional state.

### 4.3 Causes of Displacement

In this sub-section, an attempt is made to see the main causes of displacement in which the research participants were forced to leave their habituated area and lived in settlement camp.

According to data from research participants, the displaced people living in the Burayu settlement camp, around Anfo area, are those people displaced due to the inter- ethnic conflicts that happened between ethnic group of Somali and Oromo around the borders and some Eastern parts of Ethiopia. The displaced people have discussed about the main cause of their displacement.

IDPs coordinator assured that “the ultimate cause of displacement was ethnic based conflict between the Somalia and Oromo people around the boarder and habituated areas”. Consequently, almost all of the research participants witnessed that “ethnic based conflict induced displacement was the main cause of their displacement.

#### 4.4 Challenges of Internally Displaced Migrants

In this sub-section, the participants’ challenges in accessing basic social services are described. In fact it is true that IDPs faced a number of challenges to access basic social services while in the host communities or in their settlement areas though differ in degree and intensity. These challenges and inter-related persistent constraints are coded and merged together and produced in five sub-themes. These are challenges related to social services such as education, health care, food assistant, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and psychological counseling services.

Table 4.2: Emerged themes regarding the challenges of IDPs to access social services

Super theme	Sub-theme	Essence
Challenges of IDPs to access social services	Challenges related to education Challenges related to health care Challenges related to food assistant Challenges related to WASH Challenges related psychological counseling	IDPs faced life threatening constraints associated with their access to education, health, food, WASH and psychology in their settlement camp.

Source: Own Computation, 2020

##### 4.4.1 Challenges Related to Education

In this sub- section, an attempt is made to examine participants’ challenges related to get education services. Thorough analyses of participants’ response on their educational

services indicated that almost all of the participants reported that “the nearby school is around 4 to 5 kilometers far from the settlement camp. However, most of them send their children in the nearby government school albeit 4 to 5 kilometers. Of course, the local government covered the students’ learning materials such as, pen, pencil, exercise book, and bag as well as dress or uniform. Moreover, a 38 years woman, Guyatu, stated as follows:

*We didn’t have a separate school near or in our settlement camp. As a result, our children are forced to go 4 to 5 km in search of government school. They were also not in a position of following their education attentively as they become tired of the long distance. Even the educational achievement of our children is not as we were in Somalia regional state (before displacement).*

The researcher also observed the distance between the settlement camp, and both primary and secondary school in which the displaced people send their children. Of course, the nearby primary school is approximately 3 or 4 kilometers far from the settlement camp in which school age children are very in trouble of going to school regularly. On the other hand, the secondary school is much more farther than the settlement place. This might create a significant effect on the achievement as well as the success of students.

In addition to the above discourse, a 42 years divorced farmer, Muleta, stated the importance of school in or near the camp as follows:

*We are not in a position to send our children to school as the school is too far from our settlement camp. It is also very difficult to monitor our children as they spent much in journey and exhaustion.*

Moreover, almost all of the participants, particularly those who have school age children affirmed that:

*They didn’t enroll their students in 2019/20 academic year due to displacement and Covid-19. As a result, their children interrupted from following school. In spite of the prevalence of Covid-19 in 2019/20 academic calendar, the cost of private schooling remain unaffordable.*

In addition to the above findings, one of the research participants, Ferede, having 4 children, gave his witnesses as follows:

*Since my children have to travel long distance to get a school, our children could not access school at our vicinity or camp. Moreover, I cannot cover daily school transportation cost. Due to this, some of the participants, like me, are not sending their children to school.*

IDPs coordinator, while in the settlement camp, stated the severity of schooling as follows:

The place where primary and secondary school were found four to five kilometers far from the settlement camp in which students are forced to walk about\_\_\_\_\_ hours per day. This resulted in serious of frustration among students.

Moreover, the representative of local governance assured that “the place where the nearby school is 4 kilometers from the camp. Due to persistent challenges related to school distance, frustration and unknown fate, significant number of students failed to go to school”.

#### 4.4.2 Challenges related to Health Care Services

The participants were asked whether they accessed to the health care services or not. Based on their response, I categorized in two groups: the first group witnessed the availability of getting primary health care services around the camp, the second group believed that they didn't get the health services in their vicinity adequately.

Among the total participants, the majority of them (Fatuma, Toyiba, Nuru, Ahmed, Abdu, Abdella, and Muleta) were acknowledged that the health care services provided by the government is somewhat commensurate with their health need of the displaced population. On the other hand, of the total participants, some of them (Umer, Fereda Kenenisa, Guyatu and Tolosa) reported that the health care services provided by the government are not adequate to the health care need of the entire displaced people. They are also questioned the professionalism of the health workers who provided the service nearby the settlement site. Most of the health care services given to the displaced people are vaccinations, giving treatments of infectious disease like typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis, common cold,

pneumonia and others. The nearby health institutions are also giving treatment to emergencies like blood flowing, fire and car accidents, and diarrhea.

In fact it is possible to synthesize what both of the group of the participants' felt on their accessibility of the health services provided by the government and tried to explain what they experienced while they need the health service. It is possible to argue that though the displaced person got the health services in the nearby health station, they are not adequately satisfied by the service provision as well as the treatment given.

The representative of the local governance witness the provision of health facilities for both health station and posts. The Burayu town health office head frequently asked respected responsible higher officials to allocate commensurate health inputs and professionals by considering the internally displaced people living the town.

The IDPs coordinator in the settlement camp also explained the insufficiency of primary health care delivery provided by the health personnel in the nearby health station and posts albeit some services are delivered.

#### 4.4.3 Challenges Associated with Food Assistance

The participants of this study reported that they were seriously challenged by persistent lack of adequate *rations* or food assistance. All the displaced people in the settlement camp are dependent on the monthly ration being provided by the government. Almost all of the study participants have acknowledged that the monthly ration being provided to the household is not adequate for monthly consumption. The government is providing only in-kind support which is 15kg of food item per individual and 2 liters of edible oil per household for a month. The government is not providing financial support to the displaced people. To get cash, the displaced people are forced to sell their monthly *ration*. Consequently, they faced deficiency of food especially in the last week of the month after getting *ration*. As far as the food *ration* provided by the government is concerned, a key informant, Guyatu, stated as follows:

*Due to lack of financial support from any humanitarian and non-governmental institutions, we are obliged to sell our monthly food ration in order to acquire cash at hand. After that, the household have faced a serious of food shortage and they remain hunger until the next round of rations are provided.*

Moreover, the researcher personally observed tears flows on her face while conducted interview with Fatuma due to insufficient food provided to her children. Furthermore, I observed the shanty lifestyle of Fatuma. Her children wear tattered and old cloths.

Similar to Fatuma, Toyiba, as she is divorced, tried her best in rearing her children. She stated:

*I lived without spouse and shouldered on me all the responsibilities of rearing children. My children spent lots of days without adequate life necessities, particularly food because I sold some of the food ration provided in need of cash at hand. Even, I slept hungry in the majority of days of the month, instead, I tried to feed my children.*

In addition to Fatuma and Toyiba, seven of the interviewee (Ahmed, Nuru, Abdela, Tolosa, Kenenisa and Muleta) described their situation of displacement as follows:

*Now, we wish to return back to Somalia region where our means of income was established, yet we didn't have any means of income here in Oromia region, Burayu town. As a result, we left without securing life necessities except very small grants of food ration forwarded by the then government officials.*

Moreover, the representative of the local governance reported that “the local governance tried to supply monthly food ration to the displaced people according to the rule indicated in the guideline. Furthermore, IDPs coordinator in the settlement camp the inadequacy of the food ration supplied by the local governance”. This inadequate food ration did not contain the daily recommended kilo calorie (2100kilicalorie per day per person).

Therefore, it is possible to synthesis that the food ration forwarded by the local government is not enough to cover the food necessities of the displaced people. As a result, some of the participants were wish to return back to their habituated area.

#### 4.4.4 Challenges Related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The participants were asked whether they access pure drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services or not. Accordingly, the research participants confirmed that the potable water accessed by the displaced people are completely inadequate. As a result, they are suffering from lack of drinking water. Regarding the accessibility of pure drinking water, Toyiba, one of the research participants, describe as follows:

*Here in the settlement camp, we, the displaced people, suffered from critical lack of adequate water for drinking and domestic use. She also said that in the settlement camp, there was a water tank consists of in adequate water. As a result, the displaced people can't got potable water from the water pipe, even for 3 or 4 days per week.*

Moreover, during field observation, the researcher witnessed that the displaced people are suffer from a serious shortage of water. The researcher also observed a long line of displaced people queuing for water service from the water tank. Ahmed, one of the research participants, stated that “due to overcrowded living style in the camp, hundreds of people fall ill and die as a result of drinking contaminated water, and little food ration is provided since we displaced from Somalia Regional state”.

Besides to the scarcity of water for drinking and domestic use, water is not adequately available for hygiene and sanitation. Regarding accessibility of sanitation and hygiene, a 34 year research participant, Tolosa, stated as follows:

*Since the accessibility of water is too limited, we are deprived of our right of keeping our hygiene in general, and cloths and body in particular. Our living environment also needs sanitation but not, due to our limited awareness of the importance of sanitation, scarcity of water, absence of monitoring and supporting services, and dirtiness of the living environment. As a result we are*

*frequently subjected to various infectious disease, like common cold and typhus.*

In addition to the above justification given by the participants, during field survey, the researcher also observe shanty life style of the displaced people. Most of the children wear tear cloths in which some parts of their body were not covered. Their living arrangements also exposed to various communicable diseases. This shanty and misery living style coupled with poor hygienic and instantiatie environment made displaced people disappointed and frustrated, and exposed to various communicable disease like common cold, tuberculosis, typhoid and typhus.

The representative of local governance indicated the presence of critical shortage of water for both consumption and hygiene in the camp. He further showed that “the scarcity of water, particularly for drinking is the main problem of the local people”. This might be attributed to the fact that the problem of getting adequate water for drinking and hygiene remain a dream for most of the Ethiopia albeit Ethiopia is considered to be a water town of north east Africa.

#### 4.4.5 Challenges related to Psychological Counseling

The research participants have witnessed that, they have faced diverse disturbing and upsetting life events after their displacement. Formerly, some of the participants’ have experienced death of family members and relatives during the conflict between the Somalia and Oromia region. For instance, one of the participants, Abdu, faced a serious of psychological constraints while heard the death of his late brother during the conflict. Abdu still remember the situation and explained as follows:

*I heard the death of my late brother while in JigJiga town at work. I couldn't follow the funeral ceremony because of the lock dawn of the road from JigJiga town to Dirie Dewa. Now, my brother image comes to my mind. I feel depressed and felt anxiety when former vision came to my mind. Once we displaced here we were crushed morally, we didn't get what we expected. We are starving, we are suffering and we are all alone.*

Moreover, Nuru, one of the research participants said:

*Really, I felt in depression and anxiety while remembering the sever conflict between the Somalian and the Oromian people around their boarder. Therefore, I don't want to remember what happened in Somalia region, particularly during the clash between the two ethnic groups.*

The researcher also observed frustrated and isolated displaced migrants in the camp while giving interviewee. Most of them were in deep thoughts of their fate as they didn't know what comes next and what will be the fate of their children.

A mother of 3 children, Guyatu, stated as follows:

*I felt in great tension and depression when I remembered our living style in Somalia regional state. My children were ate what they want to eat and dressed fashion in Somalia region, but here in the Burayu settlement camp, they ate the fixed ration thrown from the government and consumed almost one type of food item. In short, I don't want to remember what was happened in Somalia region.*

In addition to the above discourse related to psychosocial problem encountered by the displaced person, the traumatic ways of existence in the camp subjected to depression and anxiety. To mitigate this misery, as the participants said, the government provide counseling services by facilitating psychiatrist though occasionally.

As far as specific challenges related to counseling service is concerned, some of the participants including female participants reported that “the government officials hired psychiatrist to mitigate the psychological problem they faced”. However, significant proportion of the respondents acknowledged the limitedness of the psychological services provided by the local official attempt. Therefore, it is possible to synthesis that the psychological service occasionally provided by the local governance is not adequate to mitigate the psychological challenges of the displaced people although the internally displaced persons require an urgent and persistent counseling.

Furthermore, the representative of the local governance affirmed that the psychatic was assigned to IDPs settled in Burayu settlement camp. The psychiatric supervise at least once in a week and gave counseling services to the needy though inadequate and inaccessible.

#### 4.5 Opportunities of Internally Displaced Migrants

The participants of this study also asked whether the concerned bodies create diverse opportunities or not. As a result, their response is categorized in to two groups: the first group of the participants (Fatuma, Toyiba, Guyatu, Nuru, Abdu, Ahmed, Tolosa, ferede and Kenenisa) confirmed that no opportunities were created by non-governmental, religious and humanitarian agencies. Furthermore, although the government tried to give trainings on how to create job in the off-farm and non-farm activities and life skill training, no one accompanied with successful job. They, further, explained as follows:

*We didn't get what we expect in the settlement camp, even the basic needs are not adequately accessed. We lived in the camp as goods contained in the container. Most of us simply waiting the ration from the government because we didn't have any jobs since displacement. Hence, no opportunities are created for the displaced people in their settlement camp.*

The second group of the participants (umer, Abdella and Muleta) confirmed that the government officials tried their best to create some opportunities to the displaced people in the settlement camp. They gave their witness as follows:

*The government official provide trainings on how to participate in the different off-farm and non-farm activities albeit no one has the opportunity of participating in any livelihood creation activities. Moreover, the local government officials facilitate volley ball places and provide playing materials in the camp though the playing field is full of ups and dawn.*

Regarding the opportunities of displaced migrants, the author also saw a number of young adults were playing volley ball while children were playing football in their settlement camp. However, the place where the football and volley ball playing's takes place were full of ups and dawn. As a result, the players might not in a good condition to play and enjoy from the playing.

The IDPs coordinator also revealed that “the presence of football and volleyball grounds around the settlement camp. The local government provide some sport cloths to the children and adults who were playing football and volleyball”. He further explained that

the main aim of the sport activity in the settlement camp was to alleviate depression of the internally displaced persons. The representative of the local governance confirmed that the government tried to provide the trainings on how to engaged in business and create jobs, and facilitate playings around the settlement camp. However, the displaced people didn't alter in practice.

Overall, it is possible to generalized, from the research participants and field observation, the fact that the displaced migrants didn't access adequate opportunities in which they benefit more in spite of some trial in the camp.

#### **4.6 Integration of the Internally Displaced Migrants**

The author of this study asked the participants whether they need to integrate with the host population or not. Consequently, some of the participants (Nuru, Abdu, Ahmed, Tolosa, Ferede and Kenenisa) strongly wants to integrate with the host community and live together. Nuru, Abdu, Ahmed, Tolosa, Ferede and Kenenisas' sayings are summarized as follows:

*We want to integrate with the local people if the concerned bodies create atmosphere at which the displaced people can integrate with the local people living in Anfo area of Burayu town, Ethiopia. We want to participate in the local social institutions like Idir and Equb. Most of us also required business link to the host communities and share our sadness and happiness with them.*

The researcher also observed the confined circumstance at which the displaced people live alone in the camp without integration with the host communities. The probable reason might be absence of agents to link or integrate the displaced people with the host communities.

However, some of the research participants (Muleta, Toyiba, Guyatu and Tolosa) explained their reservation of integration with the host communities as they want to return back to their place of displacement (Somalia regional state). This groups of the participants (Muleta, Toyiba, Guyatu and Tolosa) gave their feeling on integration as follows:

*We want to return back to our previous place of residence (Somalia region) if we get the opportunity, peace secured and afford the transportation cost. Our main reason was the absence of all accommodations and means of livelihood in the settlement camp. We are also suffering from lack of adequate access to basic social services. As a result, we are reluctant to integrate with the host community at Burayu Town.*

The IDPs coordinator, in the settlement camp, described the importance of integration as follows:

*The displaced people want to integrate with the host community if the responsible bodies like local governance, religious leaders, humanitarian and non-governmental organization create atmosphere at which the displaced people integrate with the host communities.*

The representative of the local governance described the need of integration as follows:

*Here in the settlement camp, the internally displaced people showed strong sense of integration with the host communities if the responsible bodies including religious and social institution leaders intervene with the issue.*

Table 4.3 Summary of the Major Findings

Research questions	Major findings
<p>What are the major challenges faced by the Oromo migrants in relation to their access to basic social services in the study area?</p>	<p>IDPs in <i>Burayu</i> settlement camp around <i>Anfo</i> area encountered a number of challenges in terms of accessing basic social services, such as disproportionate and in accessible educational services, insufficient health care services, lack of adequate food ration assistant, scarcity of water for drinking, domestic and hygienic use and inadequate psychological counseling services.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities got the displaced Oromo from Somalia regional State in terms of accessing social services in the study area?</p>	<p>IDPs in the settlement camp got job creation and life skill trainings, facilitate football and volleyball, and occasional supervision by psychiatrist.</p>
<p>Was the Oromo displaced migrants from Somalia regional state wants to integrate with the local people in the study area?</p>	<p>Most of the displaced migrants wants to integrate with the local people albeit few of them showed their reservation.</p>

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, an attempt is made to discuss the main findings of this study with the findings of the previous studies. The author of the study tried to present the discussion section by highlighting, integrating and speculating the present key findings, previous studies, and rationale of the author, respectively.

### **5.2 Causes of Displacement**

The findings of this study found that the participants mentioned ethnic based conflict induced displacement was the main cause of their displacement. This implies that thousands of Ethiopians have been internally displaced due to persistent ethnic based hatred and conflicts in every year. Similar findings were reported by prior researchers. For example, Dereje (2019) revealed that the main cause of conflict between people in Somalia and Oromia region was ethnic based conflicts. His study further confirmed that though there was a long history of inter-conflicts between the ethnics of these two people which were mainly happened due to competition on the use of natural resources, the conflicts that were happened in the last three years were different from the conflicts that the community accustomed with. Ethnic based induced conflict is the ultimate cause of the conflict rather than resource competition. Moreover, Tamirat (1998) revealed that boarder-conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea was the main cause of clash between the two countries. As a result, more than 300,000 IDPs and a further 95,000 Ethiopians forced to leave Eritrea.

On the other hand, other researchers identified multiple causes of displacement. For instance, Terminiski (2013) distinguished four root causes of internal displacement such as conflict induced, environmentally induced, disaster induced and development induced internal displacement. In line with Terminiski's findings, Robinson (2003) categorized the causes of internally displacement into conflict, disaster and development induced displacement by subsuming environmentally induced displacement into natural disaster induced categories of disaster induced displacement. Mehari (2017) also confirmed that there are five causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia. These are Natural Disaster-induced Displacement (NDID), Conflict-Induced Displacement (CID), Pastoralism and Internal Displacement, Development-induced Displacement (DID) and Man-made Disaster-Induced Displacement (MDID).

A study conducted by Yigzaw and Abitew (2019) on the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia and found that political instability and insecurity (conflict, ethnic-based violence, and localized grievances); climatic born conditions, such as natural disasters (i.e., drought, famine, landslides and floods); and planned resettlement programs and relocations due to development projects and excessive urbanization were the major contributing causes which aggravated internal displacement in the Ethiopia. Therefore, Yigzaw and Abitew's (2019) research finding is confirmed what the present study findings provided.

Therefore, the findings of the present findings was somewhat synonymous with the previous study findings. This confirmed that ethnic induced conflict was one of the main causes of IDPs. This implies that lots of internally displaced people left without basic necessities including food, water, cloth and health.

Moreover, according to the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs report (2019), about 28 million new people became internally displaced by conflict and disasters worldwide in the course of 2018. From these data, 10.8 million people were displaced by violence and conflict, and 17.2 million by natural disaster. This resulted in socio-economic, political and environmental impacts on the country in general and the settlement areas in particular

Furthermore, Lama (2008) identified four causes of internal displacement in India. These are Political causes, identity based, localized violence, and environmental and development induced displacement. Pape (*et al.*, 2019) conducted a research on informing durable solutions for internal displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Their study confirmed that armed conflict was the main cause of internal displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Likewise, Sydney (2019) conducted a research on “before you were born, your mother ran” displacement and disillusion in southeast Myanmar and found that due to armed conflict between Myanmar's army (Tatmadaw) and the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), around 162,000 people, predominantly ethnic Karen, remain internally displaced in southeast Myanmar. This conflict is considered to be one of the longest ongoing ethnic conflicts in the world caused by ethnic based conflict.

Eye witness revealed that internal displacement is a serious problem in Ethiopia today than ever before. Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to flee their homes and habitual residences suddenly or unexpectedly, in large numbers, are increasing in the recent time than ever before due to communal violence or ethnic tensions, governance crises such as poor security, development-induced causes such as planned resettlement programs and relocation, and natural disasters related causes; for instance, drought and famine, specifically in Gambella, Dire Dawa, Afar and Somali regions of the country (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019).

Displacement Tracking Matrix (2019) site assessment found that communal conflict was the primary driver of displacement in Ethiopia. About 1,623,716 people were displaced because of the conflict before 2018. The ethnic federal structure and ethnic conflict were identified as the primary causes of internal displacement in the country. In the same manner, several studies conducted on internal displacement showed that the persistent happenings of communal violence in Ethiopia are the major driving forces that rapidly increase the number of people who fled from their habitual residence and homes (Mehari, 2017). According to Mehari, in terms of the humanitarian crisis (i.e., IDPs), Ethiopia becomes the first country in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region to have the highest IDPs because of inter communal conflict. Hence, the most contributing factor which causes people to be internally displaced throughout the country in Ethiopia today is communal strife or otherwise termed as ethnic-based violence. Thus, Mehari's (2017) findings with synonymous with the findings of the present findings.

Similar to the present findings, a report compiled by Army Personnel Records Division (APRD) (2008), provides a list of areas and sites of ethnic conflicts in Seven Regional States of Ethiopia. That is, Oromia, Tigray, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples/SNNP/, Afar, Somali, Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz. Moreover, Habtie & Kneon (2018) displayed that drought, floods, ethnic/clan tensions and conflicts over resources and borders are the leading causes of internal displacement, with conflict accounting for 70% of cases of displacement. Ethiopia's Somali Regional State accounts

for the largest number of IDPs in Ethiopia, with nearly one out of six residents of the region currently an IDP due to ethnic based conflict induced displacement. Furthermore, Center for Global Development (2019) report indicated that there are over 68.5 million forcibly displaced people in the world, including about 40 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who have moved because of conflict, including political, communal, and criminal violence.

In addition to the above findings, more recently Sydney (2020) conducted a research on a different kind of pressure: the cumulative effects of displacement and return in Afghanistan. He pointed out armed conflict and violence are the ultimate causes of IDPs in Afghanistan. In 2018 alone, armed conflict and violence caused nearly 2.6 million IDPs in Afghanistan. Thus, most of the previous studies confirmed that ethnic induced based conflict was considered as the main cause of the displacement.

### **5.3 Challenges of IDPs in the Settlement Camp**

The participants of this study in their settlement camp, Burayu town, near *Anfo* area, encountered a number of challenges in terms of accessing basic social services, such as inaccessible educational services, insufficient primary health care services, lack of adequate food ration assistant, scarcity of water for drinking, domestic and hygienic consumption, and inadequate psychological counseling services. This indicated that IDPs might create an additional burden on the provision and distribution of basic social services to the local people or the host community.

A similar study was conducted by Dereje (2019). His research participants in the settlement camp suffer from lack of basic infrastructure such as water, road, sewerage management system, lack of sanitation and there was not enough latrines. Of course, currently, it is true that communal violence and ethnic tensions played the primary role in displacing huge numbers of people in different parts of the country. Moreover, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) (2019) report in 2018, Ethiopia had ranked at the top level of severe internal displacement in the world. As a result, large numbers of people fled their permanent residence due to ethnic clashes between and/or among different regions of the country. This resulted in scarcity of basic social services like education,

health and WASH facilities. This result was more consistent with the findings of the present study.

Moreover, International Displacement Monitoring Center (2012) analyzed the IDPs overall situation in Afghanistan and found that the Afghan authorities are currently unable to guarantee the basic necessities of life or other rights of IDPs, including education, health, water and security services. As per IDMC (2018), Ethiopia recorded lower enrolment and achievement rates and higher drop-out rates from school among displaced children. Lack of access to education can disturb children in many ways. Firstly, out of school children can harm the mental health of displaced children. Secondly, it can affect social cohesion and damage social life in the short and longer term. Thirdly, it can also reduce children's potential earnings and livelihood opportunities as adults, creating a poverty trap that affect their whole life. The displaced people also need to access health services at their close locality.

Therefore, the above research findings synonymous with the preset study findings in that IDPs in Burayu settlement camp faced challenges in terms of accessing basic social services, including schooling, primary health care services, adequate food ration assistant, potable water for drinking, domestic and hygienic consumption, and adequate psychological counseling services

Moreover, Profiling Management Group (2018) conducted a study on profiling of internally displaced persons by assessing the route to durable solutions for IDPs in Kosovo and found that IDPs have lower overall school attendance rates compared to the general Kosovo population. The result of the study showed women have overall lower access to education than men. The study further identified Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs face particular challenges in relation to education. The reported illiteracy level of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs is higher than those of the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and the general Kosovo population. A large proportion of individuals have completed no formal education (41 percent of men and 54 percent of women) reaching 75 percent among the population aged 60 and above. Lower school attendance rates can be observed than among the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and compared to the general Kosovo population, across all education levels.

Health services need to be accessible easily and close follow up need to be given because there is a risk of outbreak of communicable diseases given the shortage of safe drinking water, poor personal hygiene and latrine management and open defecation exist among the displaced people (Profiling management Group, 2018). Furthermore, access to safe and adequate water for the IDPs in Oromia region continues to be a challenge due to displacement and drought (Dereje, 2019). This implies that IDPS in their settlement camp faced so many basic social services albeit differ in intensity and degree

Furthermore, contemporary researcher in the field of migration found that the IDP group had almost a double risk of mild depression than the host population, although the association was weak (Burns *et al.*, 2018). Similar studies in post-conflict settings detected higher prevalence of depression among IDPs than the host population. i.e., 67% in Afghanistan and 22% in Ukraine (Cardozo *et al.*, 2004). This might be due to the fact that the health services should not only easily accessible, but also it should be comprehensive including the mental health services. National and local authorities have the principal responsibility to ensure that these core needs are met and must make the requisite budget allocations. They should also call upon humanitarian and development actors to assist in addressing these concerns where state resources are insufficient.

In addition, a Study conducted by Gbakima *et al.* (2012) among Kenyan IDP showed that 17 percent of deaths among displaced children aged one to five were caused by malnutrition. Similarly, a study conducted among children living in different displacement camps in Sierra Leone suffered stunting from 14.2 to 29.3 percent. Those under four were more underweight than other children.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (2017) conducted a research on the challenges of migration and internal displacement. They found that while IDPs reached their destination, they often faced difficulties in accessing health care, housing, education or employment. They may become easy targets for abuse, extortion and exploitation due to a lack of a protective family network, a lack of information or missing documents. Many suffer accidents or illness and cannot benefit from medical care, even some lose contact with their families.

Displacement can lead to a loss of assets, isolation from markets, labor market discrimination, difficulty accessing formal labor markets due to legal barriers like documentation requirements, and the loss of social networks and support systems (IDMC, 2019). Moreover, Megia (2019) found out that the presence of IDPs is associated with higher rates of homicides and kidnapping in adjacent municipalities. That is, a 1 percent increase in the IDP population is associated with a 2 percent increase in homicides in the host municipality. More significantly, a 1 percent increase in the IDP population is associated with a 17 percent increase in homicides and 6 percent increase in kidnappings in adjacent municipalities.

Furthermore, a study conducted by Dereje (2019) showed that IDPs are facing challenge to deal their issue in a normal bureaucratic government sector. His findings from Key informants and focus group discussion also shows that, due to lack of strong institutions that dedicate to oversee the issue of displaced people, IDPs are facing a lot of socio-economic problems and their issues are not being solved on time. If crisis such as camp damage, floods and other calamities happened, it takes long times and the responsible bodies are too slow to respond to their question. The committee from IDPs has no power to influence government to appeal and address their need. When they go to relevant government sectors with their issues they are slowly responding or not responding to their cases.

Displacement breaks up families and dissolves community ties. It leads to the unemployment and limits access to land, education, food and shelter. The displaced are particularly vulnerable to violence. The internally displaced frequently suffer the highest mortality rates in humanitarian emergencies. For instance, In Uganda, the HIV/AIDS rate among the internally displaced is six times higher than the general population. These create psychological and traumatic problem among the displaced people (State of World Refugee, 2012).

Overall, the relevant literatures mentioned above showed that the IDPs faced challenges related to socio-economic, psychological and accessing of basic social services. This implies that the internally displaced persons are living in a situation at which the provision of basic social services are scant and leads a shanty life.

#### **5.4 Opportunities Created for IDPs in the Settlement Camp**

The research participants confirmed that no adequate opportunities were created by non-governmental, religious and humanitarian agencies albeit few trials. However, few of the participants reported that the government created few opportunities like trainings on how to involve in business, facilitate with playing in volleyball and football, and assigned occasional psychiatrist. Thus, it is possible to argue that although the government tried to give trainings on how to create job in the off-farm and non-farm activities and life skill training, no one has accompanied with successful job creation activities. This implies that the IDPs remain one of the overlooked group of the population while they are suffering from serious shortages of basic needs.

Synonymous with the finding of the present study, a research conducted by Mesfin (2007) on Post-conflict internally displaced persons in Ethiopia, mental distress and quality of life in relation to traumatic life events, coping strategy, social support and living conditions showed the criticality of creating various livelihood opportunities of internally displaced population as most of them left their habituated areas with empty hands. This helps to improve the living standard of the displaced person and keep their psychological trauma.

Moreover, as outline by the World Bank (2017), it is obligatory to support those who have been hurt within host communities like IDPs. That is, sometimes IDPs in the host communities are unreasonably affected, especially through jobs and prices of commodities. Development actors should help these people stay in the labor market and maintain their livelihoods, or upgrade their skills. They should also help strengthen social protection systems to provide assistance to those who may not be able to do. Then, strengthen and expand service delivery in the education and health sectors as well as for urban and environmental services are mandatory. Accommodating forcibly displaced persons requires scaling up supply. Development actors should help build capacity and finance infrastructure and operations and maintenance expenditure in the short term. They should also help to develop an adequate system that can be sustained in the medium terms.

In addition to the above related works, UNHCR (2018) indicated that internal displacement has many impacts on the lives of IDPs, their hosts and the communities they leave behind.

Consequences are felt in the dimensions of health, livelihoods, education, housing and infrastructure, security, the environment and social life. Aside from their number and range, the close and complex links between them and their mutually reinforcing effects are striking.

To sum up the opportunities created for the IDPs, most of the literatures showed synonymous findings with the present research findings. The present findings revealed that the responsible bodies like the government, non-government and humanitarian agencies did not provide adequate access to IDPs. This implies that IDPs in their settlement camp are suffering from lack of accessing basic social services due to the in adequacy of opportunities provided.

### **5.5 Aspiration of Integration**

The key findings of this study showed that the displaced migrants in Burayu settlement camp wants to integrate with the local people. This indicated that the forcibly displaced migrants are willing to work, live, entertain and interwoven with the local people around the resettlement camp. Therefore, this result implies that the displaced people have strong sense of living with the host people and adapt to the new environment.

Synonymous with the findings of the present study, a study conducted by Abraha (2014) showed that the experience in the destination country affected their reintegration in various degrees. Those who had faced exploitation in the destination country could suffer from mental illness, and have difficulty in reintegrating into their society. Moreover, a study conducted by Melaku (2014) on the return, reunification and reintegration of displaced people. His findings revealed that financial problems since they were displaced empty handed, housing problems and unavailability of jobs were hindering them from reintegrating with their family and community. The finding also uncovers the roles of family networks in the reunification and reintegration process of these forced displaced people, depending on the network the returnee had with family members while they were abroad.

Integration of displaced persons into host community services is seen as a more sustainable and cost-efficient approach than camps (UNHCR, 2014). For the forcibly displaced in

camps, services provided by agencies may be better to what is available locally and moving to country systems may result in a net loss of welfare (WBG, 2017). However, the overwhelming majority of IDPs do not have access to such services and their welfare depends on the strengthening of the host community systems. Therefore, in the medium term, scaling up such systems and including forcibly displaced persons into them is viewed as the most cost-effective and equitable option; the transition needs to be managed carefully, in particular in those poor and remote regions where local systems are weak.

Moreover, more recently, Titilope (*et al.*, 2019) conducted a research on the challenges of integration among internally displaced women in selected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in Nigeria. The findings identified the struggle to return, security concern, poor infrastructure and lack of economic opportunities as the major challenges affecting the integration of the displaced women. Nonetheless, integration with the host communities needs alleviation of the above problem. Hence, his findings was more in line with the present findings in that the IDPs faced life threatening challenges related to accessing basic social services such as schooling, health, food and water.

A recent integration research conducted by Beza (2020) on the reintegration of unskilled Ethiopian female displaced migrants and found that reintegration assistance for involuntary returnees is beneficial only for those who manage to obtain some savings out of their migration. The findings imply the need for policy improvements regarding the working conditions of female domestic workers in the host countries and reintegration programs in the home countries. His findings further explained that assistance provided upon the displaced by the government and local or international NGOs includes the provision of medical and counselling assistance, a workplace, vocational skill training for about 3-12 weeks and credit facilities. However, the reintegration assistance did not prove to be life-changing for the displaced in our study.

Overall, the findings mentioned in the above relevant literatures were directly or indirectly synonymous with the findings of the present study findings in that the participants have been shown positive feelings towards integration with the host communities. This implies that the internally displaced people needs agents that facilitate the integration areana.



## CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

### 6.1 Summary

In this sub-section an attempt is made to summarize the main findings of the study against the objective of the study. From the stories of the study participants, it is possible to understand whether internally displaced people accessed the basic social needs or not through interviewee with the IDPs. This might be emanated from the problem itself and the perspectives IDPs viewed.

- ✓ An in-depth interview with the key informants assessed the various possible causes of displacement among internally displaced persons. Consequently, all of the participants raised ethnic and hatred based conflict between the Oromo and Somalia people, particularly in their boarder as their main cause of their displacement. The displaced persons person were witnessed that they faced life threatening access to basic social services constraints during displacement, through journey and at the destination area
- ✓ The analyses of participants' interview informed us the primary school is 4 to 5 kilometers far from the settlement camp. This resulted in the discouragement of the families to send their children to school. The research participants were witnessed their dissatisfaction of the health facilities they got. The IDPs have serious questions on the competence of the health professionals engaging in health service giving around Burayu settlement camp. The participants also declared that they are suffering from critical shortage of water for drinking and domestic use. The IDPs are getting portable water rarely. Securing sanitation and hygiene of IDP are almost a dream because of unavailability of water and lack of awareness about the significance of cleaning their environment, body and utensils. The participants also genuinely assured the presence of inadequate and limited food ration assistance per month. Moreover, they have faced diverse disturbing and upsetting life events after their displacement. These are death of family member, separation, distortion, tension, depression and persistent sickness. However, the government provides inadequate provision of psychological counseling services.

- ✓ The analyses of this study confirmed that IDPs in the settlement camp got few trainings on how to create jobs, life skill trainings, facilitate football and volleyball, and occasional supervision by psychiatrist. However, no one of the IDPs changed this trainings into business and create their own job. Even the psychiatrist visited and gave counseling services once in a week. Thus, the opportunities created for the internally displaced persons might be simply for the sake of political sayings.
- ✓ The findings of this study confirmed that the significant number of the participants have positive response to live together with the host communities, while few of them were not interesting to integrate with the local people. They want to return back to their place of habituation than living in the settlement camp.

## 6.2 Conclusions

This study investigated the challenges and opportunities of IDPs in *Burayu* settlement camp in terms of accessing social services. A range of migration theories were used to highlight the problem and explain the empirical observation. In particular, Unifying theory of migration has been adopted as a theoretical stance to explore comprehensively and clearly how the IDPs in Burayu settlement camp faced life threatening challenges, accessed opportunities and integrate with the host communities. Finally, this chapter outlines the key findings of the research in view of addressing and answering the research objectives and questions, respectively. Following the concluding remarks on the key findings, the possible implications of the study are forwarded:

- The study participants witnessed that ethnic based conflict between Somalia and Oromo people was their main causes of displacement from their place of residence. An in-depth interview with the key informants assessed the various possible causes of displacement among internally displaced persons. Consequently, all of the participants raised ethnic and hatred based conflict between the Oromo and Somalia people, particularly in their boarder as their main cause of their displacement.
- IDPs faced a number of challenges in terms of accessing basic social services. This include inaccessible schools, insufficient health care services, lack of adequate food ration assistant, scarcity of water for drinking, domestic and hygienic purpose, and inadequate psychological counseling services. The analyses of participants' interview informed us the school is too far to access the education services. The participants also declared that they are suffering from critical shortage of water for drinking and domestic use. Securing sanitation and hygiene of IDP are almost a dream because of unavailability of water and lack of awareness about the significance of cleaning their environment, body and utensils. The participants also genuinely assured the presence of inadequate and limited food ration assistance per month. Moreover, they have faced diverse disturbing and upsetting life events after their displacement. These are death of family member, separation, distortion,

tension, depression and persistent sickness. However, the government provides inadequate provision of psychological counseling services.

- Too few opportunities was created to internally displaced people in their settlement camp albeit no one changed into practice. The analyses of this study confirmed that IDPs in the settlement camp got few trainings on how to create jobs, life skill trainings, facilitate football and volleyball, and occasional supervision by psychiatrist.
- Most of the internally displaced migrants in Burayu settlement camp, around *Anfo* area were interested to integrate with the local people. The findings of this study confirmed that the majority of the participants have positive response to live together with the host communities, while few of them were not interesting to integrate with the local people.

### 6.3 Implications

Based on the major findings and conclusion remarks made so far, the following points are forwarded as implications of the study.

- ☞ The study has been intended to assess the challenges and opportunities of IDPs against access to social services. It has tried to fill the gap in knowledge regarding the IDPs' challenges and opportunities in Ethiopia. The author believed that the findings of this paper might contribute to the literature related to the topic raised.
- ☞ This study has also used as a spring board to students or researchers who are interested to conduct a study on the challenges and opportunities of IDPs against accessing basic social services and facilities.
- ☞ This study is expected to gives methodological and problem formulation insight for researchers and students who are interested in further research in similar or other related settings on the issue under investigation.
- ☞ Since this study has been intended to assess the challenges and opportunities of IDPs against accessing basic social services, the findings of the study might be an input for policy makers and reformers who engaged in the formulation and designing of strategies and policies on displaced migrants.

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## Appendices A

### 1. Interview Guides for research participants

This interview guide is prepared to collect data from sampled internally displaced people settled in Burayu town settlement camp, around Anfo area. The objective of this study is to assess the challenges and opportunities of internally displaced people in this settlement camp. The data will be collected with full consent of the research participants and getting permission from the local government. I will keep the anonymity of the research participants.

#### I. Socio-economic and demographic Information of the Participants

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sex \_\_\_\_\_
4. Number of years lived in Somalia region \_\_\_\_\_
5. Marital status \_\_\_\_\_
6. Number of children \_\_\_\_\_
7. Level of Education \_\_\_\_\_
8. Employment before displacement \_\_\_\_\_
9. Employment after displacement \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Guiding Questions Related to the Causes of Displacement

What was your main cause of displacement?

#### III. Guiding questions related to the challenges faced.

- a) How your children get education services? Is the school is accessible? How far is it?
- b) How do your family access health care services timely? How far is it?
- c) Do your family have adequate food ration from the government? How much food ration per month?
- d) How you get sufficient water for domestic use, sanitation and hygiene?
- e) Do your family get access to psychological counseling service? Where and when? Its effectiveness?

#### IV. Guiding questions related to the Opportunities got?

Could you mention the opportunities provided by the concerned bodies?

V. Guiding questions related to Integration

Do you and your families want to integrate with the local people? How?

VI. Do you want to return back to Somalia region? Why?

Appendices B

**2. Guidelines for Observations**

- a. The living style of the IDP in the settlement camp, including their, cloth, shelter, housing, sanitation, hygiene and entertainments.
- b. Access to basic social services. That is, schooling, health station or post, hand water tank
- c. Livelihood creation of IDPs.

Appendices C

**3. Guidelines for IDPs Coordinator and Local Governance**

- a. How IDPs are accessed educational services provided by the government? Is the school is easily accessible to students? How far is it?
- b. How IDPs are accessed health services provided by the government? Is the health institution is easily accessible to students? How far is it?
- c. How IDPs are accessed food assistant provided by the government? Is the food ration is adequate to the whole families? How did IDPs?
- d. How IDPs are accessed water for both drinking and cleaning? Is the water point easily accessible? How far is it?
- e. By your opinion, is the IDPs want to integrate with the host communities?