

**Assessment of the Psycho-Socio-Economic Problems and Coping Mechanisms
of Internally Displaced People in Ethiopia, The case of Internally Displaced
People in Burayu Settlement Camp**

By

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Dereje Kussa, entitled: *The Assessment of Psycho-Socio-Economic Problems and Coping Mechanisms of Internally Displaced People in Ethiopia: The case of Internally Displaced People in Burayu Settlement Camp* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work (MSW) complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

This study is the assessment of psycho-socio-economic problems of internally displaced people in Burayu settlement camp and their coping mechanisms. This people are displaced from their place of origin due to the inter-ethnic conflict that happened between Oromo and Somali ethnic groups living around the borders in eastern part of Ethiopia. Among the displaced people, there are 2800 people who have settled in Burayu settlement camp. The objective of this study was to assess the psycho socio-economic problems of displaced people in Burayu settlement camp and to identify the coping mechanisms being used by these people. To conduct this study, a qualitative research design with a phenomenological research approach was used. The lived experience of displaced people on their psycho-socio-economic problems and the coping mechanisms they are using were assessed through in-depth interview with eight research participants purposively selected based on pre-determined criteria and two focus group discussions with two different groups. In order to substantiate data collected through in-depth interview and FGD, observation to the camp setting where IDPs currently living was done. A phenomenological qualitative research method was used to do the analysis of the finding. The assessment result shows that, IDPs 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, shortage of food, shortage of monthly ration, lack of access to social services, inaccessibility to school and health, inconvenience and lack of infrastructure in the camp setting and lack of power to decide on their future and nonexistence of institution that deal with their issues. To overcome their problems, the displaced people are using different coping mechanisms which are mainly negative coping mechanisms. As a coping mechanism, the displaced people have adopted reduction in meal consumption pattern and size, selling of their monthly ration, begging, dropping their children from school, staying in the camp to escape from labeling and discrimination are the major one. These displaced people have owned some resources, experience and skills which can be capitalized on to design interventions. Though there are critical psycho-social problems that IDPs are facing, there is little intervention done by government. As the displaced people prefer local integration with host community, the intervention mechanism should design in the way that can ensure integration and bring lasting solution for displaced people.

Acronyms

IDPs:	Internally Displaced Peoples
IDMC:	International Displacement Monitoring Center
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
GRID:	Global Report on Internal Displacement
NRC:	Norwegian Refuges Council
NRDMC:	National Risk and Disaster Management Commission
UN:	United Nation
SNNPR:	South Nation Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia
OCH:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ECOSOC:	United Nation Economic and Social Council
UNCHR:	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

In the past two decades, alarming number of people worldwide have had to abandon their homes and livelihoods in the face of civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, or other threats. As they do not cross an international border, they are considered ‘internally displaced persons’ (IDPs) and not refugees (Hines, 2002.P1). The forced displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in developing countries. According to Global Report from (IDMC,2018), there are about 30.6 million new internal displacements associated with conflict and disasters were recorded in 2017 across 143 countries and territories. The number of refugees and internally displaced people in the developing countries of the world is constantly being escalated by the combination of violent strife, man-made or natural disasters, economic vicissitudes, and major development schemes going on in these environments.

Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only 14 per cent of the world’s population, but almost half of new conflict displacement took place in the region. There were 5.5 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence in 2017 (WB,2018) in this region. Displacement in the Horn of Africa is a highly complex phenomenon. Behind immediate triggers such as natural hazard events lie a confluence of social, economic, political and environmental drivers of vulnerability and exposure that creates high levels of both disaster and displacement risk (IDMC,2017, p.8).

According to several local and international media reports, Ethiopia has topped all countries by recording high number of internally displaced people. Report from (NRC,2018), shows that conflict has uprooted some 1.4 million Ethiopians from their homes since the start of 2018 alone.

The displaced lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship (WFP, 2000a). As indicated in thematic report of IDMC (2018) on internal displacement, it notes that, internal displacement would affect the lives of displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind through the harm it causes to people's physical health, psychological wellbeing and environment, their ability to secure a livelihood and their access to security, education, housing, basic infrastructure, social life and economy at the individual, community and even national level.

The inter-conflict that happened between Oromia and Somali regions since 2017 has resulted in the displacement of people close to 700,000 people. Those displaced from across regions are mainly hosted in transit or collective centers, while those displaced within the region are settled along border areas. As one of the host cities, Burayu city administration has hosted about 2800 internally displaced people and settled them in settlement camp. During this process, a lifesaving support such as camps construction, food and material support has been provided by host community, governments and agencies. Though there is life saving support that have been provided to these community, they are facing multiple challenges that need intervention. The challenges being faced by IDPs should systematically assessed and strategies needs to be designed for intervention. This study assessed the psycho-socio-economic problems and identified the coping mechanisms that the displaced people are using to overcome their adversities.

1.1.Statement of the Problem

Internal displacement has become an increasingly global and protracted phenomenon that requires concerted global attention (IOM,2017pp 4-5). According to UNCHR (2018), indicating information from Ethiopia National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ethiopia is experiencing one of the worst internal displacement crises in the world. High displacements have occurred in regions like Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regional states. As per report from IDMC (2018), conflict over resources and ethnic conflicts has triggered 2.9 million new displacements in Ethiopia in 2018, more than in any other country worldwide.

Among the inter-conflict that resulted in internal displacement in Ethiopia, the conflict that happened between ethnics of Oromo and Somali people around the border was the major one. Report by OCHA (2018), shows that, the inter-ethnic conflicts that have happened around the borders between the ethnic group of Oromo and Somali people have resulted to the death of lives, damage of property and displacement of peoples from their place of origin. During these conflicts people have escaped from their places of origin where they have stayed in different temporary shelters before they have resettled into different settlement camps found in cities of the two regions.

As one of vulnerable people, these displaced people have suffered different problems in association to their displacement. As per report from IOM (2017), on internal displacement, many of displaced people live in camps and camp-like settings has high probability to face challenges such as discrimination, exploitation and severe deprivation from host community. In his analysis Mesfin (2007), reported the work of Mollica and Caspi, traumatic life events such as lack of food,

water, shelter and medical care, imprisonment, injury, abuse and isolation, torture, and murder and death of the subject or family due to displacement can lead to serious psychosocial consequences.

Burayu city is one of the host cities where 2800 internally displaced people have settled in the camp setting after displaced due to ethnic conflicts between Oromo and Somali people around the borders. Evidences from media report shows that Burayu city administration has hosted large number of displaced people compared to other cities close to Addis Ababa such as Sululta, Sabata, Gelan and Bishoftu. There are reports that the displaced people in this settlement camp are dependent on the government for their social, economic and living wellbeing. Considering their dependency on aid and their nature of vulnerability, there is expected adversity of these people to different problems. There are also media reports that shows displaced people in Burayu settlement camp have suffered different problems in association to their displacement.

Though the medias have reported the vulnerability of displaced people to different problems, these reports didn't indicate the kind of problems these people are facing and the intensity of the problems. There is also no report that indicated the coping mechanisms that displaced people are using to overcome their problems. The existing reports are mostly confined to reporting cause of displacement and the aid provided in the temporary shelters. Hence, this study has conducted in Burayu settlement camp to assess the problems exists in IDPs living n this camp because it is one of the city that host large number of IDPs, the problems of IDPs are only limited to media reports and there is no detail on the problems being faced by IDPs in this camp, There are also limited research reports on conflict induced displaced people settled in urban setting and the result of the study can contribute to design intervention mechanisms to the problems of IDPs in urban setting.

1.2.Objective of the study

1.2.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the psycho-socio-economic problems of internally displaced people living in Burayu settlement camp and to identify the coping mechanisms that are being used by IDPs which can be adopted to design intervention mechanism

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

1. To identify the psycho-socio-economic problems that displaced people in Burayu settlement camps are facing
2. To identify the different coping mechanisms being used by Internally displaced people living in Burayu settlement camp
3. To identify the assets exists among IDPs in Burayu settlement camp

The study has addressed the following research questions;

1. What is the psycho-socio-economic challenges that displaced people in Burayu settlement camps are facing?
2. What are the overall coping mechanisms existing within the IDPs in Burayu settlement camp that can be used for intervention mechanism?
3. What are the assets that IDPs in Burayu settlement camp has owned?

1.3. Significance of the Study

This study is significant in that it is the first study that have been conducted on internally displaced people settled in Burayu settlement camp. As per my knowledge, there is no study conducted on internally displaced people settled in Burayu settlement camp to this time. The finding of this assessment informs the government and the committee established to oversee the issue of IDPs on the psycho-socio-economic problems being faced by displace people in this settlement camps which can help them as an input to design intervention strategies.

In addition to this, the finding of this assessment will contribute to the limited report on the psycho-socio-economic problems of IDPs in Ethiopia. Though issue of displacement got media coverage, there are limited reports on the problems of IDPs living in the camps. The reports are mainly focused on the cause of displacement and damage happened during the displacement process. To fill this gap the assessment conducted on IDPs in Burayu has a contribution to the limited report in this regard.

During assessment, it was understood that there is no designed intervention plan by government to solve the psycho-socio-economic problems of displaced people in this camp. The intervention mechanisms suggested based on the result of this assessment can help the government and the committee to raise fund and design interventions to bring solution to the problems being faced by displaced people in this camp.

1.4. Limitation of the study

- The study did not make data collection and analysis from the host community which could have help to know the perception of neighbor community toward displaced people. Knowing the attitude and perception of the displaced people was helpful in suggesting intervention mechanisms
- The study didn't do assessment on the socio-economic impact of displaced people on the host community.
- The scope of this study is only limited to displaced people in Burayu settlement camp so that it can't be generalized to all displaced people all over the country.

1.5. Conceptual definition

Internally Displaced People: Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Socio-Economic Problem: Socio-economic problems are lack of education, cultural and religious discrimination, overpopulation, unemployment and corruption. Poverty, as a major indicator of socio-economic problems it is about fundamental denial of choice and opportunities, and violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

Coping Mechanism. Coping strategies are a series of strategic act based on a conscious assessment of alternative plans of action. Within the limited options they sometimes have, household in poor socio-economic position to choose the plans of action that are proportionately the most useful to them.

Durable Solution: According to the Brooking Institutions (2010) a durable solution for displaced people is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and

protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through sustainable reintegration at the place of their origin, sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take local integration, sustainable integration in another part of the country.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definition of Internally Displaced People

The UN Refugee Agency, the UNHCR, distinguishes between refugees and internally displaced persons as follows: “Both groups often leave their homes for similar reasons. Civilians are recognized as ‘refugees’ when they cross an international frontier to seek sanctuary in another country. The internally displaced, for whatever reason, remain in their own states (UNHCR, 2007).

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the definition offered by the Representative of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons, are those “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 (UNICEF, 1998.p1). Although the reason for flight might be similar (civil conflict, humanitarian disaster etc) IDPs have not, unlike refugees, crossed an international border for the sake of safety but have remained in their home country. Consequently, IDPs become tremendously vulnerable as they maintain their rights as citizens and protection of their government even though the government could have been involved in what caused the displacement in the first place.

Being internally displaced means that one is still under the jurisdiction of one’s government and hence cannot claim rights beyond those of their fellow countrymen (Brun:2005). The guiding principle of IDPs states that Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, a full equality, the same right

and freedom under international and domestic law as do persons in their country. They shall not discriminate against the enjoyment of any right and freedom on the ground that they are internally displaced people (OCHA, 2014.p2)

The literatures reviewed above indicates that internally displaced people are different from refugees and they have the granted all the right that a citizen of that country have entitled. There should no discrimination, marginalization and they must have a guarantee to enjoy from the economy that the country generates. Though it is discussed this way by literatures, internally displaced people are marginalized, discriminated and less participated in the socio-economic activities of their respective country. They are considered as a burden to government and community. This is due to lack of attention by government and community in empowering the IDPs. There are different capitals exist with displaced people that can be explored and helpful in empowering them to bring durable solution. They should not be marginalized, and the government should participate them in every economic sector. To do this the government have to assess the potential exist within them and empowering the IDPs so that they can have the power to claim for their right and obligation.

2.2.Theoretical Concept of Displacement

As reviewed in the work of Salukvazed (2014), internal displacement as a separate theoretical concept in many cases is defined and discussed as a part of global process of forced migration and a form of existence of a vulnerable social group. The discussions refer to migration, coping strategies, resilience, as well as aspects of social exclusion and social capital. The question of internal displacement is directly linked to the peculiarities of migration and more specifically, to the forceful displacement. Weiss and Korn (2006), who have been working on the issues of internal

displacement, define IDPs as 'forced migrants who physically remain within their own countries'. The authors also underline the importance of re-definition when linking the growing number of internally displaced population and the necessity of answering their different needs from refugees. They discuss a set of important questions such as material well-being, employment, human and social capital of the displaced population and the role of state actors. When describing the scientific approaches of investigation of IDP, the authors suggested that, it is worthy of mentioning about a huge gap in analyses and explanation of survival and coping strategies of IDPs and spatial peculiarities of their everyday lives

2.3. Global Situation of Internal Displacement

Globally, 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).

The scale of internal displacement has risen to unprecedented levels. Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Global Trends 2014 reveal that almost 60 million people are forcibly displaced globally, consisting of over 19.5 million refugees, 38.2 million internally displaced persons and 1.8 million asylum seekers. Over 40 million people are currently displaced by conflict inside their own countries, a number that represents 62 per cent of the total number of displaced persons worldwide. Internal displacement has become an increasingly global and protracted phenomenon that requires concerted global attention (IOM,2017pp 4-5). China, the Philippines, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, the United States, India, Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia accounted for more than a million new displacements (GRID,2018 p5).

As reviewed from different reports and literatures, though the number of internally displaced peoples are increasing from time to time, there is less attention by international community in supporting IDPs interventions. Most of the funds from international community focused on refugees with the excuse that internally displaced people should be supported by its own country. So, this trend must be changed. Intervention in bringing durable solution to the problem of IDPs should be done by participating and exploring capitals exists with IDPs.

2.4. Displacements Overview in Ethiopia

According to local newspaper such as the Reporter, Addis Standard and other electronic media, since the beginning of 2018, Ethiopia has newer conflict driven Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) than any other country in the world, with over 1.4 million in 2018. Of the approximately 2.8 million total IDPs in Ethiopia, over 2.2 million are displaced due to conflict with the over 500,000 remaining displaced by climatic shocks, including drought- and flood-induced food insecurity.

The number of new displacements in Ethiopia increased sharply in the first half of 2018 to 1,391,000. Most were associated with the outbreak of new intercommunal conflict that displaced more than a million people in West Guji and Gedeo, along the border between Oromia and SNNPR regions. The exact causes remain unclear, but it is thought that disputes over borders and the allocation of pasture and water resources are likely to have contributed to the sudden escalation of violence

According to report by OCHA (2018), there are around 656,579 people displaced within their respective regions, including 428,569 people displaced within their woreda of origin (352,066 in Oromia and 76,503 in Somali), and 49,541 people displaced outside their woreda of origin but

within the same region (27,079 in Somali and 22,462 in Oromia). There are also a group of IDPs who, even if they crossed regional borders, remained close to their areas of origin along the border, including 99,820 Somali IDPs and 78,649 Oromo IDPs. Overall, these categories of IDPs are mainly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists residing in spontaneous or planned camps/sites along the regional borders.

An estimated 7.9 million people in Ethiopia need emergency food assistance, with those internally displaced people as the most affected one. Ethiopia is also home to over 900,000 refugees that require humanitarian assistance and is the second largest host nation for refugees in Africa behind Uganda. The high number of new displacements recorded in Ethiopia largely attributed to the escalation of conflict along the disputed border between the Oromia and Somali regions (IDMC,2017).

These literatures have analyzed the cause of displacement, number of people displaced and its impact on the government. But there is limited report on how this people are being supported in the settlement camps and their socio-economic problems. I have reviewed no reports that have analyzed the situation of displaced people in Burayu settlement camp. In this assessment I will assess the general conditions and the problems being faced by displaced people in Burayu settlement camp and contribute to the limited literature.

2.5. The Socio-Economic Problems of IDPs

Internal displacement has been widely identified as a post-Cold war phenomenon due to changing patterns of conflict from intra-state to inter-state (UNHCR, 2005; Cohen & Deng, 1998). It is obvious that internally displaced peoples are the most vulnerable groups worldwide as compared

to refugees where internally displaced peoples have less legal protection resulting from, relatively, little attention was paid for their plight by international communities. Recognition of internal displacement emerged gradually and brought plight of a pressing new problem through the late 1980s and became prominent on the international agenda in the 1990s as a result of the explosion of civil wars (Hynes, 2004: p459).

Internally displaced people has gone through different socio-economic problems which extends from displacement to recovery phases. As per report from IOM (2017), on internal displacement, many of displaced people live in camps and camp-like settings where they face challenges from host communities, discrimination, exploitation and severe deprivation, which may additionally increase their vulnerability to trafficking and the risk of recruitment to different social adversity.

As analyzed by Mesfin (2007), on the work of Mollica and Caspi, traumatic life events due to displacement can lead to serious psychosocial consequences. Such traumatic events include lack of food, water, shelter and medical care, imprisonment, combat and injury, abuse and isolation, torture, and murder and death of the subject or family.

According to the analysis of Shazali (1995) on IDPs, the issue of displacement is not simply a question of head count of those who involuntarily undertook spatial mobility, leaving behind the places of their original or normal domicile, it is also, and more significantly a phenomenon consequent on a socio-economic process whereby otherwise self-fending people are reduced to destitute and as a result become vulnerable. This analysis treats different elements associated with displacement. It involves political, economic, social, geographical and historical dimensions, it also involves socio-economic transformation, which happens during different disasters which

affect people's capacity to adapt to these disasters. Displacement is a tragic experience and figures as one of the most significant indicators of socio-economic, political and environmental crises. Displaced people encounter great hardship, risk, physical and social (Somia,2005. P,19).

As reported by Somia (2005), displaced peoples have major economic problems. The finding shows that most of the problems facing IDPs are money related. The transition to a monetized economy is difficult, aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining jobs. Job opportunities are extremely limited, and few households manage to survive on an individual income. Individuals within households often hold two or more semi-jobs, which cannot generate significant income which force them not to consume meal regularly.

As reported by Shazali (1995) on IDPs in settlement camp of Somali region, there are low education enrollment due to inaccessibility of schools, low level of purchasing power to good and services required for a daily basis, low level of nutrition, shortage of potable water, low health care services, poor camp structures which is difficult to live in in different seasons.

During a crisis, IDPs may move many times, making it increasingly difficult for them to find durable solutions, leading to even further protracted displacement and potentially to aid dependency. Returning to their community of habitual residence may no longer be an option for those displaced, and, at the same time, integration may also be difficult, even if they have spent many years in the same host community. There is gap information on what kind of problems being faced by IDPs settled in Burayu settlement camps. In my study, I will be going to identify the socio-economic problems of displaced people in these camps.

2.6. Psychological Problem of IDPs

According to report by IASC (2007), 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. While some of the psychological effects are direct responses to the trauma of disaster, other effects are long-term responses to the interpersonal, societal and economic effects of the disaster. In the absence of well-designed interventions, IDPs may develop lasting depression, pervasive anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other emotional disturbances (Sekar et.al, 2005). Even more than the physical effects of disasters, the emotional effects cause long-lasting suffering, disability and loss of income.

A WHO (2009) led study on the Mental Health of IDPs found that despite the passage of 15 years and more of the end of active war hostilities, 40 per cent of internally displaced respondents had a mental health disorder. Women suffered from mental health disorders twice as often as men, and the incidence increased with the age of the respondent. People who were exposed to war trauma revealed more mental health problems than those who were not. The lack of adequate housing, income and education also correlated to poor mental health. Given the psychosocial problems that faced the displaced people, there are limited information that suggest how the psychosocial support should be provided to the displaced people. Protection strategies should therefore must include the

wholistic way of addressing the psychosocial problems of IDPs. The intervention must design in the way that promote the mental and other psychosocial problems of IDPs.

2.7.Ethiopian Government Action in Addressing IDPs Problems

Following the displacement of people of peoples in different parts of the country, Ethiopian government was responding to the situation through different techniques. As reported by OCHA (2018), the Ethiopian Government has organized three sub-committee that reports to steering committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister with the intent to find a durable solution to the IDP situation in the country, the Government prioritizes return, where possible, and relocation of the conflict-induced IDPs. In Oromia and Somali regions, a multi-disciplinary team is set up to prepare an IDP rehabilitation plan, which will include a relocation/return plan and livelihoods options/compensation packages.

Report from OCHA (2018), shows that the emergency assistance and re-establishment of IDP Sub-Committee oversees the life-saving assistance of the over 1 million conflict IDPs in the country, in partnership with humanitarian partners. With the aim to inform the IDP re-establishment/rehabilitation plan and a compensation package, a team composed of representatives from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Affairs and relevant line ministries were deployed to Oromia and Somali regions to assess the type and scope of damage and loss incurred by the violence since September 2017.

As per report from OCHA (2018), the committee established has reported that damages and losses in public infrastructure, including water supply schemes, health facilities, schools, and agricultural institutions/production. The assessment also mapped-out and monetized damages and losses on

private property/holdings, including harvest, houses, assets, livestock and the overall impact on livelihood.

At regional level Somali regional state and Oromia regional state in collaboration with other stakeholders, were working on resettlement and supplying basic need of the displaced people. According to report from OCHA (2018), the Oromia regional government prioritizes households for resettlement based on agreed vulnerability criteria and selection of resettlement towns is done as a lottery selection. In addition to this, food assistance, health care, water and sanitation materials have provided to these people.

Though there has been emergency support being provided by the government and humanitarian organization at preliminary stages, several reports on electronic media shows that the displaced people in different settlement camps are suffering from shortage of basic needs. According to Assessment conducted by Save the Children (2017) on displaced people in Somali region, most of the respondents responded the top basic need demanded were food, potable water, access to health facilities and good structures in their living camps.

There is no reports on the socio-economic problems faced by displaced people in Burayu settlement camps. Reports from different literatures shows that there are immediate actions taken during the moment of displacement. Those interventions were done to save the life of displaced peoples. One of the lifesaving interventions done was moving the displaced people to settlement camp and providing the ration. These people are facing different socio-economic problems and need intervention. Considering this gap, I will conduct the study to assess the socio-economic problems of displaced people in settlement camps in Brayu and the result of this finding will

contribute in understanding the socio-economic problems and designing strategies for intervention to bring durable solutions to the displaced people.

2.8. Coping Mechanism for Internally Displaced Peoples

There is currently no UN agency which has the sole mandate for the protection and assistance to IDPS despite the existence of the Guiding Principles (Cohen et al, 1998a). Nor is there any international accountability when an agency denies such coverage (Cohen et al, 1998a

Internally displaced persons often find themselves without adequate assistance or opportunities to provide for themselves. They suffer because of extremely inadequate living situations. They demand and appeal for food, accommodation and social care (Somia, 2005. P, 21). As reported in UNCHR (2010 Internally displaced persons (IDPs) need to be able to resume a normal life by achieving a durable solution. The Guiding Principles for internally displaced article 28–30 set out the rights of IDPs to durable solutions, the responsibilities of national authorities, and the role of humanitarian and development actors to assist durable solution for IDPs. The guiding principle states that relevant authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country.

Strategy document from Somali regional government of Ethiopia (2016) states, to ensure an adequate standard of living, displaced households must be supported to develop diversified and sustainable livelihoods that will contribute to increased resilience. Thorough analysis of local contexts and active engagement with communities in IDP hosting areas should form the basis for

identification of suitable livelihood and income-generating activities that would strengthen local integration.

As far as I reviewed literatures there are no coping mechanism suggested for people living in settlement camps in urban setting. Most of the literatures has discussed how to bring durable solutions to IDPs around the borders where most of them are agropastoral. In my assessment I will assess the problems faced, capitals available and identify coping mechanism of displaced people in Burayu settlement camps. This will help as a source of information to plan any for intervention mechanism for displaced people in camps and urban setting.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Design Method

3.1. Research Design

A research design for this assessment is a qualitative research method in which a Transcendental phenomenological study type was used to understand the Emic understanding of the phenomenon by people who experienced the situation. As reviewed by Creswell (2007) on the work of Moustakas, transcendental phenomenology is focused less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on a description of the experiences of participants. Hence, the this type of phenomenological research approach is an appropriate for this assessment in that it is the best way to understand the lived experience of displaced people. According to Moustakas (1994), phenomenological approach is about collecting data from persons who have experienced the phenomenon and develops a composite description of the essence of the experience for all the individuals. For this assessment, extensive in-depth interview with eight (8) research participants and two focus groups discussion were held with purposively selected participants among displaced people with pre -judged criteria to get multiple perspectives. Data analysis was done by following the steps that has suggested by Mustakas (1994), where significant statements or quotes have coded together which followed by clustering these statements to themes and finally, I wrote a descriptive narrative report of what the displaced people have experienced. The data collection method such as in-depth interview, focus group discussion and observation were used to generate an emic understanding of the problems by these displaced people. This research design helped the researcher to assess how the participants articulate their problems, their emotion and lived experience and the coping mechanism they have been using. Observation as a method of data

collection also gave an opportunity to observe and record the natural setting of camp where these displaced people are living in.

3.2. Study Population

The study population for this assessment was those people living in Burayu settlement camp after internally displaced from eastern parts of the country 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. Hence the study population are internally displaced people living in this camp.

3.3. Sampling Method 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 gender, age, household size, 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 differences or different perspective. For focus group discussions the participants were purposely selected from married women and youths which was aimed to generate additional information and to make data triangulation to validate the data collected through in-depth interview.

For this assessment, eight (8) research participants were selected for in-depth interview from IDPs living in Burayu settlement camp. According to Boyd (2001), a sample size from two (2) to ten

(10) participants or research subjects is enough to reach saturation for phenomenological study. Creswell (1998, pp. 65 & 113), recommends “long interviews with up to 10 people” for a phenomenological study is enough. For phenomenological research approach Polkinghorne (1989), also recommends that, conducting interview with a participant from five (5) to 25 individuals who have all experienced the phenomenon is enough for a phenomenological research approach. Considering these facts and the objective of the study, eight (8) research participants were selected from IDPs in Burayu settlement camp based on maximum variation in which participants experienced similar phenomena but with different variation were purposively selected based on the prejudged criteria to collect data from multiple people with multiple perspective. For focus group discussion, I have conducted two (2) focus group discussions with 12 peoples in which six (6) peoples participated in each session. FGD was used to get additional information from youth and women which were considered among the most affected people by displacement and it was helpful for data triangulation. As reviewed by Creswell (1998), on the work of Arksey & Knight, 1999; Bloor, 1997; Holloway,1997, the purpose of collecting data from different kinds of source in phenomenological qualitative research can help for data triangulation, to contrast the data and validat the data if it yields similar findings.

3.4. Data Collection Method

For this study I have used In-depth Interview, Observation and Focus Group Discussion as a method of data collection. In-depth Interview was conducted with research participants using guide questions. Two Focus Group discussion in which one FGD was with married women only and the second FGD was conducted with youth member of the displaced people were conducted. The FGDs were conducted to assess the cross-cutting issues of displacement with these segments of

displaced people and to get additional information and to validate the data collected using other method. Using check list, observation to the settlement camp site was made to observe the situation of IDPs' living in camp, the infrastructure in the camp and how convenient the setting to human being.

3.5.Data Collection Tools

For this study, interview guides which consists open ended questions related to psycho-socio-economic problems, coping mechanism and strategies of intervention for IDPs in Burayu settlement camp were prepared in English and the interview was conducted by Afan Oromo the language that the research participants can hear and responds to. To avoid inconsistency that could happen while translating the questions from English to Afan Oromo, the researchers has exactly internalized the wording of the questions and consistently used the same languages throughout the interview sessions. For observation, a checklist was used to assess the camp setting and infrastructures in the camp where displaced people residing.

3.6. Method of Data Analysis

Method of data analysis for this assessment was qualitative method in which phenomenological approach of data analysis used. Before starting data, analysis data collected in Afan Oromo, has changed to English transcript. The, horizontalization where significant statements from research participants on the psycho-socio-economic problems and their coping mechanisms were taken from transcripts and these significant statements were put together to form cluster of themes about their lived experience on the psycho-socio-economic problems. These clustered meaningful statements were described to form structural description of how the people experienced the phenomenon. By doing structural description, I have formed the essence where essential

descriptions of the phenomenon have formed a long passage to report the lived experience my research participants. Data collected through observation were categorized and put in themes where description of what have observed in camp setting were made and written in passage based on their themes. The data analysis conducted was according to the suggestion by Moustakas (1994), where he suggested that data analysis start from putting significant phrases together to develop meanings out of the lived phenomenon discussed by participants. Then these meaningful stories will be clustered to form themes which brings presentable and exhaustive description of phenomenon.

3.7. Quality Assurance

To ensure the quality of this assessment and trustworthiness of data, all necessary procedure was taken. The researcher has done reflexivity on oneself to put aside the personal experience, judgment, interpretation and presupposition aside, so that only the lived experience of the research participants was recorded and reported as a research finding. Appropriate data collection method and tools were designed after reviewing literatures done with similar research objective. Data triangulation was made by collecting additional data from FGD participants and observation to the camp setting. Data cleaning was done by the researcher itself not to compromise on the quality of the finding.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Before starting this assessment, ethical clearance was obtained from Burayu city administration Labor and Social Affair Office. The letter from Addis Ababa University has submitted to the office and the permission has secured to conduct this assessment.

During interview, informed consent with the participants was made by explaining on the purpose of the study, the background of the researcher, and how the researcher keeps their confidentiality and anonymity. Explanation was also given to the research participants on their right to participate in this assessment and their right to respond or not to respond to the interview questions. They have also informed to continue or discontinue the interview session if they feel discomfort and the interview session is harming them. To keeps their anonymity and confidentiality of their information the name indicated in the report are not real name of the participants.

During participant selection for interview, there was miss conception among displaced people. Both the selected participant and other displaced people in the camp have thought that the participants selected in the research were to be provided with special support. Based on this explanation and briefing was done to them that there is no special offer for the research participants. There were some research participants thought that this study was on the inventory of their problems and they expected there will be immediate solution and betterment to their problems. Following this confusion, briefing was made to them that there will no immediate solution that the researcher provided to them after the assessment.

During the interview process there was emotional harm to few research participants. They were crying and feel emotional when discussed their displacement process and thought their family members lost during conflict. They have also raised different topics which is not relevant with the research objectives of this study. In order to control their emotion and continue the discussion the researcher was giving them some break to help them they get cool down.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Result of the Study

4.1. The Socio demographic aspect of research participants

Data was collected from 8 research participants who are purposively selected from internally displaced people living in Burayu settlement camp after displaced from their place of origin due to inter-ethnic conflict that happened between ethnic groups of Oromo and Somali around the borders. Two focus group discussions were held with women only and youth groups.

Place of displacement	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Level of Education	Status in the HHD	Household size	Number of children under 18 years
Jigjiga	M	43	Married	4 th grade	Head	5	3
Jigjiga	F	34	Married	10 th complete	Head	4	2
Jigjiga	F	18	Single	8 th complete	Daughter	6	3
Jigjiga	M	52	Married	3 rd grade	Head	6	3
Dirre Dawa	F	56	Married	Not attended	Wife	6	2
Dirre Dawa	M	17	Single	6 th grade	Son	4	2
Togo Cale	M	51	Married	5 th grade	Head	7	4
Togo Cale	M	63	Married	11 th grade	Head	5	2

Table: 1. Demographic characteristics of displaced people in in-depth interview

The table above indicates that, people settled in Burayu settlement camp have displaced from Jigjiga, Togo Cale, Dirre Dawa and. Six (6) of the 8 research participants were married and have

large family size range from 4-7 family members in the household. Seven (7) of research participants have reported that half of their family members are composed of children under 18 years old. All the research participants participated on the interview have attended formal education from 3-11th grade.

4.2. Background on displacement process and living condition of IDPs in Burayu camp

4.2.1. The cause of displacement

As per data from research participants, the displaced people living in the Burayu settlement camp 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 that the major cause of their displacement was the inter-ethnic conflicts that happened between Oromo and Somali ethnic groups. The study participants have noted 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.

Abadir, one of the research participants who displaced from Dire Dawa has discussed that, at my place of origin, I remember that pastoralists from the two ethnic groups were sometimes get in clash and there were casualties of people's life. The conflicts were due to water and grazing land for their livestock. Which is to mean in Afan Oromo, *iddon ani jiraacha turetti hawaasichi baay'een isaani horsiise bulaa waan ta'ef yeroo baay'ee horsiise bultoni naannolee lamani walitti bu'u lubbun namootas ni darba ture. Sababni walitti bu'insaa kan ture yeroo baay'ee lafa margaa fi iddo bishan dhugaati horii isaanitif ture.*

During in-depth interview, the research participants have discussed that, the inter-ethnic conflicts that happened between these two ethnic groups two years ago were different from the one that they

knew. They noted that the new conflicts were not done by the local community, it was done by armed people. They have discussed the people who wear military clothe and other armed people were coming to the villages and they have killed people, burnt houses and crops on farmlands. The research participnats from Jigjiga and Togo Cale have discussed, mass displacements were happened to Oromo Ethnic groups living in these areas following the death of 30 people in Awaday city in one day on February 2017. Sa'ada a research participant from Dire Dawa discussed, "it was armed people who burned my home". The focus group discussion participants have discussed that continuous that they left their place of origin because their properties have burned, they lost family members, relatives due to ongoing conflicts and treats from armed people. Research participants from Togo Cale discussed that, they were left their place of origin after they noticed that people with Oromo ethnic background were under attack following the incident that happened in Awaday. The research participants have noted that following their displacement, they were stayed in temporary collection centers before moving to Burayu settlement camp.

4.3. Displacement and resettlement process of IDPs in Burayu settlement camp

The research participants have discussed that, the inter-ethnic conflicts that took place between Somali and Oromo ethnic groups around the borders two years ago have a significant impact and it was a life determinant for them. During the conflict, people have fled their place of origin and escaped to different collection centers. Some research participants have discussed that they have escaped the armed attack who suddenly came to their home and burned their houses and property, few of them have fled their home after they saw the attack by military and armed people on their ethnic group and fearing it could also happen to them. Two (2) of the research participants have

discussed they were left Jigjiga after people whom they know came and robbed their property and told them to leave from the area immediately.

The research participants have discussed that during early stage of displacement, they have faced different social crisis at these collection centers. The displaced people have noted they have faced shortage of food, they lost their family members and relatives to death without mourning, they have lost their asset and property. After facing prolonged socio-economic problems in different temporary camp setting, the government has started resettlement of these people to different cities of the two regions. Displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are among those displaced and resettled people. During in-depth interview with research participants, the resettlement made was not based on choice and it was the random placement by government. The research participants were also aware their place of settlement only one day before they ready to travel to Burayu settlement camp.

4.4.Livelihood condition before displacement

As per discussion with research participants on their livelihood condition before displacement, they have discussed that, their socio-economic condition before displacement was much better and incomparable with their current living condition. At place of their origin, they have owned their business such as mini market, small shops and khat trade. Some of them were engaged in farm activities where they do crop production and livestock husbandry. The research participants also discussed that, at their place of origin, they have their own residential houses. Only two (2) of the eight (8) participants that were living in rented house. The study participant also discussed that, they were able to send their kids to school and did not faced significant challenge to cover their children's school expense. At the place of their origin, they were getting health facilities close to

their residence and didn't face problems in covering the cost of medication. The research participants have also discussed that, before they get displaced, they were well off in covering their food security. Their households were eating food of their choice regularly. Discussion with focus group participants also shows that there is significant difference between their current and previous living conditions. Women participated in FGD discussed that, their living condition before displacement was good than their current one. They discussed they were self-sufficient in food consumption in that their households were consuming food regularly. They have also discussed that they were able to buy clothes for their children at least once in a year and there were no problems of sending their children to schools. In-depth interview with women research participants shows that before displacement, they were living in stable living conditions and did not face critical problems as they are facing here in the camp. Women participated in FGD discussed that their current living condition has mostly affected the women. Research participants from women have also discussed women are more affected than men due to poor living conditions that happened due to displacement. Sa'ada, a research participant in an in-depth interview discussed that

The women are the most affected in the household. The food ration being provided is not enough for household monthly consumption, when the ration has diminished, it is the women who skip the food and make other household members eat.
[translated from Afaan Oromo]

Interview was made with research participants to know how long they have stayed at the place of their origin, based on this, they have discussed that, except two (2) of the displaced people who are from Togo and have lived there for 11 years, the remaining six research participants have lived at their place of origin for more than 26 years. Based on the discussion with research participants. For discussion made if the research participants know the current situation at their

place of origin, they have discussed that they have no updated information on what is going on in their place of origin.

From in-depth interview, it was understood that the research participants have no intention to return to their place of origin. Out of the eight (8) research participants, only two (2) of them have interest to return to their place of origin. Other participants have discussed that they have no intention to return to their place of origin because they have lost their property, their family members, and break down of social network. The women participated on FGD have discussed that, the majority of IDPs in this camp have lost their property and social networks, if they return to their place of origin they will be in danger of their safety and social security. As a result, the majority of IDPs in Burayu settlement camp has no The majority of IDPs have no interest to return to their place of origin. Jemal a research participant discussed;

we are facing major socio-economic problem, we didn't think our problem will be solved in short period of time, but we also have no safety if we return to our place of origin, we have also lost our property, relatives and our social network. So, there is no intention to return to our place of origin. [translated from Afaan Oromo]

Youth participated in the FGD also discussed they prefer to stay in the camp because they have a fear that they will be attacked again by those armed people. The youth participated in the interview have discussed that they remember the tragedy that happened during displacement and do not want to put themselves in that situation. They also discussed that, though they are facing different psycho-socio-economic problems at a displaced people, they prefer to stay in the camp.

4.5. Psycho-Socio-Economic Problems of IDPs in Burayu Settlement Camp

4.5.1. Problem in Camp setting

Based on discussion with research participants, the camp setting where displaced people are living in is inconvenient for human being to live in. It is very congested where a lot of people live a narrow settlement camp. The roof is leaking during rainy season, and the floor is muddy and dust. The overall house is made of iron sheet which makes it difficult to live in different weather conditions. The houses allocated to them is very narrow which make the household to live in overcrowded situation. There are no separate rooms for household members to sleep in and they also use the same room as a kitchen. Research participants from large family size have discussed that they are the most affected due to living in small camp houses. They have not enough sleeping materials and space that accommodate all family members. As per discussion with research participants, the camp setting has lack basic infrastructure such as water, road, sewerage management system and there was not enough latrines and it lack sanitation.

During participant observation, the researcher has observed that, the camp setting is very congested; hosted a lot of people in small camp setting, overcrowded of household members as they were living in small house, and no separate rooms for sleeping for household members. In the camp compound there are a lot of holes prepared for public latrines but remained open. The key informants who were the committee members of the displaced person discussed that, last summer six (6) kids have failed in into these latrines' holes where one (1) of them has died. Though they have asked the government to complete the construction of these latrines or close them, the government failed to respond on this. Key informant from Labor and social affairs also discussed that the original plan was to prepare latrines on every blocks of the living shed but the government

faced budget shortage to complete them. He suggested that it is better to fill most of the holes to reduce risk among displaced children.

4.5.2. Trauma and Psychological Problems

The research participants have discussed that, they have faced different traumatic life events during their displacement. The displaced people have experienced death of family members and relatives during the conflict. One of the research participants Sa'ada said *“my husband and young son has killed during conflict. I didn't saw their body and buried them”* [translated from Afan Oromo]. One of the research participants from Jigjiga has discussed that he was in his shop when people he come to his shop and bitten him to leave the shop. He escaped from his shop and went to his living house. When he reached home his house has was set with fire and his family members were not there. He himself was forcefully boarded on truck and brought to Hamarressa temporary shelter. The psychological harm that happened to him at that time has an effect this day. Though he meets his family members after several weeks in another temporary shelter, the moment he passed through has effect on his mental. He discussed he feel anxiety when remember that situation. The research participants have discussed that the traumatic life events they have experienced during the displacement process have exposed them to different psychological problems such as stress, anxiety and depression. Ahimad, one of the research participants has discussed that

I heard the death of my brother while in Hamarressa temporary shelter. I couldn't mourn and cried in the camp, now a days that comes to my mind. I feel depressed and feel anxiety when all that thing came to my mind. [translated from Afaan Oromo]

Discussion with research participants and focus group discussion shows that the property they have lost, the social network broken, the displacement and settlement process they have passed through have created anxiety, depression and stress among many households. Living in such congested and

overcrowded camp setting is also making them to get depressed, feel anxiety and stress. They feel themselves as a dependent and unproductive citizen. The research participants have discussed that they have no power on their future. They discussed that they have no plan for future and it the government who have power on their life. Abdulaziz, one of the research participants have discussed,

Living in such living situation has put me in stress and anxiety. I like to do a business for my household, but I have no power to do that. My household is totally dependent on aid. This situation put me in stress when I think what the future holds for my family. In Afan Oromo it is to mean; *Samuun keenya baay'ee miidhameera. Nuti nama hojii hojjechutti guddate. As teenye harka namaa eegachtu taane. Kun sammuu keenya baay'ee miidhe. Wa'ee egeree maatii koo yeroon yaadu baay'en dhiphadha*

Though they are facing different psycho-social problems, the key informants from labor and social affairs and committee members of the displaced people has discussed that, there was no professional support provided to the displaced people. The office has no social worker or psychologist to provide this kind of services.

4.5.3. Discrimination and Marginalization

Interview with research participants and focus group discussion shows that, displaced people are facing discrimination, marginalization and negative labeling from the host community and neighbor community members. They have noted that, at early stage of their settlement, most of the host community were supportive, shared their sympathy and provided them financial as well as material support. But as times goes on, host community and neighbor community have changed their attitude toward displaced people. The research participants have discussed that they have faced marginalization by host community. They also discussed that they have faced marginalization and discrimination by civil servant in public services area.

Discussion from focus group participants also confirms that discrimination and marginalization of displaced person is increasing from time to time. Discussion with women participated in FGD confirmed that, women experienced more marginalization and discrimination from the neighbor community than their men counterpart. These are manifested in the form of ignoring displaced women from community meeting that held in their neighbor community, negative labelling in relation to their status of displacement, excluding them from community-based informal groups such as idir, and denying employment opportunity. Information from youth participated in FGD also shows children and youth of displaced people have no integration with youth and people in neighbor community. They feel as they are excluded both by neighbor community and at school. The research participants have discussed discrimination and marginalization is happening to them because they don't want the displaced people to integrate with the host community. they assumed that the host community are not happy for the displaced people living in their neighborhood.

4.5.4. Inability to cope up to new living setting

During in-depth interview with research participants, it was noted that there is cultural difference between their place of origin and where they are currently living. Few of them have come from rural community and never lived in urban setting. Most of the displaced people have come from community members where there was strong interpersonal relation and a kind of communal society. They were at least member of one of informal institution such as idir, ikub and self-help group. Now they do not have that kind of institutions in their settlement camp. They have no close social ties with their neighbor, friends and relatives.

4.5.5. Uncertainty and inability to Plan

The researcher has asked the key informants what they think of staying in settlement camp and their future. Based on this, the key informants have discussed that they are uncertain on their future. They have no plan to leave the camp. What they are thinking is just to stay in the camp and wait for decision from government on their fate. Result from focus group discussion with women shows that, since they have lost all their property, business and job, there is no possibility to get back to their previous socio-economic condition and there is no bright future on their livelihood and they are totally dependent on government for their daily survival.

4.5.6. Economic and Social Security problem

4.5.6.1. Shortage of monthly ration

The research participants have discussed that they are facing economic problems and lack social security. All the displaced people in the settlement camp are dependent on the monthly ration being provided by government. The research participants have discussed that the monthly ration being provided to the household is not enough 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. The government is not providing financial support to the displaced people. To get cash, the displaced people are selling their monthly ration. After doing this, they faced shortage of food especially in the last week of the month after receiving ration. Data from focus group discussion also confirms that due to lack of financial support, the displaced people are selling their monthly food ration to get cash at their hand. After doing this, the household have faced food shortage and they get hunger before next round of rations come.

4.5.6.2. Unemployment and limited income source

The research participants have discussed that almost all the displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are unemployed. Their major reason for their unemployment is due to lack of working space, lack of skills needed, shortage of capital, discrimination and lack of social network to get job and sell their product. The research participants have discussed that, they are not getting employment because they have not equipped with skills needed for urban setting jobs such as construction. Due to discrimination and marginalization by host community, they could not get employment opportunity. Result from focus group discussion with women and youth shows that the neighbor community are not willing to even hire the women and youth of displaced people as housemaid. Foziya, one of the research participants discussed that,

The host community are not willing to hire our women and girls as even as house maid. We have tried several times and they were not willing. But we are observing while they bring the housemaid from other places. Those who they are bringing as housemaid are not different from us. This is due to their negative attitude toward us.

The focus group discussion participants have discussed that the host community has been discriminating and marginalizing in connection to their displacement. Abdulkadir, one of the research participants have discussed that, he was started a restaurant and were having good customers but due to discrimination based on his place of origin and status of displacement, he was forced to shut his restaurant. Result from in-depth interview with key informants and focus group discussion shows that, the IDPs have no financial support provided by government. As a result, people are selling their rations to get cash which they need to cover household living expense, for transportation, use to cover their medical expense and other contingencies. During focus group discussion with women, they have discussed that shortage of cash is the big challenge

for the household. The women are the most affected person due to financial shortage. They are expected to cover and avail household meal which need cash money to purchase additional food items. The cash money is also needed by the household to cover their household medical expenses.

4.5.6.3. Lack of access to media and communication

During in-depth interview with key informants, it has discussed that the displaced people in the settlement camp have limited access to source of information. They have no radio, television, and no access to printed media. Lack of media and information source have limited them to get information on the developing story on the socio-political situation of their place of displacement, no access to health and other information which have impacts on their livelihood.

During field observation the researcher has also observed that there is no household in the displacement camp that has Television and access to printed media. Only few people owned radio.

4.5.6.4. Lack of access to basic social services

The research participants have discussed that, the displaced people are facing problem to access basic social services such as health, school and potable water. Public health center is not close to their camp setting and they need to travel long distance, or they should pay for transport to access health center. The research participants have also discussed that their children could not access school at their locality. They have travel long distance to go to school. The household cannot cover transportation cost for their school. Due to this, most of the household are not sending their children to school. It is only the older children who able to walk long distance that is going to school. Access to potable water is also a major challenge for the displaced people. They are getting water every other 10 days. As a result, most of displaced people has forced to use borehole water which is not clean and safe to drink.

4.5.6.5. Lack of institutional arrangement

Research participants have discussed that, they are facing challenge to deal their issue in a normal bureaucratic government sector. Result 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. When crisis such as camp damage, floods and other crisis happened, it takes long times and they are 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.

The research participants have also discussed that the displaced people have no religious and burial service places. Most of displaced people in the settlement camp are Muslim so that they need mosque around their camp setting and place to bury when death occurred to displaced people. During camp participant observation, the researcher has also noticed that there were no religious institutions, public school and health centers that are close to settlement camp. Sultan, a research participant discussed that, “*since the day we settled here no one appear to us and discussed about our future*”. Another research participant Kedir, also discussed;

There is no special focus given by government to address our need. Government has once constructed the camp, settled us here, decided on the amount of ration then no effort done so far to change our life.

The youth participated on FGD discussed that, though they have a lot of socio-economic problems, that is affecting their psycho-social condition, they have never contacted an agency to discuss their issue. There is also no agency that discussed with them on their psycho-socio-economic problems.

4.6. Coping Mechanism of IDPs in Burayu Settlement camp

Finding from in-depth interview with research participants and focus group discussion shows that, displaced people have adopted different coping mechanism to overcome their socio-economic problems. Many of the households use negative coping mechanism to overcome their challenges. Displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are using coping mechanism such as selling of their food ration, skipping food and reducing the size, dropping/not sending their kids to school, taking risk job and begging are the major ones.

The research participants have discussed that they are selling their food ration to market and shops in their neighbor. They sell their monthly ration to get cash which they need it to buy additional food items, to cover their medical expense, to cover their children's school related expense, for transportation, to buy sleeping materials, to buy clothes for household, to buy holiday expense and to cover cost of maintaining their camp. The research participants discussed that, after selling their food ration, they face shortage of food. Due to this they are forced to skip food consumption pattern, reduce the portion of food as a coping mechanism. Focus group discussion with women has also confirmed that, the households are facing shortage of food especially the last week of the month after they received the rations. They have discussed, most of the time women skip food and reduce food size to let kids consume the food. Result from in-depth interview with participant from large family size also confirms that, skipping and reducing food portion are the common coping mechanisms that large family size use to overcome food shortage.

As per data from research participants, the displaced people were using to overcome their socio-economic problems is by not sending kids to school. They are not sending their kids to school because they need to cover transportation, buy uniform, and other school related expenses.

Inability to provide enough food for children and discrimination at school is also one of the reasons that displaced people drop or not sending their kids to school. Result from FGD with women participants shows that, most displaced people especially those with large family size are not sending their kids to school and there is also high drop out of their kids from school. This is because the displaced people cannot afford to send their kids to the school throughout the year. The research participants have also discussed that their household members have participated in petty trading such as selling of vegetables on road. Participants from FGD discussed that elderly displaced people and kids are participated begging to get income for the household. They have also discussed that, though not significant people, there are few men working as a daily laborer in construction activities and few young girls who are working as house maid.

4.7. Assets Owned by IDPs and Interventions strategies

The research participants have discussed that, there are intervention strategy that can bring durable solution if implemented. The research participants have suggested that engaging the displaced people in income geniting activities is a major thing that a government should do. They have discussed, the displaced people have different skills, profession and experience to start business. They have human capital such as wood and metal work, skill of electronic machinery repair and have experience of construction. They have also experience of crop and horticultural production as well as experience of petty trade and food making. Discussion from FGD also shows that, there people with technical and vocational skill training which can become entrepreneur if financial and other technical support provided. They have discussed that there are significant number of IDPs who have different skill which help them to earn income.

The research participants have discussed that, though they have some skills and experience, there is no demand for their skills because it is not marketable in urban setting like Burayu. Based on this, the key informants have suggested there should short term skill training for displaced people and make them ready for market. In addition to skill training, startup capital is needed for this people. To start business of their choice and experience, the displaced people need to be provided with financial support. Information from focus group discussion also shows that, to solve the socio-economic problems related with displaced people, integrating them with local community by engaging them in income generating activities with full package of business development services is very essential.

The discussion result from research participants, shows that, renovation to camp setting must be done to solve problems related with camp. In order to solve problems related with lack of access to health service and school, it is possible to establish at least first cycle of primary school in camp setting and health post in the camp setting and recruit professional teachers and nurses exists within displaced people.

Women and youth participated in FGD discussed that, to solve the tension between host community and displaced people, a discussion and awareness raising activities must be done. They also noted that facilitating a joint meeting between displaced people and host community as well as designing joint project for both communities can help to close the tension between the two community. The research participants discussed there must be an institution that facilitate and deal with the issue of displaced people.

Table 2: Summary of major findings

Research Questions	Major Finding
<p>What is the psycho-socio-economic challenges that displaced people in Burayu settlement camps are facing?</p>	<p>IDPs in Burayu settlement camp setting are facing psychological problems such as anxiety, depression, inability to plan on their future du to traumatic life events in association to their displacement. They are facing social problems such as lack of access to basic social services, living in congested and overcrowded camp setting, shortage of food, discrimination and marginalization from host community, lack of institutions that address their need, They are exposed to economic problems such as lack of sufficient income to cover their living wellbeing and unemployment</p>
<p>What are the overall coping mechanisms existing within the IDPs in Burayu settlement camp that can be used for intervention mechanism?</p>	<p>To over come their psycho-socio-economic problems the displaced people have adopted mainly negative coping mechanisms such as skipping meal consumption, selling monthly ration, begging, dropping children from school and limiting their movement to only camp setting</p>
<p>What are assets owned by IDPs in Burayu settlement camp?</p>	<p>IDPs in Burayu settlement camp have owned different skills and they have training of vocational and technical skills which help them to engaged in income generating activities.</p>

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Discussion

The major cause that resulted to the displacement of IDPs settled in Burayu settlement camp was the conflicts that happened between ethnic groups of Oromo and Somali around the borders in Eastern part of the country. Assessment finding indicated that, conflicts were instigated by armed people including military with uniform and some group of people who want to put these two people in conflict. The displaced people have discussed that they have lived at their place of origin in peaceful coexistence with Somali and other ethnic groups. Reports from media shows that, government has admitted that the conflicts happened between different ethnic groups were instigated by different actors who want the inter-ethnic conflicts. There are other reports that shows the existence of long history of conflict between these two ethnic groups around the borders over the coemption of natural resources. According to report from IDMC (2018), the high number of displacements recorded in Ethiopia was largely attributed to the disputed border between the ethnics of Oromo and Somali people around the borders. The report indicated that the area is known for its historic instability, drought and issues of border. This issues coupled with the involvement of federal and regional paramilitary and rebel groups also engaged around the borders of where people live together has resulted in escalating conflicts and which took the form of ethnic conflict and instigated the conflict of these two ethnic groups in different places of eastern part of Ethiopia. Following the conflicts people have fled their place of origin and settled in temporary shelters before permanently moved to settlement camps. In Burayu city there are 2800 IDPs settled in the camp. The IDPs in Burayu settlement camp were mainly displaced from Somali region and

Dire Dawa. These people are vulnerable to different psycho-socio-economic adversities due to their displacement status.

One of the problems that displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are facing is Psychological problem. The discrimination, marginalization, labeling, and traumatic life events they have encountered at the camp setting and during the displacement process have resulted these people to face psychological problems such as stress, depression and anxiety. Psychological problem is the result of cyclical factors of different issues. Their living nature such as living in overcrowded and congested camp setting, discrimination and exclusion by host community, breakdown of social network, death of relatives and family members during displacement processes, shortage of basic need for household, lack of social support system, loss of property during displacement can have significant impact on the psychological and mental health of displaced people. Their current relationship with their neighbor community and lack of informal organization that help them to reduce their tension can cause the psycho-social problems such as depression, anxiety and stress among the displaced people. As reported by IDMC (2017), IDPs' vulnerable situations place them at higher risk of abuse and violence and discrimination. Constant insults and threats can affect their psychological wellbeing and lead to mental health problems. So, there should strategic intervention such as assigning social worker to provide psycho-social support, facilitate the establishment of informal groups and reducing tension between displaced and host community is very crucial.

Social problem is another challenging life experience that the displaced people in Burayu settlement camp is facing. Discrimination, marginalization, negative labeling, shortage of food consumption, living in congested and overcrowded camp setting, lack of social support systems,

lack of access to social services systems, such as informal organization are among the widely discussed social problems that displaced people are facing.

At their current stage, displaced people in Burayu settlement camp have no positive relationship with their host community. They are facing stigma, discrimination and marginalization from host community. From assessment result, it was discussed that with research participants, it was discussed that early stage of their settlement, the host community had positive relationship with displaced people where they have shared their sympathy and provided financial, material and moral supports. But as time gone, the host community has changed their attitude toward the displaced people and developed negative relationship toward them. Competition over social services, overcrowded people around camp setting and competition for limited job in urban setting can have impact on the host community to develop hostility toward displaced people. Report by IOM (2017), shows that many of displaced people live in camps and camp-like settings face challenges such as discrimination, exploitation and severe deprivation. This finding is contrary to research report done on the relation of displaced and host community. For example, a review report by IDMC (2018), on the work of (Ejiogor et. Al. 2017), shows that most of displaced people in northern Iraq feel welcomed by their host communities, more than 96 per cent of their counterparts in Afghanistan said they felt the same and their hosts treated them with kindness and respect and survey in northern Nigeria revealed similar sentiments. These social problems could increase vulnerability to trafficking and other social adversity. To curb the situation of discrimination and marginalizing happening to these people, there should a program that facilitate the reduction of tension between these two community.

The other social problems that displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are facing is lack of access to social services such as health, education, potable water and shortage of food. The displaced people cannot easily access to social services such as health because the health services is too far from their camp setting so that they must pay transportation cost and they have limited cash at their hand to cover their medical expense. There is low enrolment of children of displaced people in school. This due to that public schools are not close to their camp setting, there is negative labeling from school community toward their children and they failed to cover school related expense. As reviewed by IDMC (2018), country affected by displacement yields evidence of lower enrolment and achievement rates and higher drop-out rates from school among displaced children. Lack of access to education can affect children in many ways. It can harm the mental health of displaced children; it can affect social cohesion and damage social life in the short and longer term. 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. 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. The health services should not only easily accessible it should also 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.

The other social problem that IDPs in Burayu settlement camp are facing is lack of food security. According to definition of FAO about food security, it is 'access of all people at all times to enough food for an active_healthy life. Due to their displacement, people in Burayu settlement camp are facing shortage of food security, their only source of food security is the monthly ration they are receiving from government. The monthly rations are mainly wheat, rice and edible oil which is not enough for household monthly consumption. The food items being provided is poor and not balanced diet as per the standard defined by (WFP,2016). As per this definition, household is consuming poor food when household meals are always mainly composed of cereals and few vegetables and consumption of dairy products, animal proteins-rich food and pulses is very limited or non-existent.

Women and children are the most affected due to lack of food security in the case of Burayu settlement camp. Lack of balanced diet has significant impact on child physical and mental development. A study conducted among IDPs in Kenya showed that 17 per cent of deaths among displaced children aged one to five were caused by malnutrition. Children living in different displacement camps in Sierra Leone suffered stunting from 14.2 to 29.3 per cent. Those under four were more underweight than other children (Gbakima et al. (2012).

The major cause of food shortage among displaced people is lack of diversified income source which due to unemployment among IDPs and loss of livelihood during their displacement. According to IDMC (2018) report, Internal displacement affects the lives of displaced people, their host communities as it has significant and long-lasting effects on their socioeconomic development. As reported by World Bank (2017), extreme poverty is now increasingly concentrated among vulnerable groups including displaced people. The forcibly displaced people

have often acquired vulnerabilities that are specific to them, such as catastrophic losses of assets or trauma which affects their ability to seize economic opportunities, and it can trap them in poverty and other social problems.

Living in settlement camp is also one of the social problems that put displaced people in different adversities. According to Owoaje (2016), living in camp setting disrupt social life of people by putting them in an unfamiliar environment in proximity with large numbers of strangers. IDPs are often forced to live in substandard camps, collective shelters where overcrowding and lack of sanitation can increase the prevalence of communicable diseases that are especially dangerous for children. In Burayu settlement camp, people are living in congested, overcrowded and inconvenient settlement camp. The infrastructures and the road available in the camp setting is inconvenient especially for people with physical disabilities. IDMC (2018) reports that, poor housing conditions may have damaging effects on IDPs' physical and mental health. As reported by (IRC, 2017), the outbreaks of tuberculosis, flu and cholera have been reported in displacement camps in Myanmar. During this assessment, it was noted that camp setting where displaced people are living lacks sanitation, there are hazardous holes left open, the camp setting is noisy due to overcrowded, the children has no playing ground and there are limited basic infrastructures. These will have negative effect on the life of displaced people.

In addition to psychological and social problems, economic problem is one the challenges that displaced people are facing. Though the majority of displace people in Burayu settlement camp are in the working age, almost all of them are unemployed and are facing economic problem. According to report by World Bank (2013), IDPs are more likely to be unemployed than their counterparts in the general population. The disruption of social networks caused by internal

displacement have impact on IDPs' ability to secure an income. They are likely to lack connections and support to find work in their host communities and may struggle to find new job. IDPs moving from rural to urban areas lack social, technical and marketable skills and, in many cases the support networks and systems of reciprocity required to integrate into urban economies. In the case of displaced in Burayu settlement camp, discrimination, lack of marketable skill in urban setting to get employment, lack of working space and capita to start business, weak social network and the limited nature of employment opportunity have resulted to the under employment and lack of income among displaced people.

To overcome their socio-economic problems, displaced people use both positive and negative coping mechanism. Report from Norwegian Refugees Council (2018) reports that, displaced people borrow money, work as a daily laborer and participate in sexual activities as a coping mechanism. Displaced people in Burayu settlement camp are selling their monthly ration, reduce their food consumption both in size and pattern, not sending or dropping their children from school and begging as a coping mechanism. The coping mechanism being used by displaced people in Burayu settlement camp is mostly negative coping mechanism. They are facing food shortage after selling their food ration, they are dropping their children from school. So, this need to be averted by diversifying opportunities and introducing positive coping mechanism.

The core principle of UN for displaced people has suggested three strategic intervention to displaced people to bring durable solution. The first principle is voluntary and sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return). The second principle is sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (local integration). The third principle is voluntary and sustainable

integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country). The intervention done should be strategic and must bring durable solutions.

During in-depth interview with research participants, they suggested that local integration with the host community through different integration mechanisms should be done. They have also suggested, providing access to livelihood and employment opportunity by utilizing the potential exists within the displaced people is very crucial to bring durable solutions. To reduce tension between host community and displaced people, the government need to design program that facilitate the integration of these two communities.

CHAPTER SIX

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

6.1. Conclusion

The inter- ethnic conflict that happened between Ethnic group of Oromo and Somali has created a displacement of about 700,000 people where about 2800 of them have settled in Burayu settlement camp. These people are suffering from different psycho-socio-economic problems such as living in congested settlement camp, lack of access to social services such as health, education and water, shortage of food, discrimination and marginalization by host community, insecurity, unemployment and shortage of cash money to finance their living expense. They are also facing psychological problems such as trauma, discrimination, anxiety and stress which is resulted due to their challenging living condition in the current camp setting and the traumatic life events they have passed through during displacement. To overcome their socio-economic problems, the displaced people have tried to adopt a coping mechanism such as begging, reducing food consumption, selling their food rations, dropping their kid from school, and working as a daily laborer. The displaced people have different capital which can help them to overcome their socio-economic problems if properly exploited and utilized. They have human capital such as skill of carpentry, experience of trading and there are few trained professional which can start business and can be employed, Bringing durable solution only by targeting displaced people with monthly rations will not bring durable solutions, the government and development actors should focus on integrating displaced people with host community.

6.2.Recommendation

- As it is discussed with key informants and research participant, government need to establish a separate institution that only serve the need of displaced people. Solving the issue of displaced people through normal bureaucratic system is challenging and will not bring timely, effective and durable solution among displaced people.
- The government should revise its ration provision system and must advice the displaced people on their need. The displaced people are facing food shortage at the end of the month because they are selling their ration to generate cash. So, the government should advice the displaced people and consider providing financial support so that they will not sell food ration to raise financial resources for the household expenses.
- The city administration should avail the social services such as education, water and health services close to the camp setting so that children will not quit school and the displaced people can easily access health services. This can be possible by utilizing the resources in the camp setting. It is possible to establish first cycle primary school within the camp setting and recruiting teachers among the displaced people. Similarly, it is also possible to establish health facility in the camp setting.
- Government must engage the displaced people in income generating activities so that the displaced will become self-sufficient and not dependent on monthly ration. This can be possible by providing marketable skill training in the urban setting and by doing networking with factory owners so that they will be open and give special attention to the displaced people.

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8. Appendix

8.1 Data collection tools

Appendix 1. Interview Guide

Appendix 2. Discussion Guide

Appendix 4. Checklist for Observation

Interview Guide for research participants

This interview guide is prepared to collect data from sampled internally displaced people settled in Burayu city settlement camp. The objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic problems and coping mechanism 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-demographic Information

Name (HH-head) _____ 2. Family Size _____ 3. Place of origin before eviction _____
4. Duration in month since settled to the camp _____
5. Number of children under 18yrs _____ 6. Level of Education _____ 7. Marital Status _____

II. Guiding questions related with social problems and camp setting

1. From where you get displaced?
2. What was the cause of displacement?
3. What are changes happened to you and your family livelihood since you get displaced?
(researcher should assess the household's livelihood before displacement.)
4. What are the major social problems you are facing since you came to this settlement camp?
5. What does your relation look like with host community?

6. How do you evaluate your settlement camp (camp structures, sanitation, suitability, location, social services...)?
7. What are informal organization/association available in the camp setting?
8. Does your displacement have implication on children's education and development?
9. How do you explain change in nutritional aspect since you get displaced?

II. Questions related with economic problems

1. What are the economic problems that you are facing as displaced person?
2. How displacement affect your economic condition
3. Discussion on ration provision.
4. Have you enough food, saved money or any asset that helps you during adversity?
5. Is there any association between your level income with displacement?

III. Guiding questions related with coping mechanism

1. What was you doing for life before getting displaced?
2. What are the major factors that are hindering you to start?
3. What is the physical capital that you have that help you to establish your livelihood?
4. What is the human capital that help you in establishing your livelihood?
5. What is the social capital you have?
6. Is there any of household get employed?
7. Was there a government approach to engage you in IGAs?
8. How do you think you can improve your current socio-economic adversities?
9. What kind of roles should the government play to bring durable solutions?
10. What will be your roles to overcome your adversity?

Discussion guide for focus group discussions

1. What are the problems you are being facing as a displaced people?
2. How does IDPs in this settlement camp feels living as displaced people
3. What are the supports being provided by government and how much they are enough in addressing the need of displaced people in this settlement camp?
4. How displacement affects your life?
5. What is the resources that you have that help the displaced people to bring solution?
6. What are the possible coping mechanisms to IDPs in this camp

Checklist for Observation

1. Location of settlement camp in relation to accessibility to social services
2. Housing structures of the settlement camp (rooms size, classes, sanitation, how it furnished...)
3. Infrastructures available in the camp (water, electricity, sanitation, latrine, waste management...)
4. Physical capital available in and around settlement camps
5. Emotional condition of the IDPs when visited by outsider and speaking to third party about their condition